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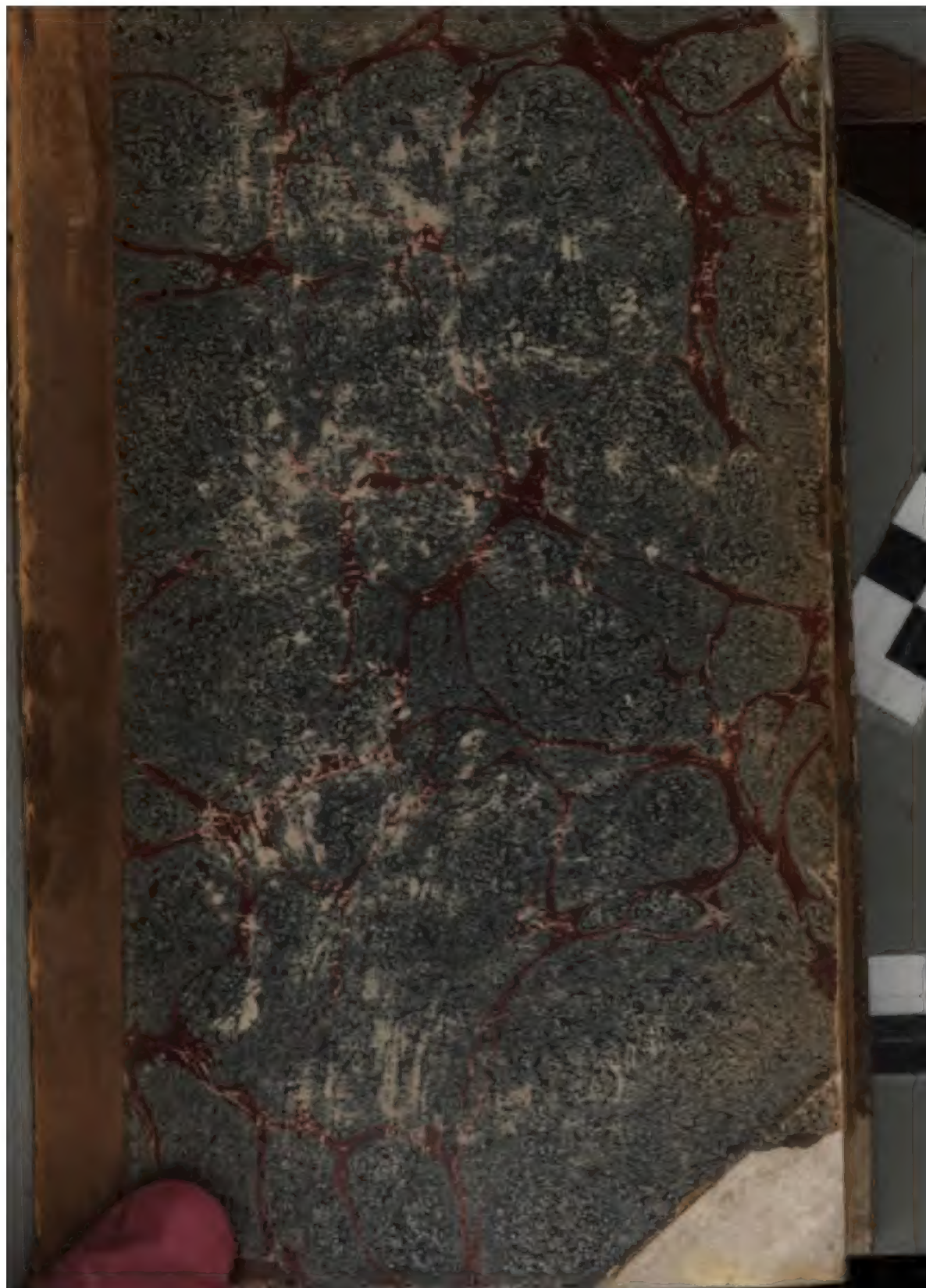
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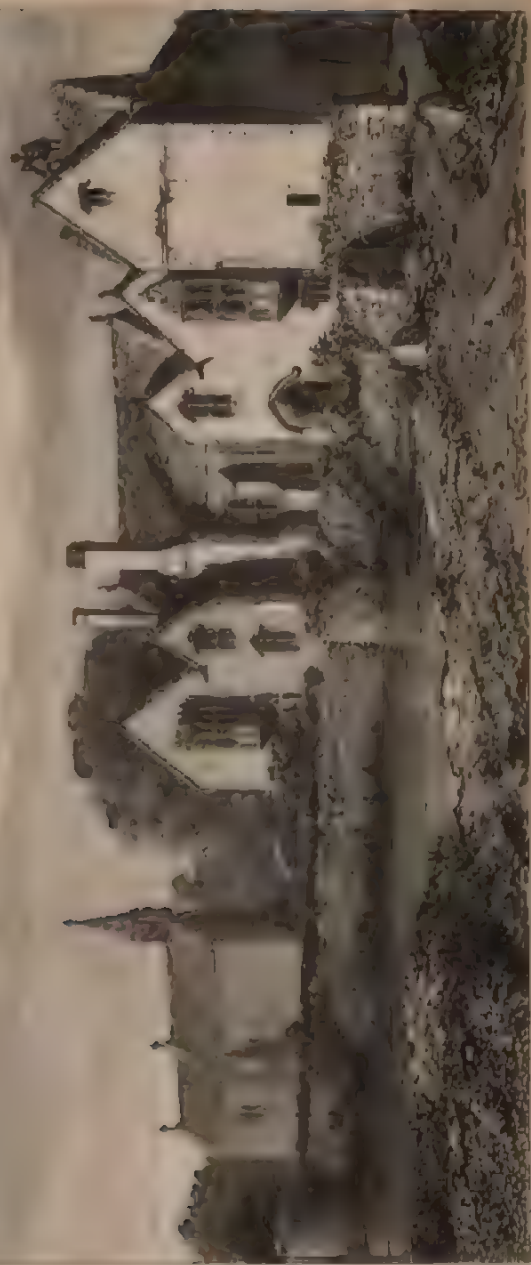
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SAVING THE WORLD



GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

VOLUME II.
NEW SERIES.

MDCCCXXXIV.
JULY to DECEMBER
INCLUSIVE.



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PREFACE.

WE trust that we have redeemed the pledge which we made to our Readers in the commencement of our New Series—that, without altering the constitution of our Magazine, we would endeavour to make it embrace a larger circle of Literature, and enter into more diversified subjects of inquiry. We have used our best judgment in the selection of the articles submitted to us; and we believe that, in the last year, there will be found few communications admitted into our pages, which have not been recommended by the usefulness or elegance of the information which they afforded.

In the revival of *Anglo-Saxon Literature*, we congratulate ourselves on a long-neglected branch of learning shooting forth with unusual vigour, and rising as it were out of the very heart of our historic and antiquarian researches. We expect that many valuable documents connected with our early poetry and history, will be drawn forth from the obscurity in which they have lain, and illustrated with that learning and skill which will leave all former competitors far behind. *Beowulf* has been edited with a scholar's talent; and we hope that *Lazaramon* will ere long confer still further honour on its well-informed and accomplished editor.

Proferet in lucem speciosa vocabula rerum;
Quæ priscis memorata Catonibus atque Cethegis.
Nunc situs informis premit, et deserta vetustas.

In Classical Literature little has been published that calls for our observation; and therefore we have been able to pay the more attention to many old and neglected volumes of Poetry, which, besides their intrinsic value, throw a light on circumstances connected with our language, manners, and history.

Every thing relating to the Antiquities of our country has be

diligently remarked and collected by us; and if we have been altogether silent on the subject of *Politics*, it has arisen from a conviction that it enters far too deeply and prejudicially into our present Literature, and by its temporary and overpowering attraction, draws the general mind away from the quiet and unobtrusive paths of useful learning.

Our present plan has been formed, after much consideration, as most suitable to the general demand; and in the execution of it we have endeavoured to collect materials of intrinsic and sterling value. If, in our Review of New Publications, we sometimes linger too far behind the expectations and anxieties of the author, it has arisen from a wish to do that justice which can alone be afforded by a calm and deliberate perusal. In our desire to commend, when a work of genius or solid learning is before us, we may perhaps sometimes extend our observations beyond the room which we could prudently spare; and a delay may arise, from our anxiety to state the reasons with fulness and impartiality which govern our critical decisions. We hope, however, that there is little just cause of complaint on that head.

Concerning the miscellaneous nature of the materials which must of necessity be collected in a Magazine like our own, the proportion which each subject should respectively occupy can never be defined with precision: a mutual and liberal concession will be made by our different readers,

Poscentes vario multum diversa palato;—

recollecting that, whatever may be their particular and favourite pursuit, the search after truth, and the advancement of liberal knowledge, is the common object of all.

JULY, 1834.

BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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and Representations of some ENCAUSTIC TILES found at EXETER.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

The Diary of a Tour from Norfolk to Liverpool, communicated by a Tradesman, is written with good sense (except when he condescends to describe his individual fare at the inns), but it scarcely possesses sufficient originality of information or remark to merit the honour of passing *sub prelo*.

The communications of T. C., J. A., and J. H. B. shall be inserted when we can find space for them.

H. B., of Mansfield, is referred on the subject of his letter to some chapters in a book called, 'The Harmony of Language,' by W. Mitford, Esq. the historian of Greece.

Fitz-Ross remarks, "Matthew, sixth Viscount Kingsland, died issueless, and the titles are supposed to be extinct. The Hon. John Barnewall, stated in March, p. 329, to have succeeded as seventh Viscount, died unmarried many years previous to his father's decease.

"Your correspondent, M. page 479, is mistaken in stating that the title of Baronet, granted in 1806 to Sir Hugh Bateman, of Hartington, co. Derby, is now extinct. Sir Hugh was succeeded by his grandson, Sir Francis Edward Scott, Bart. son of his eldest daughter, Catherine Juliana Bateman, by Sir Edward Dolman Scott, Bart., of Great Barr, co. Stafford.

"Lord Teignmouth, (p. 552,) was created a Baronet of England under the designation of Sir John Shore, of Heathcote, co. Derby; this corrects a misstatement in Debrett's list of Baronetcies merged in Peerages, Lord Teignmouth's baronetcy being there described as Shore of Teignmouth, co. Devon."

J. P. inquires for an account of the Rev. John Hildrop, A.M., who was rector of Wath, near Ripon, in 1742, and author of an ironical and witty "proposal for repealing certain statutes called the Ten Commandments;" besides other pamphlets.

G. in turning over an old newspaper for another purpose, lately met with the following notice of the official activity of Crabbe's father, which he thinks may be interesting to those who have lately perused the Poet's Life.—"Sunday last were seized near Martlesham, by Mr. John Church, Mr. George Crabbe, and Mr. Samuel Aldrich, of Aldeburgh, three bags, containing near 1000 yards of *malin*, upwards of 600 yards of lace, 130 of silk gauze, some tea and other from three foreigners who were set from a Dutch Hoy, at or near ; and the above-mentioned Mr.

Church and Mr. Crabbe, with the assistance of another officer, have seized the said Hoy near Harwich, and carried her to Aldeburgh, where the goods are lodged in the Custom House."—*Public Advertiser*, Tuesday, April 1th, 1767.

In answer to ANTIQUARIUS (May, p. 456), Mr. WM. HORTON LLOYD offers the following extracts from a MS. pedigree of Radclyffe in his possession, founded, he believes, on those in Whitaker's Whalley, with additions and corrections (as supposed) by the late Mr. W. Radcliffe, Rouge Croix, and he also refers to the pedigree of Sandbach in Ormerod's Cheshire, vol. 3, p. 56. The blazon of Sandbach is not a "fess Sable," but "Sable, a fess," &c. Ormerod, from Booth's pedigrees, gives the field *azure*. By the Cheshire pedigrees, it appears that Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Sir Richard de Sanbach, son of Thomas de Sandbach, was wife of John Legh of Booths, and they had issue Maud, dau. and heiress, who was wife of Richard Radclyffe of Ordeshall. This is confirmed by the pedigree of Legh of Booth, in the 3d vol. of Ormerod's Cheshire. Sir John Legh of Booths (father of John above-mentioned), married Maude, dau. of Sir John Arderne of Aldford, who gave her a moiety of Mobberley; but she does not appear to have been his heir, although her great-grandson, who was possessed of that moiety of Mobberley, quartered her arms. Sir John Radclyffe, son of Richard and Maud Legh, married the dau. and heir of Robert Trafford, of Trafford; and he was probably the owner of the silver seal, because a later generation would have quartered also the Trafford arms: and the four quarterings of the seal agree with those which he would be likely to marshal in the same order.

ERRATA.—P. 563. Two clergymen are here combined; the Rev. Edward Stanley Rector of Alderley, Cheshire, and brother to Sir J. T. Stanley, is, we are happy to say, still living. Erase therefore "and of Alderley, — Anglesea, esq."

P. 570, b. 31. For Brackley Moreton, read Brackley.

P. 597. Last line, read Kelly.

P. 629. a. 5, from bottom, read Neology. Last line, for final read first.

P. 639. The total given of the sale of Armour is that of the last day only; the "tittle of the whole" was 2995*l*. 7*s*.

P. 649, a. 6, read the Rev. George Bland.

P. 652. Sir Henry Trelawney was generally called Sir Harry, and his name spelt Trelawny.

P. 666, for Hill read Still.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

HISTORY OF WINES.

By CYRUS REDDING. 1833. 8vo.

"*Facundi calices quem non fecere disertum?*"—Who would not be eloquent, when discoursing on that which is every where described as the mother of Pleasure, and the nurse of Eloquence, *οἶνος πάνμωρος*. Mr. Cyrus Redding is a true Dionysiack. He is deep in the mysteries of Bacchus, knows the very penetralia of the divine cellar, and can trace the history of all Wines from the days of Noah, down to our degenerate times of adulterated port and sherry, brewed in the Domdaniel caves of fire. We never read a more delightful book. We smacked our lips at every page; we tasted, or seemed to taste, the raspberry flavour of his Burgundy; the violet aroma, delicate and fine, of his La Fitte. We had such visions of sunny vineyards, and purple clusters, and foaming vats, and mantling goblets, and beautiful nymphs wreathed with viny tendrils, and waggons reeling under their fragrant and luscious load, and '*patera spumantia vina capaci*;' and then we believed that we were seated at tables pill'd in regal state, and by the sideboard,

"*Astabat domini mensis pulcherrimus ille
Marmorea fundens nigra Falerna manu,
Et libata dabat roseis Carchesia labris
Quæ poterant ipsum sollicitare Jovem.*"

We sipped, we tasted, we inhaled the aromatic *bouquet*. We distinguished the *seur*, we acknowledged and approved the *veloute*, and we smacked our lips at the *pateur*;—but, save the mark! it was, after all, nothing but a day dream. It was a momentary touch of the thyrsus of the god. We woke sobered, and saw our jug of SMALL BEER standing by us. We never taste Champagne-cream; our lips are never purpled with the rich blood of the Garonne, except at our Publisher's table, at the settling the half-yearly accounts,—a day much to be esteemed!!

Mr. Redding does not enter into the history of ancient Wines; but we learn from him and others enough to assure us that the wine which graced the table of Augustus, would soon have been dismissed from that of George the Fourth. What would his Majesty* (God bless him!) have thought of mixing salt water with Barnes's claret; or putting into his bottle of Romané Conti a certain quantity of *hepatic aloes*? What would he think of boiling, stewing, mixing, and pouring honey into his delicate white Hermitage; or of giving a delicious flavour to his Champagne, by means of rosin, pitch, wax, the smoke of the fumarium, tar, spikenard, pine-leaves, bitter almonds, the juice of the wild cucumber, and the hairy skin of a he-goat? No wonder Augustus could never get through more than a pint, though he put in as much honey as the liquor would take up.

* There is a good story, at p. 320, of Mr. Redding's book, of George the Fourth being taken in, with regard to some fine wine, by some of his old courtiers, who drank it all out, and palmed some city brewage on the unsuspecting monarch.

No wonder that his ancestor Julius was always sick after dinner. No wonder that Polyphemus was made drunk so soon, for it is supposed that the wine which I have given him was Thasian, that Ulysses-like he did not mix the juice that it required to be mixed with twenty-four parts of water, before it was potable, and that it would have killed any one, but him who possessed such magnificent powers of digestion. The Marrotic wine was of great excellence; it was white, light of digestion, and rather sweet, but apt to affect the head. Horace mentions that Cleopatra used to drink more of this than would become a lady and a queen: in fact, the word he uses means little less than that her Eminence was furiously drunk, till Cæsar ordered her. *Mentemque lymphatam Marrotico, redigit in veras limina curas.*

We have not time to enumerate the qualities of the various wines of Greece, which are immortalized by her bards. The Thasian we have mentioned: then came that of Lesbos, which Aristotle pronounced to be more agreeable than that of Rhodes, *σικκὴ Ἀνθίου*, and the Byblite grape, and that from Phenice, and the Mendean, famed for its diuretic qualities; the Cretan, *οἶκος ἀνθίου*, for its fragrance like flowers; the Magnean, soft and light; the mild Chian, which had the same eminence among Greek wines, as the Falernian among the Roman perfumed Sappho, the Peperethan, very bitter; the dry and stimulant Praxnian, eschewed by the dainty Athenians, so called *οὐκ ἔννυ* from softening the ferocious; and the wonderful Herian juice (in which rendered the men fools, and as a natural consequence the wolf life; and the vineyards of Myndus and Halicarnassus, the former places were called *ἀλυσσάριον*, because the inhabitants mixed so water with their grape-juice, as caused gripings and purgings of lenity. The finest Roman wines were the Massic, and Falernian calls it 'immortal.' That it was very strong, like a liqueur, appears from the epithet of 'indomitum,' bestowed Persius, and by Horace declaring that it required mixing with

— quis puer oculus
Restinguet ardentis Falerni
Pocula, præterruunt lymphæ.

It kept well; for Damasippus, when Cicero dined with Falernian of 400 years old, and when the great man tasted he nodded to his host and said, "*Bene ætatem fert.*" †

* The Greek wines are divided into two classes, *καρυόφιλα*, and wanted a greater or less proportion of water. The wine mixed called *Οἶκος βασιλευσίων*. Horace speaks of the Chian as 'M twenty-first ode of the third book, he speaks of 'Vina languis believe, not elsewhere to be found, except in the 16th ode of *ὁ ἀμφὸς languescit mihi.*'

† The universal voice of antiquity is in favour of the of the Falernian grape.

"Ac Methymæ ferax Latius cesserat Falernis."
 "— et quo te Carminæ dicam
 Rheticæ? Nec cellis ideo contemne Falernis."
 "Si Barchi cura, Falernus ager.—Hæc.

Besides all the prose writers. It also appears that it was of a dantur pæco fusco Falerno vitro." (Martial, pp. 11, 40.) § Colore dictis, matris vulgare parietaria. (Ruellius de critibus have considered it to be like a rich Madeira.

to have had a cask in his cellar of 36 years standing. Besides these, there were the inferior wines; there was the Sabine, *nobile vinum*, the Surrentinum, Albanum, and Setinum, (the favourite of Augustus,) and the wine recommended by St. Paul to Titus, for his stomach; the Nomentanum, like claret; the wine of Venafrum, of Spoletum, of a bright golden colour; the Sicilian Mamertinum, the Pollium of Syracuse, the growth of Cressena, Liguria, Verona, the wines of Marseilles and Narbonne, 'the violet scented grape of Vienna,' and the rich Muscat of Languedoc. That the ancients were as fond of wine as we are, seems quite clear; and as they drank theirs free of duty, no wonder that they did not stint themselves to a pint. Melchisedec drank his wine. Homer is very eloquent in its praise; he calls it *πότηρ θεῖον*, a divine beverage; and Horace intimates that he indulged pretty freely in his cups,

Laudibus arguitur vini vinosus Homerus."

Nestor warmed himself with generous libations of wine eleven years old, *ἑνδεκάτω ἐνιαυτῷ*: and Ulysses is described as indulging in old sweet wine, *οἶνον παλαιὸν ἡδυπατοῖν*. Achilles drank wine and water, when he dined *en garçon*; but when he had friends, *Συμπροσβῶν δὲ κε- παίπε*, he brought in his Magnum bonums. And even Nausicaa was allowed a *cellaret* at her command; for she and her young ladies sat down to their bottle, of the "*vinum virgineum*;"—which we hope was Cowslip.

The prices of the ancient wines seem to have varied, like ours, according to quality and to age. The very worst kind appears to have sold for little more than one pound the hogshead; but about double that price, or eight pounds the ton, seems to have been the common value.

In the year A. C. 63d. (we wish he had lived then) was an excellent vintage. And wines were laid in at 100 nummi the amphora, which is about seven pounds the hogshead. An amphora of the best Chian was sold for a thousand nummi, or eight pounds, eleven shillings and five pence. The servants were allowed about a pint and a half each daily; the Romans, as would be induced by their climate, generally drank their wine cold, but a few preferred hot negus; old debauchees, whose stomachs could no longer bear liquors cold, drank hot wine. Thence Nero was called *Caldus Nero*, and Tiberius had the nick-name *Biberius Caldus*. *Calidum bibebant!* Augustus was forbidden by his physician to drink warm wine and water. The *vinum decoctum* was that which was first boiled, and then cooled in snow; this was a refinement of Nero's upon the old custom, of putting lumps of ice or snow into the wine. The favorite water was that which came from the aqueduct, called *Aqua Martia*; it was distinguished for its splendor and purity. Propertius says, lib. iii. 7. 26.

"Temperat annosum Martia Lympha merum."

Seneca was afraid of these iced wines; he thought they produced a schirtus in the liver. "*Quid tu (he says) illam æstivam nivem, non putas Caldum obducere jecinatoribus?*" Wine was drunk at all their meals, breakfast, dinner, and supper;—*Ἀρπύριον*, *Ἀριστον*, *Δείπνον*; of these, the dinner was the lightest, and sometimes was taken without wine, for which reason Varro calls it, '*Prandium Caninum*;' the expression "*Cœne Tempestiva*," appears to apply to the *stated hours* of the meal, and not to the duration of it, or the manner in which it was performed. The supper hour among the Greeks, was later than that of the Romans, which was '*antequam advesperasceret*.' But we must now descend from

these remote times and leave the Roman diner-out to whet his appetite with his garum and oysters; then to swallow his Promulsis, and after discussing his dinner, take out his pomatum-box.

— Funde capacibus
Unguenta de conchis.

which he handed about, ("nardo vina mereberis,") and after being well anointed, and having put on his head a garland of roses, or a wreath of myrtle, we must leave him to talk about his fine estate in Africa, his new purchase near York, which he bought (a capital bargain) of Sempronius; how many slaves he had in his Calabrian farm; of his new villa at Baia, (that he would not change for Piso's;) how well the empress looked yesterday at the Circus; how high the Tiber had risen from the rain last night, and how Mecænas's chariot was seen stopping towards dark at Pulcheria's lodgings in the Via Sacra, (a sly rogue that Mecænas!); how sorry he was to hear that Cicero had a bad sore throat and could not speak; and that Antonius Musa had ordered him the liver of a sea hedgehog, well beaten up with turpentine and fresh garlick, with a ptisan of pounded barley, and milk virginis annorum minus xiii, and a weak Melicrate four times a day; and assured his friends that if he lived on that for a couple of weeks, he would be able to reappear in the forum; how Cato's legs were beginning to swell, and he was becoming leucophlegmatic with a disordered digestion. Whether they had heard of a shocking epidemic appearing in Rome, that was supposed by the Senate to arise from the exposure of a putrid body of an hippopotamus in Upper Egypt; and that a detachment of the 45th legion with one of the Consuls, was under orders to sail, for the purpose of burying it, with an offering of a new gold beard to Jupiter Serapis; though some, among whom was the Pontifex Maximus, attributed the cause of the pestilence (Apollo's anger) to a child born with two heads, in a village near Antioch. All these highly curious and interesting subjects we must quit, to come to 'tempora nobis propria'; and we must leave the company of the elder Cyrus, to put ourselves under the guidance of his illustrious modern namesake, Mr. Cyrus Redding.

The varieties of the vine are very numerous. In Spain, more than four hundred have been discovered;* and in France a thousand distinctions have been reckoned. Mr. Dumont observed nineteen varieties in one vineyard of the Jura. It is impossible to trace its original country; the wild plant is lost, as the parent stock of the wheat† is also sought in vain, but they both came doubtless from the East. The limits within which the vine flourishes (for it will grow more south and north) are in an extent of about sixteen degrees; taking the north latitude of Coblenz, 51°. and the south of Cyprus 34°. 30.‡ The line trends from the east south-west, and runs from Coblenz to the mouth of the Loire; yet hock and champagne are both made three degrees north of the mouth of the Loire; and therefore it is very difficult to ascertain the reason why, as you approach the west, the latitude in which the wine flourishes, retreats. This however is the case; and perhaps the greater humidity of the climate may account for it; perhaps its more clouded skies and less solar light. We have heard that in

* The English people in general know the names of a few vineyards, but they are quite ignorant of the names of the grapes, some of which we have given further on.

† Mr. H. Murray says, that the indigenous wheat is found in Barbary; we should like to know if that assertion is founded on well-established facts.

‡ Even in Calabria, and the South of Italy, they are obliged to shade their vines from the too fervent heat by fern.

some parts of Cornwall the *apricot* will not ripen for want of sun; if that is so, it will throw some light on this question so much disputed and discussed. In Asia, no good wine is made south of Shiraz in Persia, lat. 33°. In America,* the Hock grape is cultivated even in Canada by the German settlers. The majority of fine and rich wines is grown on the *side of hills*: Virgil says,

Bacchus amat colles.

They must not be hills of great elevation, not mountains, but with summits well wooded, and open to the sun; still a *southern* aspect is not indispensable. The vine is productive on the *left banks* of the Rhine and Moselle. The wine of Rheims grows in a northern aspect, and this almost at the extent of the northern boundary of the vine's growth. In Burgundy they consider the south-eastern aspect to be subject to latter frosts; it would appear that the aspect is not of much consequence if the climate and soil are favorable; though certainly a south and south eastern is to be preferred. The most fatal ravages to the vineyards in the south, are the frosts in April and May, after the vines, which are very susceptible of atmospheric changes, are advanced in bud.

The vine likes a soil dry, light, and strong. Soils calcareous, porous, and volcanic are favourable to it. The rich, fat, or strong soils never produce even tolerable wine. On a wet soil, the vine will not grow at all; it hates being mixed with water even at its earliest stage of growth; but there are minute and delicate points regarding the state of the earth as suited to the vine, that we do not understand. In one little vineyard in Burgundy, that of Mont Rachet, the soil, the aspect is the same, the vines are the same, and the culture and care alike; and yet *three distinct varieties* of wine are produced. The first, Mont Rachet Aîné—the inferior, Mont Rachet Chevalier—a third, possessing no good qualities, Mont-Rachet Bâtard. How is this to be explained? Vines are trained either in what the French call 'Tige haut,' or 'Tige bas.' The former on trees and trellises—the second on short poles or sticks, or reeds. North of Provence, in France, Germany, Switzerland, and Hungary, the low training prevails. In Italy, trees and trellis work abound. The vines of Greece are thick in the stalk, and grow like pollards, supporting themselves. In Italy, the maple is chiefly used in Lombardy and Tuscany, and the elm and poplar in the vineyards of Naples and the South. Great care must be used in manuring. No *animal* manure but that of *birds* must be used; but vegetable, such as the leaves of briars, thorns, lucerne, and lupins, are the best. Maturity is sometimes advanced (as much as fourteen days) by annular incisions in the bark.

The vine bears well to sixty or seventy years, and is about seven years before it comes into bearing; but grafting on the stocks or roots brings it into bearing the first year.† The *names* of the vines are little known in England; we shall give a few. In France, the black *morillon*, the *madailene*, and the vine from Ischia, the *meunier*, (the earliest known;) the *bourgignon*,

* No less than seventy kinds of wild vines are known in America, though all do not bear fruit: at Washington there is a species of grape grown not known in Europe called Catawbe, and at Boston is a good grape called Isabelle.

† It is not generally known, that the *tendrils* of the vine will produce fruit, by cutting them off near the place from which they spring on the branch; in a short time small knobs make their appearance,—these become *grapes* equal in excellence to any on the tree. This discovery was made at Strasburgh. Vines, from *cuttings*, live longest, and bear most; from *layers*, they shoot earliest. Vines are regenerated by what is called *providence* and *couchage*.

the *teinturier* or *gras gamet*, the *cornickon*, the white *griset*, the *morillon*, the *morvain*, the *muscat*, the *chasselas* from Cyprus, the *civatat*, the Corinth grape, the Aleppo, the *vionnier* grown at Condrien,* the *gouais*, the *verjus*, and others. An hundred and twenty species have been numbered in Andalusia and Grenada alone. The *pineau* grape produces the Burgundy and Champagne; of this there are eighteen varieties. Hermitage is grown from the Shiraz grape of Persia. The Côte rotie comes from the *seriac*. In the South of Spain, the variety called Pedro Ximenes, is that from which the wines esteemed in England, are made. The French grape from near Orleans produces on the Rhine the best German wine. The grape is ripe about the end of September; the signs of its maturity are the colour of the skin, the brownness of the stems, and the transparency of the pellicle. The red grape is generally ripe before the white. White-wine grapes are seldom picked from the clusters, for the astringency of the stems is supposed to be beneficial in enabling the wine to keep. The colouring matter is only in the skin; all pulps are alike.

We cannot enter at all into the process of making; it varies with every district. In Burgundy the must remains in the vat thirty-six hours, at Narbonne seventy days. In Germany they never use the *stalks*, in Portugal always. The casks are made of oak or beech; they go by different names in different parts of France. In Marne *queuc*, in Cher *tonneau*, Loire *poincon*, La Vendee *pipe*, Lyons *botte*, Bordeaux *barrique*. When large they are called *muid*, when very large *fondres*. There is only one kind of wine made without treading or pressing; this is the 'Lagrima'. The grapes, melting with ripeness, are suspended in branches, and the wine is produced from the *droppings*. In this way the rich malaga is produced; and so was the Lacryma Christi. Cyprus wine† is beaten with mallets on an inclined plane. In the South of France a strong spirituous wine is made called *musc*, that is never suffered to *ferment at all*. The French have wines they call *domestic*, never exported, and unknown here. They are *boiled* with brandy and aromatic seeds, and are very rich; they are common in Italy, Spain, and France. Corsica is famous for such wines, which in England (where people are very ignorant of wines), pass for Malaga, Cyprus, and Tinto. Boiling will give to new wine the maturity of age, and claret and port are often so treated. The *vins de Liqueur*, are Cyprus, Syracuse, Malaga, &c. where the saccharine principle has not entirely disappeared during the process of fermentation. The *vins de Paille* are so called, from the grapes being laid for *several months on straw*, before they go to the press. The *vin Mousseux* is well known, and wants no explanation. France possesses the greatest vegetable gifts that God has bestowed on man—corn, wine, and oil—she is emphatically the vineyard of the earth. From the Moselle and Champagne of the North, to the Lanel and Frontignac of the Southern provinces, about four millions of acres are in vineyard. The produce is valued at 22,516,220*l.* sterling, the total value exported about three millions. The French wine that keeps longest, is the *Roussillon*, which has been drank good above a cen-

* We were present at a dinner the other day, when the company disputed about the meaning of the word *serchal* Madeira. Most persons considered it to be the name of the vineyard. *Some said it meant searchall about, and you want find its equal.* The fact is, it is the name of the grape—Cerehal—or Serchal; which is also grown in Sicily.

† The grape which gives the rich wines of Lanel and Frontignac, is asserted to have been imported into that country from the East during the crusades, out of Palestine, or Cyprus.

tury old. The duties are very heavy, amounting to more than 20 per cent. The octroi, on entering Paris, is 17s. 6d. the hectolitre,* which is equal to the price of the wine itself. This is very destructive; for the wines of choicest quality, owing to these taxes, are found to pay the grower worst. *Bordeaux* exports most, *Marseilles* about half as much, then *Montpellier* and *Toulon*. The exportation from *Bordeaux* in 1827 was 54,492 pipes. About 20,000 tuns come to England. Wine at Paris is more than double the price of that at *Bordeaux*. A hogshead of the best claret, made up for the English market, is 50*l.*, and the duty 16*l.* more, the rest is the profit of our *honest* merchants at home, who make one cask into two, and then charge 80*l.* a-piece.

It is impossible to trace the vineyards or qualities of the wines back to any remote period, though the vineyards of Autun were there in the time of the Romans. The aroma, the perfume, the delicacy of the modern wines, are supposed to have been unknown two centuries ago. The oldest vineyards are those of Champagne. The excellence of the wine was known so far back as 1328. Vincenslaus, King of Bohemia, came to France to negotiate a treaty with Charles VI.; and arriving at Rheims, and having tasted the Champagne, he spun out his treaty as long as he could, and then gave up all that was required, in order to prolong his stay, and get drunk on Champagne every day before dinner. The banks of the Marne are most celebrated for this wine, in the arrondissements of Chalons, Rheims, Vitry, and Epernay. About 1,560,887 hectolitres are grown. The Vitry sells for twenty pence a bottle, and the Chalons for twelve. The red Champagne of *Bouzy* is the most cultivated, and the white of *Sillery*, which last is grown on the lands of Verzeuay and Mailly, of the blackest grape. The name of *Sillery* was given from the soil; and from a Marquis who improved it, it was called *Vin de la Marechale*: it is chiefly monopolized by Paris and London. In all the distinguished vineyards of Champagne, they only cultivate the *black grape*, called the plant *doré*, being a variety of vine called *pinet* or *pineau*. In 1394, this was called *Pinoz*, and placed in an ordonnance of the Louvre above all the grapes. The price of vine-land varies exceedingly: some will not bring more than 40*l.* the acre; some rise to 500*l.*, which has yielded 750 bottles the acre. The *ptisannes* de Champagne are those still wines put into bottles at ten or eleven months old; they are recommended by physicians, as aperient and wholesome. The grower sells the finest Champagne to the merchant at from two francs to three. The merchant sells to his *durst* at from three francs to six; thus doubling the profit of the grower on the wine passing through his hands. Monsieur Moët, of Epernay, has from five to six hundred thousand bottles in his cellars in store. The cellars are cut out of the limestone rock, and are of immense extent. The rose coloured Champagnes are of the second quality: the colour is obtained sometimes from the grape, but generally from a little red wine, or a few drops of liquor made of elder berries. No one in France drinks *rose-coloured Champagne* who can get any other; but wines which would

* The hectolitre is twenty-six English gallons; the litre a little more than a quart. All measures are resolved into litres and hectolitres.

† The wine merchants are among the greatest rogues in England, and stand particularly in need of reform. Then come attornies, tailors, lords of the manor, millers, the fancy china and India warehouse men; picture-dealers, cleaners, &c. Jewellers are great knaves. Of mantua-makers we cannot speak, being of the male sex; but we think their virtue suspicious, as well as that of sempstresses; brewers are rogues in grain. The gin-distillers should be banished to a place, that we will not name to ears polite.

plense at Paris would not be drank at Frankfort. The red Champagnes are of another class, and very good, but little known in England; they chiefly go to Belgium. In wines the Dutch understand what they are about better than we do. We have no time to enter into this history of the wines of the second or inferior quality; therefore we shall end our account by recapitulating the finest wines, according to their excellence. 1. *Sillery*, most esteemed in foreign countries. 2. *Ay*, effervescing. 3. *Mareuil*. 4. *Pierry*, dry wine and keeps. 4. *Dizy*. 6. *Epernay*. The wines of Champagne are generally in perfection about three years after cellaring; but they do not lose in delicacy for ten or even twenty years, and are often found good at the age of thirty or forty. A great loss occurs to the Champagne merchants from breakage from the effervescence, by the expansion of carbonic acid gas: it generally happens in July or August; in ordinary cases, it amounts to four per cent., sometimes to forty or fifty. If the breakage does not amount to more than eight or ten per cent., the owner does not trouble himself; but of course he has the piles of wine taken down; the workmen are obliged to enter the cellars with *wire-masks*; the breakage ceases in September.

Of Burgundy, the wine district is situated under the 45th or 46th degrees of latitude, and is about 60 leagues long by 30 wide. The most celebrated district is the Côte d'Or, consisting of a chain of calcareous hills, extending from Dijon. The other two districts are those of the Saône and the Loire, and that of the Yonne. The total annual value of the Burgundy vineyards amounts to 52,139,495 francs. The vine districts are known by the name of Côte de Nuits, Côte de Beaune and Côte Chalonnoise. Burgundy is the most perfect of all known wines in the qualities deemed essential to vinous perfection. The grapes are the *noirien*, and the *Pineau*, and the *chaudenay*, for the white. The Romanée Conti is the most perfect and finest burgundy: it is produced in an inclosure of only two hectares in extent on a south-east aspect, the ground forming an angle of five degrees in slope. Inferior wines are owing chiefly to difference of site, and the unknown qualities of the soil, as the treatment is alike. The Richebourg contains about six hectares. The Clos Vougeot about forty-eight hectares; the famous St. George wine is grown near Nuits. The Beaune borders on Aloxe, and near it grows the Pomard and Volnay, a fine delicate wine with the taste of the raspberry. It is impossible to account for the cause of the superior excellence of small spots in vineyards over others, on the same soil, with the same aspects, climate, care, cultivation; yet so it is. The finest white Burgundy of the Côte d'Or is the Montrachet: this brings 1,200 francs the queue. Most of the red Burgundies bring from 400 to 600 francs; but the proprietors of the Romanée Conti and Clos Vougeot never sell their wine in wood, they keep them for years, and then sell them only by auction, in particular bottles made on purpose, with their own seals; and the Romanée Conti will sell for seven francs a bottle from the proprietors' cellar; the Clos Vougeot at six francs. We cannot dwell on the secondary wines. The chief white wine of the Yonne is the Chablis. The wines of Tonnerre are inferior. The arrondissement of Macon furnishes the delicious white Pouilly, almost the rival of Champagne. Little Burgundy is exported, because, in principle, as good a price can be obtained in France as elsewhere. Romanée Conti is grown on six acres of land only, La Tache on four. The Paris market will easily absorb this. Chambertin is very scarce out of France. Secondly, they do not bear carriage well: the merchants will not keep them in a cellar subject even

to the vibration of the pavements, or any other movement. Thirdly, in England, the wisecracks who swallow fiery brandied Port, stained with logwood, think pure and delicate Burgundy unwholesome. The Burgundies of the finest class, rank thus:—1. Romanée Conti. 2. La Tache. 3. Chambertin. 4. Romanée St. Vivant. 5. Richebourg. 6. Nuits. 7. St. Georges. 8. Clos Vougeot. 9. Premaux. 10. Vosnes. 11. La Perrière. Of white, Mont Rache, Goutte d'Or, and Genesvrières of Meursault. The longest duration of the finest Burgundies does not exceed twelve or fifteen years: after that time they decline: they attain their perfection from the second year. The system of *making* is not so perfect in Burgundy as in Champagne.

The wines of the Rhone are in the department of the Drome. The vineyards of Valence are the most important. The wines of Tain are exclusively bought up for Bourdeaux. Of the Hermitage grown in Valence, the average is about 2700 hectolitres; it is grown on a hill with a south aspect near Tain—the soil granite, gravel, and sand. This is the richest coloured wine the French have, but it will not keep more than twenty years. In bottles, the best sells for about four francs less than our abominable Port. The white Hermitage is made of white grapes only. This is the finest white wine France produces. It will keep above a century: but its taste and perfume undergo a change: its taste is very peculiar; to us it has a flavour as if cedar wood had been immersed in it. The Hermitage Paille is a rich sweet wine. Red Hermitage is produced from two plants called little and great *segros*; a tradition is current, that this grape was brought from Shiraz by one of the hermits of Beasas. White hermitage is produced from the *Rousanne* grape. * * *

(To be concluded in our next.)

COLERIDGE'S POETICAL WORKS. VOL. 1, II. PICKERING, 1834.

"Why is the harp of Quantock so long silent?" was the affectionate expostulation of one who remembered its early melodies, and who lamented that they were so prematurely suffered to expire. But why, being a poet, it may be asked, did not Mr. Coleridge delight continually in his high calling? Did he feel no pleasure in the exercise of his art?—how quenched he the fire of inspiration?—how sealed his prophetic lips? In short, why, being a son of Apollo, did he cease to sing? We do not know that we are authorised even to suppose the cause; but in our days at least, we think it as much as even men highly gifted can expect, if they are enabled to rise to eminence in any one accomplishment or art; and though the mind is enriched and supported by fullness and variety of attainment, yet undoubtedly there are some studies that exercise apparently no favourable influence on the cultivation of others. We suppose no great mathematician was ever a great poet. Now, it is perhaps possible, that Mr. Coleridge's profound investigations, various and splendid acquisitions, remote speculations, recondite reasonings and disquisitions, may have carried his mind away from those trains of thoughts which poetry calls her own, and have given it other associations less favourable and native to it. Perhaps the reason is to be referred to other causes. To the engrossing nature of the important questions connected with the constitutional and religious welfare of the country. Something to the demands of society and distractions of conversation: something to the reluctance which all occasionally feel to write, when they can

indulge in the luxury of spreading the thoughts of others before them, and feeding at will on the fruits of *their* rich imaginations, and gazing on the magnificent creations of *their* genius: or lastly, perhaps, the *public* mind has been slow in appreciating the value of Mr. Coleridge's poems, has visited them with neglect, has met them with ridicule, and has found itself incapable of duly estimating their merit. We presume that this latter cause may not be without reason advanced by us. Mr. C. has profoundly studied the principles of poetry; he has rigidly adhered to those principles in the execution of his art, and he has left to the public the free choice of approbation or neglect. He has not, as other poets have done, supplicated their favour, followed their direction, bowed to their caprices, and pandered to their desires. Mr. Coleridge has studied, till study has led to well-grounded love and highest admiration, the elder poets of his country: he has recognized the justness of their views, the excellence of their execution; and he has been aware upon what deep and extensive basis they erected the imperishable edifice of their art. But in the meanwhile the public taste had followed far behind him; it had gradually been vitiated and impaired, it had lost its healthy desires and appetites; and became insatiably craving after a different kind of food. There was no lack of supply, when such was the demand; and its pampered gluttony was for ever seeking after new provocations. This has been the case with the poetic taste of the country for many years; and this at once accounts for the long neglect of those who were patiently working on the solid and assured principles of nature and truth, while others, more highly favoured, were throwing off their glittering coruscations before admiring crowds, and supplying with eager rapidity every vicious demand as it arose. Now the effect of all this has been to bring the public mind to a poetical taste and feeling which is decidedly incorrect, and opposed to the best models, ancient or modern, and to the most established rules and precedents. All the different and distinct provinces of poetry have been confounded, which had been so carefully, jealously, and properly guarded and separated. The deepest tragic passions, the most violent emotions, the most terrific inflections, the most awful catastrophes, peculiar to that domain over which Melpomene presided, have been transplanted into those provinces which had been previously held sacred to feelings of a softer nature, more flexible, more various, more closely associated with the ordinary habits of life, with our habitual trains of thought, and with the associations and impressions which are moderated and subdued, and mingled, when the mind is in a state of health natural to it. Inordinate passion, fierce, uncontrollable resolves, inexorable destinies, and heart-rending catastrophes, have swept away before them every gentler feeling, every diversified incident, every mingled motive, every calmer desire; and all that constitutes the general character, that forms the common nature, and that makes the mingled yarn of which the life of man is woven. From this class of poets, from their erroneous views, and strange creations, and perishable theories, we turn with pleasure to the productions of Mr. Coleridge's muse. There we meet with natural thoughts clothed in becoming and appropriate language, with fine picturesque imagery, rich fancies, and delicate modulation of language. While we candidly and unreservedly assert, that we do not think Mr. Coleridge successful in the delineation of the higher passions of tragedy; and that there is in his dramatic productions too much pomp of language, and a want of clear, distinct, and forcible character in his persons; while even in some other of his Poems, we still think that the gracefulness of his step is

enumbered by the stately magnificence of his drapery ; in many, or most of his lyrical productions, we acknowledge with delight their great and various excellence. The *Ancient Mariner*, *Christabel*, and *Geneveive*, are the productions of a truly poetical mind, combining original genius, with a knowledge of the Muse's art, and with a command over the collected treasures of the realms of Parnassus. The thoughts which are conceived are expressed in the truest and most appropriate language, while the imagery that surrounds them is never wanting in harmony, and in fulness of effect. These Poems, however, are well known to the general reader, and safely inscribed in the hearts and heads of all the lovers of song. We will give therefore a fragment of one previously unknown to us, which seems to possess many of Mr. Coleridge's peculiar excellencies—elegant in its design, and chaste in its execution.

THE BALLAD OF THE DARK LADIE.

A Fragment.

Beneath yon birch with silver bark,
And boughs so pendulous and fair,
The brook falls scattered down the rock,
And all is mossy there.
And there upon the moss she sits,
The Dark Ladie in silent pain,
The heavy tear is in her eye,
And drops and swells again.
Three times she sends her little page
Up the castled mountain's breast,
If he might find the knight that wears
The griffin for his crest.
The sun was sloping down the sky,
And she had lingered there all day,
Counting moments, dreaming fears,
Oh ! wherefore can he stay ?
She hears a rustling o'er the brook,
She sees far off a swinging bough,
" 'Tis he ! 'tis my betrothed knight,
Lord Falkland, it is thou !"
She springs, she clasps him round the neck,
She sobs a thousand hopes and fears ;
Her kisses glowing on his cheeks,
She quenches with her tears.

• • •
" My friends, with rude ungente words,
They cuff and bid me fly to thee ;
Oh ! give me shelter in thy breast,
Oh ! shield and shelter me !
" My Henry, I have given thee much,
I gave what I can ne'er recel ;
I gave my heart, I gave my penne,
Oh ! Heaven ! I gave thee all."

The Knight made answer to the Maid,
While to his heart he held his hand,
" Nine castles hath my noble sire
The stateliest in the land.

" The fairest one shall be my love's,
The fairest castle of the nine !
Wait only till the stars peep out,
The fairest shall be thine.

" Wait only till the hand of Eve,
Hath wholly closed yon western bars,
And through the dark we two will steal
Beneath the twinkling stars."

" The dark ? the dark ? No ! not the dark !
The twinkling stars ! How, Henry, how ?
O God ! 'twas in the eye of noon
He pledged his sacred vow.

" And in the eye of noon, my love
Shall lead me from my mother's door,
Sweet boys and girls all clothed in white
Strewing flowers before.

" But first the nodding Minstrels go ;
With music meet for lordly bowers ;
The children next in snow-white vests,
Strewing buds and flowers.

" And then my love and I shall pace—
My jet-black hair in pearly braids—
Between our comely bachelors
And blushing bridal maids."

• • •

The leading quality of Mr. Coleridge's poetry is not to be sought in the moral sublimity, the deep emotion of his great contemporary, the poet of Rydal Mount ; nor is it in the pensive tenderness, the thoughtful affection of the Laureate's song ; but it consists in a high imaginative power,—in a fancy throwing its brilliant and grotesque lights even over the shaded abodes of sorrow—in a feeling of the picturesque, the romantic, the supernatural—in a playful seriousness, dallying with its griefs ; sometimes delighting to dwell

among the fables of enchantment—amid the pageants of chivalry, in masque and tournament—sometimes in the wild and savage solitudes of nature—anon in gilded palaces, among the breathing forms of art—then is it to be seen fetching from the colder and far off dwellings of philosophy, subtle speculations, and fine analogies; and then again all these are intermingled and fused by the Genius of Poetry, and one of our bard's beautiful and singular creations starts up before us. We have only room for one more specimen, which we shall make, of a little poem that has we think a very pretty and pensive kind of beauty of its own, encased in a tuneful and elegant versification.

YOUTH AND AGE.

Verse, a breeze mid blossoms straying
Where hope elung feeding like a bee,—
Both were mine! life went a maying
With nature, hope and poetry
When I was young!

"When I was young"—ah! woeful
"when!"

Ah! for the change twixt now and then!
This breathing house not made with hands,
This body that does me grievous wrong,
O'er airy cliffs, and glittering sands,
How lightly then it flashed along—
Like those trim skiffs unknown of yore,
On winding lakes and rivers wide,
That ask no aid of sail or oar,
That fear no spite of wind or tide!
Nought cared this body for wind or weather
When youth and I liv'd in it together.

Flowers are lovely—love is flower-like,
Friendship is a shaltring tree,
Oh! the joys that came down shower-like,
Of friendship, love, and liberty.

Ere I was old!

"Ere I was old"—ah! woeful "ere"
Which tells me youth's no longer here!

Oh, subtle youth for years so many and
sweet,
'Tis that thou and I are one.
I'll thank it but a fond conceit—
It can not be that thou art gone!
The vesper-bell hath not yet toll'd—
And thou wert aye a masker hold.

What strange disguise hast now put on,
To make believe that thou art gone?
I see these locks in silvery slips,
This drooping gait, this altered size;
But spring-tide blossoms on thy lips,
And tears take sunshine from thine eyes.
Life is but thought—so think I will,
That youth and I are house-mates still.

Dew-drops are the gems of morning
But the tears of mournful eve!
Where no hope is, life's a warning
That only serves to make us grieve
When we are old.

That only serves to make us grieve
With oft and tedious taking leave.
Like some poor nigh-related guest,
That may not rudely be dismiss'd,
Yet hath outstay'd his welcome while,
And tells the jest without the smile.

DIARY OF A LOVER OF LITERATURE.

(Continued from Vol. I. p. 478.)

1806. Nov. 30. Read circumstantial details of Mr. Fox's illness, containing many interesting anecdotes of that illustrious statesman, whose reputation after all transcends—I blush to disclose it—any proofs I have ever been able to discover of his ability. Burke he appears to have estimated more highly than I expected. What he says of "his eloquence casting a shadow over the wisdom it enshrines," Mackintosh repeated to me as his own idea. Fox was evidently a Deist; but he believed in the immortality of the soul, and appears to have derived much succour from this persuasion in his latter moments.

Dec. 2. Read Franklin's works—by some very judicious remarks it appears that Franklin saw clearly enough that population will mount up to the means of subsistence, and must be increased by increasing those powers; but to Malthus still remains the originality of distinctly consider-

ing its *nîus* to mount higher, and the physical and moral checks by which this effort is repressed.

Dec. 13. Went to the Opera. Semiramide—*Catalani's* first appearance—of highest excellence—asserted her pre-eminence at the first outset. Her voice of prodigious compass, sweet, clear, brilliant, and powerful through its whole extent; running the most rapid, intricate, and extensive divisions with the utmost precision and veracity, ascending and descending for two octaves through every chromatic interval articulately, with the speed of lightning, equally great in the delicate, the graceful, and the sobbing, as in the impassioned and bravura style; combining in an exalted degree the voice of Mara, the execution of Billington, and the pathos of Banti, but infinitely superior to all. I have no conception of higher excellence in the art—the house overflowing and transported with delight.

Dec. 14. Spent the day with Ellis in pleasant chat. "It runs merrily," said Fox, "when the water gushed out at the first tapping." Said to Lord R. Spencer in an early stage of the negociation, "Bonaparte's views on the Continent are, I fear, not yet completed, and therefore I am afraid peace is at present hopeless." A friend of his related from a conversation which passed between Parr and Fox, that the latter was a Christian: of this, however, I much doubt, though certainly it was most abhorrent to Fox's nature to dissemble.

Jan. 10, 1807. Read the last volume of Sir Charles Grandison, for the most part a heavy appendage. Richardson, though destitute of higher invention, is very happy in minute details, where he does not indulge too much in the natural effeminacy of his mind. *One would think he had been bred up among women.** After all, I am afraid that the tendency of such works is less to amend the heart and conduct, than to disgust one with real life; and this not so much from the characters described, as from the issues ascribed to these actions. A Sir Charles Grandison might surely be found, if such consequences would flow from such principles, feelings, and deportment; but, oh! how such a man in *real life* would be chafed and tormented. Yet the solace to the mind from these fictions for the time is sweet, and I part with regret from the *dramatis personæ* as from an old and valued acquaintance.

Feb. 1. Looked over the Prolegomena to Hughes' edition of Spenser's Fairy Queen. He has a very neat image in his Essay on Allegorical Poetry. "The art of framing allegories, like that of painting upon glass, he observes, is now little practised, and in a great measure lost. Our colours want richness and transparency, and are either so ill-prepared, or so unskilfully laid on, that they more often sully the light which is to pass through them, than agreeably tincture and beautify it."

Feb. 22. Looked over Beloe's Anecdotes of Scarce Books; giving me a perfect surfeit of these literary rarities; the collectors of which rank, in my estimation, not a degree higher than *butterfly-hunters*.

March 19. Began *London on Country Residences*. His theory of taste with which he sets out, is too contemptible for criticism. How far will fancy go, when he gravely asserts, "that a well-proportioned female figure placed erect, assumes nearly the form of two cones united at their bases, and that the breasts are also each a cone!"

March 24. Began an Abridgment of Abraham Tucker's "Light of Nature

* From Richardson's Correspondence, published subsequently to the time when this observation was made, Mr. Green's remark proves true.

pursued,' which Sir James Mackintosh strongly recommended to my notice. I like the spirit of the editor, which he has probably caught from his author, though I do not think he has got quite the right scent of true philosophy; but his modes of thinking seem original and masterly.

March 29. There is a small blemish in the 25th stanza of the 2d canto of Scott's Lay of the Last Minstrel—more disgraceful perhaps to discover than to incur; when describing a sweet morning breeze,

And peeped forth the violet pale,
And spread her breast the mountain rose.

yet Poets ought to be very guarded against this species of anachronism.

April 23. Finished Hume's Essays in Ritchie's Appendix to his Life, his character of Sir Robert Walpole, and his critique on Wilkie's Epigonead. The essays aim rather at elegant instruction, than profound research, and novel moral discoveries. On the seventh, however, on the middle station of life, he remarks that it is evident more genius is requisite to make a good lawyer, or physician, than a great monarch, since out of twenty-eight of our sovereigns, eight have been regarded as of great capacity. Of philosophers, he esteems Galileo and Newton so far above the rest, that he can admit no other into the same class with them—not *Baron*! His character of Sir R. Walpole appears a very just one, wonderfully so for the time when it was written. His review of the Epigoniad evinces, as might be expected, more acuteness of observation than of sensibility of taste. Of an *epic poem* he remarks, that the story is the least essential part; force of versification, vivacity of images, justness of description, and the natural play of the passions, are the chief circumstances which distinguish the Poet from the Novelist.

May 8. Finished four volumes of Washington's Life. Marshall observes of him, that prosperity never relaxed his exertions, nor could the most disastrous state of things drive him to despair. His compositions are solid, able, and masterly productions, well reasoned, and heightened by touches of true unaffected eloquence, flowing from the heart. It appears from Marshall's account, that America was nearly exhausted, when we abandoned the struggle.

Read Lord Grenville's Letter to the Secretary of the Society for Christian Information—a most able, powerful, masterly, and conclusive composition.

June 29. Called at Christ Church in the morning. Talking of the superstition of dreams, Mrs. Mitchell stated what she had seen in her father's hand-writing. He dreamed that his lady, who was then with child, would be brought to bed of a son on a particular day, and that on that day month the child should die. There was an addition to his dream, he said, which he wished to keep solely to himself. On the day foretold his lady was brought to bed of a son, and he appointed that day month for the christening. The christening passed off quite well, the child was in perfect health, and about eleven in the evening they were remarking how little faith was to be given to dreams though partially fulfilled, when the nurse came down and said 'the child was taken with convulsions;' before twelve he was dead. After this, said Mrs. Mitchell, my mother used to say my father never held his head up; but, being appointed King's Chaplain went to Oxford to take his degree, when he sickened, and soon after died. My mother said she always thought that the other event which he dreamed, but concealed, was his own death.

July 3. Dined at the White Horse. Mr. — related a most extraordinary adventure,* which came, he said, from *two friends* of undoubted veracity, and happened within half a century. They were proceeding from Berwick to Edinburgh, when a stormy evening compelled them to take shelter, and put up at a solitary inn on the road, some miles short of the town they intended to have reached. The looks of the people of the house were dark and ferocious, their manners suspicious and uncouth, and they were unaccountably impressed, from its strange aspect and peculiar taste, that the meat pie, which was the only thing they could procure for supper, was composed of human flesh. As the evening, however, continued tempestuous, and they had ordered beds, they were apprehensive of precipitating their danger by an immediate departure, and retired to their chamber. Several circumstances on their passage thither heightened their suspicions, and the hideous sight through the crevice of their apartment of a woman servant sharpening a large case knife in an adjoining room, completed their alarm. They contrived to make their escape, leaving their horses and baggage behind them; and quitting the high road, endeavoured to make their way across the country to the next town. They had not advanced far before they found they were pursued and scented by a blood hound; by fording a river, however, they evaded the pursuit, and at length reached their destination. The story which they related increased the suspicions of the people of the town—many travellers, they said, had strangely disappeared upon that road, and no tidings afterwards were heard of them. A search warrant was granted—the people of the house were secured—the house itself was examined, and on different parts of the premises, the plunder of many passengers were found, and the bodies of several discovered. Can this be true? It transports me to Calabria.

June 23. Read *Drummond's* "Academical Questions." He plunges at once into the midst of his subject in a very perplexing manner, and entangles himself and his readers with abstractions and the *ideal* system, in favour of which I do not perceive that he advances any new arguments, or concentrates the spirit of the old ones. He denies the distinction between *primary* and *secondary* qualities, contending that they both exist only in the mind; yet in showing this of the latter from the various modes in which different minds are affected, he contrasts those with the uniform assurance respecting geometrical truths, though according to him, figure exists as much in the mind as tastes, or smells. His assertion of the importance of physical inquiry over the claims of pedantry, p. 50 and 61, is masterly and just. His modern metaphysics seem vitiated by his attention to ancient;—whose notions are so remote and restrictive, that they glance off from my mind: from his pursuing no order nor system in his disquisitions, he appears to me wonderfully obscure. I hardly know whether to rank him as a Materialist or Idealist: he seems to incline to Atheism. He is professedly a Necessitarian: he denies the existence, at least the perception, of *power*; we are merely perceptive of *change*; and what we regard as different powers and faculties of the mind, he thinks are reducible to perception merely; and *belief* he defines as nothing but a clear perception or distinct sensation. Reason, he thinks, produces belief, only causing indistinct notions to be more accurately perceived,

* Of the truth of this story no doubt can be reasonably entertained. The editor's friend, the amiable and accomplished Bernard Barton, has sent him the names of the parties. A similar story is told in many books of Italian travels, of the proprietors of a small solitary inn on the mountains between Florence and Bologna.—EDIT.

operating to the soul as a telescope does to the eye. We think belief is always strong in proportion to sensation, and to believe is only to feel. His strictures on Tucker's style seem strangely misplaced.

Sept. 13. Mr. Pearson* called, and sat with me in the evening. Had much literary chat. Hurd was so sore at Parr's pamphlet, that they were obliged to keep newspapers from him, in which the topic was mentioned. Parr, in one of his journeys, sent a note to the Bishop announcing his arrival, and intention of waiting on him; but the Bishop returned a message which stopt the conference.

Sept. 17. Began Lord Holland's *Life of Lope de Vega*; elegant, and written with much acuteness, facility, and grace. The chief objects of poetry are, he observes, to delineate strongly the characters and passions of mankind—to paint the appearance of nature—and to describe their effects on our sensations: the probability of the story—the connexion of the tale—the regularity of the design, which in novels and comedies are of considerable importance, in the higher branches of invention, are merely subordinate beauties, which have often been attained without genius, and neglected by it. The poet, he prettily remarks, may often solace real grief by inventing fictitious distress, and find an emblem of his susceptibility in that poetical spear, which is represented as curing with one end the wounds it had inflicted with the other.

Sept. 19. Finished Lord Holland's *Life*—written with much elegance and spirit, and evincing a very respectable share of taste and judgment as a critic. The feelings of Shakspeare's characters, he remarks, are the results of passions common to all men; those of Lopes and Dryden's heroes are derived from an artificial state of society, from notions suggested by chivalry and exaggerated by romance—a just distinction, but to which Johnson had pointed before. He speaks highly of Voltaire, and rescues him from the reproach of want of information, which has been encouraged by the exuberance of his wit. He observes of Lopes, what may frequently be applied to Shakspeare, that whatever was noble, he thought should be gorgeously arrayed; and it was only from carelessness or from ignorance of its merit, that he left any pathetic thought to shine by its genuine beauties. On the progressive improvement of the Drama, and the obligations we bear to those who have contributed to advance it, though they have led others to surpass themselves, he prettily remarks,—though the last polish often effaces the marks of the preceding workman, his skill was not less necessary to the accomplishment of the work, than the hand of his more celebrated successor. The quotations from Don Gaspar Melchor's book on *Popular Diversions*, gives one a high idea of the good sense, good temper, and liberal spirit of the author.

Sept. 24. Read Fletcher's *Faithful Shepherdess*. On the expression, "Not a hare shall be frightened from her *fare*," where *fare*, by the com-

* Mr. afterwards Dr. Pearson, the author of the *Treatise on Morals*, &c. Mr. Green printed a *Life* of him in a small pamphlet. I do not know how far these anecdotes of Hurd and Parr are true, but I doubt them much. Parr's attack on Hurd I consider to be quite unwarrantable, and little less than brutal. Hurd was a person of very finished taste, cautious decision, and fine judgment; and I believe that he little regarded, and probably never read, the vituperative declamations of the learned pedagogue. The Author of the *Pursuits of Literature* says, that some opinion which Hurd gave on Parr's "*Education derision*," was the cause of the quarrel. Parr had all the wayward irritability of a child, but like a child he soon presented the repentant or forgiving heart, whose returning feelings were perhaps even enriched and softened by the passions that had passed over it and subsided. — EDIT.

mentators, is supposed to be used in the unprecedented sense of *form*. Lord Chedworth, in a MS. note, most justly explains it by food, and quotes Dryden, 3d Georg. 500. Seward very happily ascribes the superior felicity with which *English* poets have described the evenings and mornings, above the poets of Greece and Rome, to the great length of our twilights. In Fletcher's Pastoral Imagery, however sweet and profuse, there is an artificial air, from which Shakspeare is perfectly free, and which Milton had the genius to *hide*.

Sept. 28. In the evening made up my rent rolls from the approaching Michaelmas. It appears that, on a fair estimate, I shall enjoy, if I live, 1,200 guineas per annum—an income amply sufficient to satisfy all my reasonable wishes,* and leave an adequate surplus to meet any accidental emergency, or gratify any innocent caprice.

Oct. 7. Mr. E. Pearson called—mentioned a letter from the King to Bishop Hurd, when we were supposed in imminent danger of invasion, beginning—"Dear Bishop Hurd," and stating that he had been recommended, in case the *unhappy man* should land here, (which however, he did not believe would be the case,) to take up his abode at Hartlebury Castle, but requesting him not to put himself to any trouble or inconvenience." Read Hurd's Essays on the Delicacy of Friendship. Nothing can exceed the exquisite skill and address with which this piece of irony is throughout supported, but the cool *malignity* of spirit which informs and animates the whole.

Nov. 30. At half past two, as the horses were changing at the White Horse Inn, had a very near and distinct view for five minutes of Louis the XVIII. bearing a most striking resemblance to the picture of his brother, Louis XVI.; watched him not without violent emotion very attentively, I trust not disrespectfully. Could discover, either in his countenance or deportment, no particular traits either of dignity or sorrow; his complexion rather sallow; his eyes of a dark hazle; buttoned up in a plain brown coat; his hair dark without powder, his *linen not over clean*, altogether quite a Frenchman; unusually full about the mouth, lips, and chin. To be standing in Brook-street, and viewing in this way and in this condition the representative of the Bourbons,—seemed like enchantment.

Nov. 19. Had much interesting chat with Clubbe in his morning walk. *Death* he said was uniformly met best in the cottage. In the antechambers of the great, its approaches must not be whispered; while its progress is often audibly remarked, without any unpleasant effect, by the bedside of the patient in the cottage. Douthwaite's (I collect that he was the person) last words were, "Raise me up a little, that I may see again that sweet pine;" a favourite tree which he had planted.†

* A prudence totally devoid of all selfishness or parsimony, united to the increased value of property, raised this income of 1200 to near 2000 guineas; and those who love and respect the memory of Mr. Green, will read with pleasure what I am enabled to inform them from another passage in the Diary, that he not unfrequently gave away a third of his income in charity: his generosity also received no little lustre from the delicacy and almost timid feeling with which it was bestowed. There is a passage in his Diary where he mentions—"Putting a rouleau of 20 guineas into the hand of a friend—delightful gratification to my heart." How fast are such men disappearing from the earth! and who, alas! are filling up their vacant places?—EDW.

† Last summer the editor called on a gentleman in the neighbourhood of London, in whose garden were some large and beautiful specimens of exotic trees; the owner was then in a deep decline, and seldom rose from bed; his gardener mentioned, that in the afternoon of the preceding Sunday, he desired to be dressed, and placed in a

Dec. 11. Clubbe mentioned a strange attested instance of a girl near Dedham, who conceived before she was twelve years old, and was regularly delivered of a fine child.*

Dec. 14. Dined at—Mr. C. Williams; amused us after dinner with imitations of *Baron Thomson*; a little, I think, at his own expense. It is dangerous to delight company with any thing but original powers of wit, description, &c. and even then overpowering pre-eminence is invidious.

Dec. 26. Saw a very handsome, unaffected, well-written letter from Bishop Hurd, to Mr. E. Pearson, respecting the publication of Mr. Ludlam's Essays, in which he pleads the infirmities of age, for not using his own hands; and congratulates on the appointment of a person of such piety and ability as Mr. Pearson, to preach the lectures of his late excellent friend, Bishop Warburton.

Jan. 3, 1808. Began *Gil Blas* for the *tenth* time, and was again delighted. With what true naiveté is this exquisite satire on the follies and minor vices of civilized life conducted; and with what admirable strokes of genuine wit, refined and spontaneously springing from the occasion, is it brightened. There is just enough of foreign costume in the manners to give a picturesque effect to the tale without impairing its applicability; for I doubt whether so interesting a novel could be formed precisely from existing manners.

Jan. 12. Went to Covent Garden in the evening.—*False Alarms*—Braham delightful in "Said a Smile to a Tear," varying the air with most tasteful embellishments. His loud tones, rounder, mellower, and fuller than I had imagined; and his execution unrivalled for facility and correctness, as a tenor voice. *Wewitzer* exquisitely true to nature, as a German servant. Bannister very easy, spirited, and harmonious as Tom Surfeit. Miss Duncan capital as Captain Berry, but coarse I think as a lady. During the Pantomime, a gentleman leaped from the second tier of stage-boxes; tumbled on the lamps, and thence into the orchestra; very drunk—a frightful scene.

Jan. 15. Called on *Pearson*, and went with him to dinner to the *Moore's*; brought *him* out after dinner. Spoke slightly of Fox, pronounced him to possess no judgment, easily led away by man, woman, and child. Called his avowal of his marriage with Mrs. A. an epoch in the morals of the country. Exhibited and led away by her; cold to his friends; a gentleman who had strenuously supported him for 20 years in the country, wished to be introduced to the object of his idolatry, on coming up to town. Sheridan effected it, and was quite shocked at the cold and ungracious reception he met with. Reprobated his visit to Buonaparte. Began to disparage Burke. Spoke of his manner, as so coarse, ungracious, and vulgar, that he could

chair near the window, that he might sit and behold his beautiful "*Satisberia*" that grew near the house, and which his father had planted.

Naturam expellas furca, tamen usque recarrit.

Long had the writer of this note observed and admired that magnificent tree, and in England unparalleled, without suspecting what dear and affectionate emotions reposed under its shade.—EDIT.

* In a book lately published on the morals and lives of the manufacturing poor, are some singular and authentic instances mentioned, similar to those recorded by Mr. Green; intending to shew the premature excitement of the passions and development of the form, by the heated atmosphere of the manufactories, as well as by habits of licentiousness.—EDIT.

† "*him*" so in the MS. Mr. Sheridan is the person spoken of, who was then on a visit at Mr. Moore's.

with difficulty listen to him, but allowed that his speeches were delivered nearly as they were published, with very little after-polish; not in general happy in reply, as he wanted preparation of matter; but spoke of a most exquisite one, full of classic taste and allusion, on the subject of the Board of Trade, when he "uncaged those nightingales." Called Parr versatile, once fierce against the Dissenters; wrote a long letter to Fox on the subject, and a short one to him, begging him to get Fox to read his. Called on Fox some days after, who said that Parr had begun with so reasonable a proposition, expecting him *not* to answer his letter, that he thought he might go a step further and dispense with reading it. Mentioned a confidential letter from *Mackintosh* to Parr, pressing on his feelings the state of banishment and solitude in which he lived, which Parr had handed about. Spoke with the utmost contempt of Burdett and Tooke; called the latter a great rogue. Gave the history of a conference of the heads of the party for the purpose of appointing a leader; declined it himself as impatient of the fatigues of the office, and as desiring to be free. Wished no leader to be appointed, nor regular vexatious opposition formed. Said he reflected with most delight on those parts of his political conduct, when he had departed from Mr. Fox's lead, and the old Opposition before, as in the Mutiny in the Fleet. Objected to a leader under the Grenvilles, (T. Grenville) when Lord Grenville led above. Was much devoted to the Russells, Cavendishes, but did not feel quite the same respect and attachments for the Grenvilles. Hoped since the deed was done and the national character committed, that Ministers would be able to justify their attack on Copenhagen, and instanced this disposition, as well as some other differences, as disqualifying him from the lead of the party. Derided in contrast, the violent conduct we had pursued with the Danes, as a measure demanded by the crisis in which we were placed, and our absurd squeamishness in obstinately refusing to strengthen and consolidate the Empire by doing only fair justice to the Irish Catholics. Spoke with much warmth on this topic. Resolved to devote the remnant of his days to this cause; and though he should forfeit the good opinion of the King, who he understood was at present favourably disposed towards him, was resolved to push the measure of Emancipation with all vigour. Ridiculed with much humour the Allies to which we were reduced, the frantic King of Sweden, himself to death—the King of Naples expatriated—the King of Sardinia driven to a barren rock, and the mad Queen of Portugal. Played off his ridicule on General Whitelock, forced, as he believed, on Windham, to get rid of him, as a compromise for his appointment of Crauford, for which Windham will remain saddled with the responsibility. His elections at Stafford, though without opposition, and indeed on that account, cost on an average £3000 a time. Proposals for a peace certainly made through Count Starenberg, which, though no basis was proposed, he thought ought to have been accepted. Strong opposition intended on this ground.—Corrected lately at Kelly's a copy of the *Duenna*, from which they were going to act, full of false grammar and nonsense. In conversation with Mr. Pearson on his Letter to Percival, of which he highly approved the style and merit of the argument, said he was a strong friend to Establishments; that were he a legislator organizing a state, he would institute an established Church for the purpose of directing the *superstitions* of the people, but when there was an establishment ready formed, there could be no question about retaining it; but then he would reform, he would make the

Clergy execute their duty as Ministers of the State; no abominable pluralities, non-residences, &c. In the Drawing-room, would not listen to Spence's pamphlet; called his doctrine absurd and preposterous, unless we chose to revert to our antient condition, feed on acorns and paint our bodies. Impossible to subsist on our internal resources, and support our army and navy. After expending our blood and treasure in extending our commerce, when in danger of losing it, now turning round and voting commerce a nuisance. Could not prevail on him to give such nonsense five minutes attention. Against Spence's *grand* argument, however, he had nothing to allege, and was manifestly vexed at being thus gravelled. He mentioned Louis XVIII. as being a most enormous feeder, and apparently caring for little else. A gentleman in his company began abusing Buonaparte, but Louis spoke of him with much gentleness and moderation, and turned the conversation. Spoke of a silver cup presented him by the tobacconists for his exertions in their cause, exhibited as Hercules destroying one of the heads of the hydra. Spoke handsomely of *Crabbe's Poems*. Quite easy, unaffected, and natural. Affected to muzziness with very little wine. Had much chat with Jones, the manager of the Dublin Theatre. Spoke of *La Rive*, as far the finest actor he had ever seen. *Kemble* not to be named in the same breath with him.

Feb. 12. Mackintosh's Latin Epitaph on his Wife, in St. Clement Danes. I suppose was written by Parr.* It contains a sentiment at least I should not expect from him, who, if I mistake not, declared to Parr that he should be inclined to be a Christian, if he were not an Atheist. 'Sperans haud longinquum inter se et Catherinam suam digressum fore, siquidem vitam nobis commorandi diversoriam, non habitandi Deus immortalis dedit.' Yet I remember hearing Mackintosh repeat the Apostles' Creed very articulately and distinctly in the Temple Church.

March 2. Roscoe's *Leo the Tenth*, the 19th chapter of vol 4, contains an interesting account of the progress of the Reformation, in which the author rises occasionally much above himself. How great does Luther there appear, what an imposing form does he assume, when presenting himself before the Diet of Worms; a solitary individual, contending with effect against the greatest power on earth, Ecclesiastical and Civil, assembled to condemn him! That wonderful inconsistency of the human mind, which led Luther to explode all human authority which clashed with his own opinions, and then to exhibit an example of the fiercest intolerance with respect to his own, admits surely of an easy explication, as we are actuated by our passions, however striking it may appear in viewing the conduct of others when these passions are quiescent! I ought to have noticed in the 15th chapter, a strong descriptive view of Luther, "who individually, for a long time, balanced the scale against the whole christian world, and at length broke the beam which he could not actually incline in his favour." Roscoe is not always correct in his language. He has a just remark in his 10th chapter—"That the relator, who carelessly approves, is worse than the agent who, under the influence of passion, perpetrates crimes."

March 8. Finished Roscoe's *Leo X*. The 22d chapter is above measure interesting from its notice of Michael Angelo and Raffaele, the Homer and Virgil of modern art, in recounting whose stupendous power and achievements,—the sublime energy of the one, and the divine grace of

* It was so; see Parr's Works, vol. iv. p. 583, vol. viii. p. 575.

the other,—Roscoe is touched with animation, and rises far above himself. If the expenses incurred in building St. Peter's Church were the occasion of those exactions which incited the Reformation, here is a curious link of causes indeed. His remarks on the art of *etching*, by which not copies but the original sketches themselves of the greatest masters have been multiplied and perpetuated, are just and new. This work will not, I think, materially add to his reputation, nor detract from it; it stands exposed to the same capital objections as the *Life of Lorenzo*;—as a piece of biography, it is much too ample for the subject; as a History of Literature, and the Arts and Sciences, it is much too contracted in its scope; and the two topics, by being treated together, mutually encumber and fetter each other. The style is landable, and this may be regarded as its *highest* praise. There is a sentiment in the 24th chapter very applicable to the present political morality:—'If the examples of the crimes of one, could justify those of another, the world would soon become a great theatre of treachery, and rapine, and blood; and the human race would excel the brute creation only in the superior talents displayed in promoting their mutual destruction!'

March 10. Read with exquisite delight, rarely interrupted, Scott's *Marmion*. The product of a true poet—a rich tissue of vivid imagery and glowing sentiment, where all seems natural, yet all new; and the imagination and the heart are surprised, at every turn, with careless but inimitable strikes of character, interest and pathos. The little introductions to each of the cantos are infinitely engaging, and fraught with feelings which must find a response in every bosom; but I grieve that he has said so much for Pitt,*—that he has prefigured in the 6th canto, with approbation, our late offensive deeds at Copenhagen; and that *Marmion* and the tale turn out at last to be entirely visionary—a discovery which almost breaks the magic charm, and dissolves the brilliant illusion by which we have so long and deliciously enchanted.

THE RECORD COMMISSION.

No. III.

THE second division of the list of the publications of the Commissioners, contained in our first article upon this subject, comprehends the new editions commenced under the authority of the late Commissioners, and comprises fourteen volumes. We shall notice them in the order of their publication.

1. *The Authentic Edition of the Statutes.* 9 vols.

Startling as the assertion may appear to persons who have never considered the matter sufficiently, it is yet strictly true that the enormous and neglected volumes of our early written law present a subject well worthy of the deep attention of the philosopher and the historian. Our national progress from comparative barbarism to civilization; the constant variations in the state of the public mind; the gradual growth of our now abundant liberty; the decay and abolition of the feudal rigours and exactions; the progressive improvement of our language; and the history of our

* It must be recollected that Mr. Green was a staunch Whig, and supported that interest *locally* with all his strength; though in the latter years of his life politics and party lost much of their former influence; and the study of the beauties of nature and art seemed alike to *en-*—willize his well-regulated mind, which moved in harmony with the *look* a softer and milder colouring, as the shadows of advancing *its* surface.—*EDIT.*

singular political institutions and system of jurisprudence, are all written in volumes which it is the custom to throw aside with infinite disdain, as mere emanations of dullness unfit to be approached by the mass of half-inquirers, who look upon themselves as philosophers; "volumes which it is believed," says Mr. Daines Barrington, in the Preface to his *Observations on the Statutes*, "that few lawyers or historians have perused in a regular course of reading." It is true that the prospect held forth by these volumes is sufficient to discourage every one but the most zealous. The truths to be discovered do not lie like grape-clusters in a vineyard; a man cannot stretch forth his hand and gather them; they are hidden in languages which have passed away, and in words which denote legal mysteries long fallen into oblivion; they are incumbered by a phraseology which, in the early period, is clouded by barbarism, and is afterwards overlaid by that tautology which, to the disgrace of our legislature and our lawyers, has been permitted to become the language of jurisprudence. The principal matters contained in our Statute Book may be classed under the head of Charters, which proceeded immediately from the king, and are couched in the form of royal grants; Ordinances, or Royal Mandates, consented to in great councils, and intended to have a partial or temporary legislative effect; and Statutes, which name was anciently reserved for the more solemn acts of the three bodies of the legislature, and which, from the time of Edward III., has been the only form in which they have made known their will. Previous to the reign of Henry VII. the acts of the legislature are to be found sometimes in Latin, sometimes in French, and sometimes in English; no general rule upon the subject appears to have prevailed. From Henry VII. the English language has been the only one used.

The Statutes were anciently enrolled, under the direction of the Chancellor, upon certain Rolls termed "Statute Rolls." There is extant in the Tower a series of these Rolls, six in number, each Roll consisting of several membranes tacked together. The first, or great Roll, contains the Statutes from 6th Edward I. to 50th Edward III. The second Roll, of which there also exists a duplicate, contains the Statutes of the reign of Richard II. The third Roll, the Statutes of Henry IV. and Henry V. The fourth Roll, the Statutes from 1st Henry VI. to 8th Henry VI. The fifth Roll, the Statutes from 25th Henry VI. to 39th Henry VI. The sixth Roll, the Statutes from 1st Edward IV. to 8th Edward IV. Some documents have crept into the earlier parts of the Statute Book, and have always been treated as authentic Statutes, which do not appear upon the Statute Rolls; and the series of the Statute Rolls is incomplete, being interrupted between 8th Henry VI. and 23d Henry VI.; but, so far as relates to the matter entered upon these Rolls, they have always been regarded as of the very highest authority. There is reason to believe that the Statute Rolls were continued down to 4th Henry VII., but the portion between the 8th Edward IV. and that period, is not known to be in existence.

Before the time of Richard III. the business of the Parliament was registered in the following manner:—entries of all Petitions, or Bills, presented to Parliament by individuals, or by the Parliament to the Sovereign, with the answers, and of all adjournments, messages from the Sovereign, elections of Speakers, and all the other occurrences and transactions of the Parliament, were made upon a Roll, which was termed the Parliament Roll. From the entries upon this Roll, it appeared what Petitions of the Parliament to the Crown had been consented to, and, usually after the end of the Session, these Petitions and answers were put into the form of one general Statute, which was afterwards entered upon the Statute Roll. In the only Parliament held under Richard III. the Statutes began to be framed from the new Bills passed in Parliament, and not as parts of one general Statute. Upon the introduction of this new practice, the Statutes themselves, in the form in which they were

to be entered on the Parliament Roll as well as on the Statute Roll—

and useless trouble, especially after the reign of Richard III., in which the Acts were first printed and published soon after the close of the Session. The practice of Richard III. was continued by his successor; but after his third Parliament, the Statute Roll, which had become nearly useless, or at any event was superseded for all practical purposes by the Parliament Roll, was laid aside. The seasonal publications have been continued down to the present time.

It will be observed that the Statute Roll commences with the 6th Edward I.; but the Statute Book has always contained several Charters and Statutes anterior to that period, and especially the Magna Charta, the Charter of the Forest, and the Statutes of Merton, Marlebridge, and Westminster Primer. The Charters of liberties contained in all the editions of the Statutes before the one now under consideration, were printed from one of two Charters of Insuperimus of Edward I., one dated in the 25th, and the other in the 28th year of his reign; but it was well known that some of the original Charters themselves, and many transcripts or exemplifications of them, were in existence. The Commissioners determined to prefix to the authentic edition copies of all the known Charters of liberties, and in order to obtain copies of these documents which could be relied upon, two Sub-Commissioners were employed during the summer of 1806, in making a progress through England and Ireland, to every place where it appeared from the returns to the Record Committee of 1800, or from other intelligence, that any Charters, or transcripts of them, were preserved. The result appeared in the recovery of six Charters, not before printed either in the Statutes, in Blackstone's Charters, or elsewhere, and some of which had been previously supposed to be entirely lost. These, together with all the Charters ever published before, were prefixed to the authentic edition.

The Statutes for the periods during which the Statute Roll is defective, have been derived from various inferior sources, some of them Records, and others MSS., or printed transcripts, which have been sanctioned by the usage of centuries. The nature of these secondary sources may be judged from the following enumeration:—exemplifications of Statutes, that is, copies examined with the original records, were anciently sent throughout the country, with writs annexed requiring them to be proclaimed, and sometimes directing copies to be made and distributed. Many such exemplifications are in existence. Transcripts were also occasionally sent to the King's Courts for their guidance and information. From the 12th Henry VII. to the present time, with a very few deficiencies, the original Acts, as engrossed and passed in Parliament, are preserved in the Parliament Office. The Close, Patent, Fine, and Charter Rolls contain entries of Charters, Statutes, and instruments in which Statutes are recited. The Red Books of the Exchequer at Westminster and at Dublin, and three other ancient books, preserved in the Exchequer at Westminster; several ancient volumes preserved in the office of the Town Clerk of the City of London, and especially two known by the names of *Liber Horn*, which was compiled about A. D. 1311, and *Liber Custumarum*, of the date of A. D. 1320, contain entries of ancient Statutes. There are also many highly valuable manuscripts of a similar character in the Cottonian and other collections in the British Museum, at the Bodleian, in several of the college libraries at Cambridge, and in the libraries of Lincoln's Inn and the Inner Temple. From all these sources the Statute Book has been made as complete as it now seems possible to render it.

The editors of the early printed collections of the Statutes divided them into two portions, the *Antiqua*, or *Vetera Statuta*, being those prior to the reign of Edward III., and the *Nova Statuta*, those subsequent to that period. The *Vetera Statuta* were first printed by Pynson in 1508, 12mo; they were frequently reprinted, and in 1532 an edition of Statutes, omitted in the former collection, was published by Berthelet, under the title of *Secunda Pars Veterum Statutorum*. The earliest col-

lection of the *Nova Statuta*, comprehending those from 1st Edward III. to 22d Edward IV., was published by Letton and Machlinia about 1482, folio. The first collection, which included both the *Petita* and the *Nova Statuta*, appears to have been printed by Berthelet in 1543; it consisted of one volume in folio, and comprised all the Statutes down to the 19th Henry VII. in English. Rastell followed in 1557 with a collection of all the Statutes to that year, also in one volume folio. This collection was in the original languages; "for those," said Rastell, "that were first written in Latin, or in Frenche, dare I not presume to translate into English for fear of misinterpretacion; for many wordes and termes be there in divers Statutes, both in Latin and in Frenche, which be very hard to translate aptly into English." These scruples were overcome in subsequent editions; and Rastell's Statutes in English were frequently reprinted until 1621. Barker followed Rastell, and was the first to designate the Statutes by the title they still bear—"The Statutes at Large." His edition was in English, 2 vols. folio, 1587-8, and ended with the Statute of 29th Elizabeth. Pulton, the next editor, brought to his task no ordinary degree of literary enthusiasm. In 1611, being then "almost fourscore," he first promulgated his proposal of a publication of the Statutes from the original records, and, in order that he might prosecute his enterprise with the rigour necessary for its accomplishment, but little suited to his time of life, he took a lodging near the Record Office in the Tower, and petitioned the Crown that the keeper of the records might "every day deliver unto him, when he should require, one Parliament Roll, to be by him and his clerk perused and viewed, and the same afterwards to be re-delivered by them to the said keeper thereof." The old man met with a good deal of opposition from the Record officers, but such a spirit as his is seldom unsuccessful, and he lived to complete a work to which all subsequent editors of the Statutes have been mainly indebted. It was published in 1612, 2 vols. folio, and ended with 7th James I. Keble succeeded with an edition, ending with 27th Charles II. in two volumes, folio. Serjeant Hawkins, in 1735, brought the Statutes down to 7th George II. in six volumes, folio. Cay, in the like number of volumes, published in 1758 a collection ending with 30th George II. Ruffhead followed in 1762-5 with nine volumes, 4to., ending with 4th George III. Pickering published between 1762-9 twenty-four volumes of an 8vo. collection to 1st George III. which has been continued from that time. Runnington between 1786-1801, published a collection to the 41st George III. in fourteen volumes, 4to. Notwithstanding these various editions, it appears that, amongst them all, there was not any complete collection containing all the matters which at different times, and by different editors, had been published as Statutes; there was a want of uniformity in the text of the earlier Statutes; there was not any complete translation of all the Statutes previous to Henry VII.; nor was there any collection whatever published under the royal authority, which alone has the power of promulgating the laws. Under these circumstances, few will dispute the propriety of the opinion expressed by the Commons' Committee of 1800, that "It was highly expedient for the honour of the nation, and the benefit of all his Majesty's subjects, that a complete and authoritative edition of all the Statutes should be published." The Record Commissioners very properly proceeded at once to the labour pointed out to them, and the authentic edition, in nine volumes, was published between the years 1811 and 1818. The collection is preceded by a very able historical and explanatory introduction, written by Sir T. Tomlins, from which we have derived most of the facts above noticed. This edition cost the country 59,392*l.*, of which sum 29,000*l.* were paid for literary labour. The expenditure of so vast a sum entitled the country to a large return; and it is a pleasure to be able to record that, in this instance, the publication appears to have given almost unqualified satisfaction. It constitutes a noble *Corpus Juridicum* worthy of the reputation which our laws have attained, and of the dignified station amongst nations to which our country has ascer-

The principal objection raised against this collection is, that it descends no lower than the end of the reign of Queen Anne, and that consequently it contains but a small number of the Statutes now in force. The Commons' Committee recommended the publication of *all* the Statutes, and it is difficult to discover why their recommendation was departed from. The accession of the House of Hanover is an era which furnished, perhaps, a good resting place, but cannot be considered a termination. The more modern Statutes alone are those which are principally useful to the practical lawyer, and to the body of the people; both of whom, as well as the historian, ought to be considered in an undertaking like this. We shall hope to see the labour speedily resumed, which we are convinced it might be, and brought down to the end of George IV., at a comparatively trifling expense. It would be well to leave to every monarch the duty of promulgating the laws of only his immediate predecessor. Another objection urged against this edition is, that 'not a single *private* act is inserted. Though' continues the author from whom we quote (Sir H. Nicolas, *Obsequy*, on Hist. Lit. p. 98), 'it might not have been wise to print all the *modern* Private Statutes, on account of their extent, one volume at least should have been devoted to the earlier ones, because the private Statutes in the reigns of the Plantagenets and Tudors, abound in historical, biographical, and antiquarian, if not legal, information, as well as with notices of the descent of lands; and one volume would have comprised nearly if not the whole of the Private Acts down to the Accession of the House of Stuart.' Part of this censure seems founded in mistake. The rule acted upon by the Commissioners, and explained in the introduction, was this. Down to the 31st Henry VIII. all the Acts were inserted. In that year the distinction between Public Acts and Private Acts is for the first time specifically stated in the Inrollment of the Statutes in Chancery. After that date the Private Acts are merely noticed in this edition by the insertion of their titles. With all deference to the authority from whom we have quoted, we think the Commissioners were right. It was necessary, as he admits, to draw the line somewhere, and the circumstance alluded to appears to have furnished them with a sufficient reason for taking their stand at the 31st Henry VIII. The Private Acts are no doubt of very great utility, especially to the Genealogist, and excerpts from them, judiciously selected, would be exceedingly acceptable; but the authentic edition was not the place for the publication of such excerpts, and in our opinion the Commissioners did wisely in excluding them as soon as the distinction was made in the enrolment.

We may remark in conclusion, that practical men look upon it as a pity that the authentic edition has not been rendered legal evidence. It might easily be done by a short Act of Parliament, and would add greatly to the utility and dignity of this highly important and praiseworthy publication.

II. Rymer's *Fœdera*. Three Volumes.

The admirable work which is known by the title of the *Fœdera*, a work, the reputation of which, both at home and on the continent, exceeds that of any similar publication, originated with the celebrated Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford. The Earl of Halifax recommended Rymer, the critic, antiquary, and historiographer royal, as a proper person to carry Lord Oxford's plan into execution, and his appointment was conferred upon him by a Royal Warrant dated the 20th August, 1693. Authority was given to him to transcribe and publish 'all the leagues, treaties, alliances, capitulations, and confederacies, which had at any time been made between the Crown of England and any other kingdoms, princes, and states;' the public archives were laid open to him, and, in some cases, the Record Officers were even authorized to deliver to him all leagues, &c. which he should have occasion for and desire. In 1704, after a lapse of eleven years, his first volume was published. In 1707 his authority was renewed by a warrant

and full permission to inspect the Public Records was given,

not merely to Rymer himself, but also to Robert Sanderson, who is described in the warrant as a person employed by Rymer as his assistant. This warrant, however, did not constitute Sanderson a principal in the undertaking, as has been erroneously supposed in the introduction to the new edition of the *Fœdera*; Rymer alone was the responsible Editor of the work up to the 14th December, 1713, the period of his death. Fourteen volumes were published in Rymer's lifetime, the fifteenth and sixteenth volumes were left ready for the press, through which they were passed by Sanderson, and published, together with a seventeenth volume, compiled by Sanderson himself, and which finished the first edition of the work. Sanderson afterwards published three supplementary volumes, which, with the preceding, made up the number of twenty volumes, in which the work is usually found. These volumes bear date from 1704 to 1735. The first edition soon became scarce, and a corrected reprint was consequently published by Tonson, under the editorship of Mr. George Holmes, Deputy Keeper of the Tower Records, who collated such documents as had been published from originals in the Tower, with the originals themselves, and by that means corrected many mistakes, a list of which was published separately (Lond. 1730, fol.), for the use of the purchasers of the first edition. Holmes's edition was comprised in twenty volumes, which bear date from 1717 to 1735. Shortly after the completion of Holmes's edition, a third was undertaken at the Hague, and published in ten closely printed folio volumes. The reprint of the London edition of the *Fœdera* occupies but nine of those volumes, the tenth containing the French original of the *Abridgment*, or *Abstract*, of the *Fœdera*, known under the title of the '*Acta Regia*;' a General Index, which is not to be found in either of the London editions; and some additional documents. The Hague edition is not so elegant a work as the editions which preceded it, but is generally allowed to be the most convenient and desirable. No preparations were made for any new edition until the subject was taken up by the Record Committee of the Commons in 1800, who reported in the following words:—

"The State Papers, published together in Rymer's *Fœdera*, form a most valuable collection. They commence from the Reign of Henry I., anno 1134; but they do not come lower in date than the first six years of Charles II., during the usurpation; and it appears to your Committee, that it may be very desirable to have this work completed by a Supplementary selection of such other important papers as were omitted by the original compilers, and also to have it continued to the Revolution, or even to the Accession of the House of Hanover."

Shortly after the appointment of the Record Commissioners, they called upon the Keepers of the Record Offices to consider and report to them of a proper selection of Records, to form a Supplement to the *Fœdera*, and caused their intention to carry the recommendation of the Commons' Committee into effect to be made known. For a long time, however, they were entirely unsuccessful. The Record Officers, with the exception of the Keeper of the Rolls' Chapel, declined to give themselves any trouble about the matter, and no antiquary of any name would undertake the task of editorship. At length, after Mr. Lysons and several others had declined, Dr. Adam Clarke proffered his services; and, having submitted to the Board a scheme for the projected '*Supplement and Continuation*,' was appointed a sub-Commissioner on the 25th March, 1808, and directed to proceed in the collection of the necessary documents. It would have been well for the literary reputation of this excellent man if he had not thus stepped forward. Various as were his attainments, and many the excellent qualities he possessed, he certainly had not that profound acquaintance with English Historical and Antiquarian Literature, nor that painstaking and minute accuracy, which were indispensable in an editor of the *Fœdera*.

After labouring in his collections for more than twelve months, Dr. Clarke reported

his progress to the Record Board, and submitted to them the propriety of altering the 'Supplement and Continuation,' recommended by the Committee, into a new edition of the whole work, under a more scientific and methodical arrangement. The reasons suggested for this change are principally the importance of the *Fœdera*; the scarceness and value of copies of it;—the circumstance of many of the originals being either lost or rendered useless by an injudicious application of a solution of galls;—and the consequence of having the whole body of its contents corrected, methodized, and arranged in conjunction with the new materials. At the end of twelve months Dr. Clarke again pressed the subject upon the attention of the Commissioners, recommending a new edition as the only course likely fully to meet their wishes, and be ultimately creditable to the undertaking. In an evil hour the Commissioners consented, in the hope that the work could thus be made 'more perfect, accurate, and useful,' than it ever was before. Without entering into the question of whether the Commissioners had really any authority to direct the reprinting of Records previously published, either by the diligence of individuals, or at the expense of the State, upon which point however we entertain a very clear opinion, it will surely be conceded that the determination to reprint twenty folio volumes, whilst whole classes of important records remained unpublished, was a proceeding of very doubtful propriety. If it be further considered that this determination was in opposition to the recommendation of the Commons' Committee, and proceeded upon such slight grounds as those alleged by Dr. Clarke, our doubts will probably be changed into a conviction of its impropriety. That the *Fœdera* is an important collection is conceded by every one;—its scarceness was greater during the war, when Dr. Clarke first engaged upon it, than it is at present; but it is not a book which is ever likely to become very common or very cheap, nor is it particularly desirable that it should be so. But, alleged Dr. Clarke, many of the original documents are lost, and many are destroyed by galls,—be it so, how does that prove the necessity of a new edition? Copies of documents lost or destroyed are no longer subject to correction by examination, and the press has already conferred upon these documents all the publicity and permanency within its power. The only argument that remains is, that resulting from the convenience of having the supplementary documents inserted in a chronological series with those previously printed, a convenience which cannot be disputed, but which it was possible to purchase too dearly. We shall not make any remarks upon the opportunity for corrections afforded by a new edition. The *Fœdera* cannot claim any peculiar accuracy; but certainly the editors of the new edition have no right to quarrel with it upon that score. Perfect accuracy is unfortunately scarcely to be attained in works of this description: Dr. Clarke himself, notwithstanding his deep acquaintance with eastern literature, permitted the only Arabic words which occur in the *Fœdera*, to contain an uncorrected mistake of the press.

Three volumes of the new edition had been published at an expense of more than £30,000, when the present Record Commission was issued. In the meantime, however, some very serious imputations of inaccuracy had been brought against the work, and the Commissioners therefore suspended the publication in order to afford time for inquiry. The result appeared in the almost immediate abandonment of the work. The three volumes, contained in six large parts, bring down the series of documents to the end of the reign of Edward III., and 147 pages of vol. iv, which had been printed before the work was stopped, have been since bound up by order of the Commissioners, and continue the series to the 6th year of Richard II. We learn from a pamphlet printed at Paris, under the superintendence of M. Paul Royer—Collard, but written by Mr. Cooper, the present Secretary to the Record Board, and circulated throughout France with the view of bringing to light unknown documents

relative to the history of this country; that it is now proposed by the Commissioners to publish a Supplement to the volumes already printed, and to continue the work upon an improved plan, and in a better form. This pamphlet also states, that 'The Commissioners have it in view to insert in the new edition the whole of the most important documents relating to the foreign transactions of England, and a short abridgement of those which are less worthy of attention, so as to form a complete *corpus diplomaticum*. In the new continuation it is also intended to add 'des notes sur les historiens et les chroniques; enfin d'y ajouter les documents propres à jeter de la lumière sur l'histoire des affaires étrangères de l'Angleterre. Ainsi depuis la conquête jusqu'au règne de Jacques I^{er}, la Commission voudrait se procurer des listes complètes de tous les documents inédits concernant l'Angleterre, l'Ecosse, l'Irlande, le pays de Galles, et les autres domaines et dépendances de l'Angleterre, qui pourraient se trouver dans les dépôts publics de France.'*

The errors charged against the new edition of the *Fœdera*, are those both of omission and commission. Of the *omissa* the number in the first volume is astonishing. The documents omitted in one year, the 6th of John, have been printed, and fill nine folio pages. Many of these relate to Ireland, and it would seem that in the early part of the work the majority of entries relating to that country were omitted. Holmes, the editor of the second edition of the *Fœdera*, having professed to have examined, with the originals, such documents as were printed from Records in the Tower, little further trouble seems to have been taken about the matter; and Holmes's text was reprinted without collation, or inquiry as to whether the documents in the printed collection were all that ought to have been inserted. The consequences of this non-collation, which was unfortunately permitted to extend even beyond the Tower Records, have been exceedingly lamentable. In one instance, an error of no less than 116 years in the date of an instrument, passed unobserved; in another, mistakes of so gross a character as to render the authenticity of the instrument a matter of question, were permitted to stand uncorrected, although the original (one of the most important documents in British history) was at hand for examination. Under the head of "Errors of Commission," may be classed the insertion of many new documents which had been already, and very lately, printed by the Lords' Committees on the Dignity of a Peer of the Realm, or by the Commissioners of Records, either in the *Rotuli Scotici*, or some of their other publications. The same carelessness, or want of sufficient knowledge of the subject, from which these mistakes proceeded, occasioned many misplacings of Charters, and other errors very likely to confuse inquirers, and scarcely pardonable in a work produced with such a lavish expenditure, and under circumstances which so imperiously demanded the most minute and careful accuracy. But it is useless to pursue the subject farther. The new edition of the *Fœdera* was a failure, a glaring and a total failure, and afforded, not merely another instance of the incompetency of the Commissioners as Directors of the Publications meditated by the House of Commons and the Crown, but another proof also that in their hands the public purse was held so loosely, that it was equally accessible by the self-interested and by the incompetent, by the mere jobber who piled Index upon Index, and by the 'good easy man,' who over-rated his own abilities, and did not find in the Commissioners persons competent to discover their actual calibre.

(We are sorry to be obliged to defer to our next number the conclusion of this Paper, being a notice of Sir F. Palgrave's *Parliamentary Writs*).

* La Commission des Archives d'Angleterre aux Savans et Antiquaires Français, Paris, 8vo. 1834, p. 16.

MR. URBAN, *Camberwell.*
 I HEREWITH forward you some particulars in the life of Sir Edmund Verney, Knight Marshall and Standard-bearer to King Charles the First, who bore the royal banner at the battle of Edge Hill; in the hope that a character so excellent may find some further illustration, through the exertions of your valuable Correspondents.

Of this person, who might be termed, in all save erudition, the archetype of the accomplished Falkland, it is a matter of surprise and of regret that so little has been recorded. He was the second son of Sir Edmund Verney, Knight,* of Middle Claydon, in the county of Buckingham, and of Penley, in Hertfordshire, by his third wife,† Mary, daughter of John Blackney, Esq., of Sparham, Norfolk, and was born in London on the 7th of April, 1590.

Bred at Court, he stood pre-eminent for virtue where virtue is so seldom found, inasmuch that it became a common saying that he was the only courtier against whom no venality could be alleged; and Charles, in after times, was frequently heard to remark that the family of Sir Edmund Verney was the fairest model for imitation in the kingdom.

In 1616, Sir Edward Herbert, afterwards Lord Herbert of Chirbury, was appointed ambassador to France, and with this celebrated nobleman, Sir Ed-

mund Verney visited the court of Louis XIII., and two years after he attended Sir Henry Wotton in his embassy to Venice. In 1621, or the following year, he accompanied John Lord Digby, to Spain, and here, in his zealous opposition to the machinations of Popery, he narrowly escaped falling into the power of the Holy Inquisition. Going one day, in the August of 1623, to visit Mr. Washington, page to the Prince of Wales, who lay sick of a calenture, which terminated his life, he chanced to encounter, on the stairs, a Romish priest of the name of Mallard, who had been endeavouring to seduce the dying man to the tenets of his religion. Words grew high between the parties, and blows succeeded words. — Howell's Letters. It is said by Lloyd, but with little semblance of probability, that this occurrence in some measure determined the Prince and Buckingham on their return to England.

Immediately on the accession of Charles to the throne, we find him rewarding his esteemed and faithful servant—for he appears from his own conversation to have followed the prince for many years—with the office of Knight Marshall of his Horse and Verge—an office that could not be intrusted to a more efficient person, and which he retained till his death.

It would scarcely have been in accordance with the spirit of the age, or with the then education of an accomplished gentleman, if the subject of this sketch had suffered his sword to slumber in virginity; and accordingly, under the Lord Goring, he served some time in the Low Country, but whether before or subsequently to his travels, I am not prepared to state.

In 1628 he represented the borough of Aylesbury in Parliament, from which time till 1639 I have no information respecting his proceedings. In this year he attended the King to Berwick, from whence, on the 6th of June, he was sent to the Scottish camp with the Earl of Dunfermline, the bearer of an answer to the petition presented by that Earl; and on the 30th of the same month he was commissioned, with Sir John Burroughs, to see the royal declaration read by Lyon King-at-arms, in the hostile camp.

In February, 1640, being then member for Chipping Wycombe, I find his

* For a pedigree of this ancient family, deduced from Ralph Verney, living in the 7th of John, see Lipscomb's Buckinghamshire, Part I. p. 178.

† Dr. Lipscomb, (History and Antiquities of Buckingham, Part I.) has endeavoured to shew that he was the son of his father's second wife (Awdrey, daughter of William Gardiner, Esq., of Fulmer, who died in July, 1588, and relict of Sir Peter Carew, Knight), for the sole purpose, I imagine, of submitting to the idle tradition, "That he was neither born or buried"—a tradition grounded, he tells us, on the belief that he was brought into the world by the Cæsarian operation, his mother dying *durante partu*, and from the circumstance of his body never having been found. But this conjecture is any thing but fortunate, as on an inquisition held after his father's death, at Mispenden, 15 May, 42 Eliz., and cited by the learned Doctor, he was found to be ten years old and upwards, which age agrees with the date ab-

name among the Committee for abolishing superstition and idolatry : and on the 3d of May, the following year as member for the same borough, among the members who took the oath of Protestantism.

The year now ensuing, brought with it the memorable impeachment of the five members, the increased unpopularity of the King, and his subsequent flight from London. It brought with it a Sovereign and his people divided and in arms, a powerful rebellion, and the consequent subversion of established principles.

In this turn of affairs, it was not to be supposed that Sir Edmund would rest a passive spectator ; and therefore, in right of his office, he unfurled the banner of his King in a cause that his honour led him to espouse, though firmly convinced in his mind of the injustice of its origin.

It was on the 25th of August, 1642, that Charles erected his Standard, the open signal of anarchy and domestic war, upon the castle hill of Nottingham. Attended by a small train he ascended that eminence with Sir Edmund, who in affixing the royal banner in the earth, observed that, " By the grace of God," his usual asseveration, " the man who wrested it from his hand should first wrest his soul from his body"—an assertion that he was shortly doomed to verify.

Clarendon, in his History of this Rebellion, has preserved a melancholy and affecting memorial of his feelings at this period, and of the causes whereby he was influenced in the conduct he pursued. " My condition," said he to the noble author, whom he met at Nottingham, and congratulated on the cheerful countenance he was able to preserve in so momentous a crisis, " is much worse than yours, and different, I believe, from any other man's, and will very well justify the melancholy that I confess to you possesses me. You have satisfaction in your conscience that you are in the right ; that the King ought not to grant what is required of him ; and so you do your duty and your business together. But for my part, I do not like the quarrel, and do heartily wish that the King would yield and consent to what they desire ; so that my conscience is only

concerned in honour and in gratitude to follow my master. I have eaten his bread, and served him nearly thirty years, and will not do so base a thing as to forsake him ; and choose rather to lose my life, which I am sure I shall do, to preserve and defend those things which are against my conscience to preserve and defend ; for I will deal freely with you ; I have no reverence for the Bishops, for whom this quarrel subsists."^{*}

The first battle that was fought between the hostile parties, was at Keinton or Edge-hill, (23d Oct. 1642,) and here Sir Edmund, who rode with the King's own regiment of guards, determined to emancipate himself from the thralldom of his overwrought feelings, by bravely dying on the field. Adventuring his person into the thickest of the fight, he drew around him the bravest of the enemy. Many fell beneath his hand, and Lloyd mentions the almost incredible number of sixteen gentlemen who that day crimsoned his sword. To the repeated offers of life, if he would resign his charge, his reply was, " That his life was his own, and he could dispose of it ; but the standard was his and their Sovereign's, and he would not deliver it while he lived." A single arm when opposed to thousands, must fail ; and at that time, when Sir Wm. Balfour's reserve fell upon the King's Foot, he met the death he sought ; and Lyonell Copley, Muster-Master to the Earl of Essex, is said to have wielded the weapon under which he fell.[†]

His body was never discovered ; but on the field, among the slain, a hand was found, and recognised by a ring as that which had so lately and so well upheld the honour of England—an incident that told in itself of the devotion of Sir Edmund, the manner of his death, and of the capture of his charge.[‡]

* Rebellion, vol. iii. p. 285.

† The standard itself is said to have been " first taken" by Ensign Young, of Sir William Constable's regiment. Vide Special News from the Army at Warwick, &c. 1642.

‡ Tradition points out Penley as the place where this hand was buried ; but as that estate had been alienated to Sir Richard Anderson before the year 1608, by Sir Edmund's half-brother, Sir Francis,

ty-first year of his age, a victim to his stern unbending virtue, one of the brightest ornaments both of the court and camp of his unhappy master.

On the south side of the chancel of Middle Claydon church, may be seen a very high and curious monument ornamented with many arms, and the busts of Sir Edmund and his Lady. On this monument, among others, is the following inscription:—

"Sacred to the memory of the ever-honoured Sir Edmund Verney, who was Knight Marshall 14 years, and Standard-bearer to Charles I. in that memorable battaye of Edge-hill, wherein he was slayne on the 23d of October, 1642, being then in the two and 50th year of his age.

"And in honour of Dame Margaret his wife, eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Denton, of Hilleston, Knight, by whom he had six sons and six daughters. She died at London on the 5th, and was buried here on the 7th of April, 1641, in the 57th year of her age."

Of his sons, the eldest, Sir Ralph, was created a Baronet, 16th March 1661. He was father of John first Viscount Fermanagh, and ancestor of the Earls Verney. Captain Thomas, the second, died *vita patris*. The third, Sir Edmund, a Colonel under Charles, was massacred, with Sir Arthur Aston, at Drogheda; and Henry, the fifth, held the same rank in the Royal army; whilst of John and Richard nothing has been related. His daughters were all married, of whom Carey, the fourth, had to her first husband, Captain Sir Thomas Gardiner, who fell near Abingdon, in July 1645.

In Middle Claydon House, the seat of the Verney family, is a three-quarter length portrait, by Vandyck, of Sir Edmund, who is represented with a melancholy countenance and loose

and as his Lady was buried in the church of Middle Claydon, not much reliance is to be placed upon it.

A ring, supposed to be the same Sir Edmund wore at Edge-hill, is still preserved by the representative of the family. It is of fine gold, and formed for the little finger, and has, beneath a small oval crystal, a painted portrait of the martyred sovereign.

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an helmet, placed on a table, whilst in his left is a gilt staff with enamelled ends.

Returning to the Royal Banner. After the death of its gallant bearer, it was entrusted, by Copley, to one Chambers, secretary to the parliamentary general, who, guarded by an escort of three cuirassiers and as many arquebusiers on horseback, endeavoured to carry it off the field. As they were thus making their way, Captain John Smith—a soldier of note and Captain Lieutenant to Lord John Stewart's horse, attended by one Chicheley, groom to the Duke of Richmond, rode by, but conceiving the banner, which was rolled up, to be merely one of the ordinary colours of the King's Life Guard, and that so strongly guarded, he was willing to avoid an encounter. Whilst pondering on what step he should pursue, a boy on horseback called out that the enemy were carrying off the Standard. This intimation to a man of Smith's established gallantry, was not thrown away, and shouting "Traitor, deliver the standard," he immediately attacked the Secretary, who was on foot, and wounded him in the breast. Bending over to follow up his thrust, a cuirassier struck him on the neck with his pikeaxe through the collar of his doublet, when at the same time his companions discharged their pistols at his face. The death of the cuirassier, by the hand of the Captain, terminated this unequal contest, for on his fall the rest presently fled, leaving the subject of contention in the hands of their gallant victor, who shortly afterwards delivered it to Mr. Robert Hatton, a gentleman of Sir Richard Willys' troop, who carried it to his Majesty.*

The next morning, in the open field, Captain Smith (who was brother to Sir Charles Smith, of Wootten-wavers, afterwards created Lord Carrington) received the honour of Knighthood, and seldom has this favour been won in so memorable a manner. He was slain at Alesford, 29th March, 1644. G. STEINMAN STEINMAN.

* *Britannicæ Virtutis Imago*, &c. Oxford, 1644.

Mr. URBAN,

I NOW conclude my remarks on the antiquities of Devonshire. Having in my preceding letter drawn largely upon the architectural treasures of Collumpton Church, I will now close the subject, though without exhausting it, by a description of one of its richest embellishments. The Lane Chapel on the south side is a very magnificent building. Its windows are highly adorned with tracery, and its buttresses, turrets, and parapets, share the ornaments which have been liberally bestowed on every part of the design. An inscription on the wall immediately under the windows, is not the least interesting object among the enrichments which claim attention:—

"In honour of God and his blessed mother Mary. Reine' b' the aulis of Jhon Lane Wapent' Cust' et Lanarus, and the sawle of Tomayn his wife, to have in memory with all other ther Ch'ldryn and frinds of your owne Charyty, which were founders of this chapel, and here lyeth yn sepulture, the yere of owor Lorde God I thousand syce hondreth xix and twynti. God of his grace on ther borth sawles to have mercy and fynally bryng them to the eternall glory."

The interior is light, lofty, and elegant; it is rich in ornament, but not overloaded, and the decorations are mostly in good taste, and spread uniformly over every part of the design. The roof is groined in stone: its whole surface is covered with a beautiful pattern of tracery springing from the walls and pillars, which latter are remarkably light and graceful, and strengthened by buttresses standing in the church, panelled and embellished with whole-length figures in several tiers.

The Grenaway Chapel at Tiverton, is an adjunct in precisely the same taste. There is in both examples, but more particularly in this, a flaunting mien, which seems to result from an exuberance of ornament of a bold and prominent character. The architecture of these chapels does not harmonize with that of the churches to which they are attached. Something less than half a century divides the period of their erection, but they are separated by their character much more distinctly and distantly: they

may be viewed as caskets of rare cost and most curious workmanship, but they are empty caskets, and it is certain that they never contained jewels in the shape of sepulchral monuments and sculptured effigies, commensurate with their beauty and their external claims to admiration. At Collumpton the founder's monument consists of a humble gravestone on the common level in the centre of the floor, where it has remained undisturbed, though not uninjured, ever since the day of its deposit. It is seven feet one inch in length, and three feet one inch in width, and has been embellished with the effigies of a male and female in brass, and four lozenge-shaped panels, two at the head, and as many at the foot, once filled with armorial devices. The brasses have been wholly destroyed, but the inscription engraved on the border of the stone, remains perfect:—

"Hic jacet Joh's Lane M'cator hui' q' capelle fu'dator cu' Thomasia uxore sua q' dict' Joh'es obiit xv° die februarii anno d'ni mill'o CCCCXXVIIJ."

I find the kind of sepulchral monument here described as marking the spot in the pavement of the chapel, beneath which repose the ashes of the founder, to have been in common use, at least in Devonshire, till after the commencement of the 17th century. The effigies and ornaments in brass were discarded, but the brief and intelligent inscription in old English characters, deeply engraven within a border on the verge, was retained; and often a coat of arms neatly cut, added to the value of the modest memorial. I select a specimen of one of these slabs from among several in the churchyard at Mamhead. It is elevated upon a plain tomb, and is thus inscribed:

"Here lyeth the body of John Atwill, gent. of Kenton, who, for the love he bore unto this parish, was here buried, the 12th of July, in 1600."

Arms—A pile and a chevron, counter-changed.

The possessors of architectural treasures, so rich and valuable as the chapels and screens above noticed, are not altogether without pride on account of the noble distinction these objects confer upon their churches. They bestow care and even expense to

sometimes accord better with our notions of correct taste, than the skill of modern carvers, or the pigments of modern blazoners. But let us render justice to the motive; it is entitled to the warmest eulogy.

In the shape of the clustered columns and the singular form of the capitals, very little variety is to be observed. The former are lozenge-shaped. The capitals resemble broad bands on their summits; these are richly and sometimes very curiously ornamented. The design commonly possesses more merit than the sculpture, which is often coarse and inelegant. In Alphington Church the mouldings of the arches and columns correspond. The intervening capitals, which are broad at the top, and slope to meet the astragal, where they set on the pillars, are composed of four angels issuing from clouds, with expanded wings, and holding shields; between them are some handsome representations of foliage. One of the capitals on the south side exhibits a difference of pattern. The figures correspond with the rest, but their arms are connected by ribbons or scrolls very gracefully folded. The capitals of the columns in Broad Chist Church are very highly finished specimens of sculpture, mostly composed of heads and foliage. One on the south side has a rope issuing from the mouths of figures, and coiled round its circumference.

Though the merit of extreme delicacy in point of execution, can rarely be allowed to belong to the sculptured ornaments which enrich the prevailing style of architecture in this county, yet numerous very beautiful specimens occur in many of the buildings. In some instances the excellence of the workmanship falls short of the design, and the profusion of ornament surpasses the beauty of its arrangement. Occasionally too, coarseness and neatness are so closely associated in the same object, that we can scarcely suppose that the chisel was guided by the same hand in its execution. But I do not observe that the ancients ever forgot the rule, or remembering never neglected it, that, though they appropriated foliage, fruit,

imitation was to be avoided; and that with the choicest models before them, the sculptors were free to exercise their taste and discernment in the use of them. Since exact copies were deemed unnecessary, it was thought no error or anomaly to combine whatever objects were suggested by fancy. In fine, the sculptors of antiquity exercised a licence in their art, which the imitators in these days would do well to consider with more attention than their works prove they deem necessary. The ancients were perfect masters of sculpture. Their buildings accordingly exhibit, in the majority of instances, admirable beauty both in the design and execution of this branch of their art, the best qualities of which are combined in the patterns of foliage which contribute so much to the beauty of the choir screen, and the brackets which sustain the pillars of the roof, both in Exeter Cathedral and in that which adorns the superb cornice of the roof of the Hall of Wearie Giffard. The former were executed early in the fourteenth century, and the latter towards the end of the fifteenth century, in the reign of Edward IV. The oak leaf is one of the most common patterns among ancient foliage, and its representations in these examples is admirable; but the grouping of the foliage is so skilfully managed, and the imitation so graceful and unaffected, the application so judicious, and the material in which it is executed so well considered, that the result of the taste and skill of those who designed and wrought these excellent sculptures, is the most perfect and beautiful effect. It is evident that detail has not been overlooked, but the general appearance of the ornaments, in regard to the superior features of architecture with which they were incorporated, was duly considered; and the combinations of their various groups were formed with justness and elegance. The labour of undercutting, as seen in the examples just named, must have been very considerable, but a group of foliage was intended to be looked at as a group of leaves, tendrils, and a candel, a which or

this though the eye might, after the first burst of gratification was over, descend to the component objects, and examine their various forms and curious workmanship.

Modern sculptors too frequently overlook the spirit of their models; they labour to imitate the flowers of the field, as though they were preparing sculptures for a botanical exhibition. The *bouquet* is not so much regarded as the individual flowers and leaves which compose it, and the utmost care is devoted to make these "*like nature*." But when the sculptured foliage of architecture is so very like *nature*, it is not at all like *art*. Attention to exact portraiture is the error to be guarded against. It should ever be remembered that fruit and flowers and foliage are the subordinate ornaments of architecture, and as such do not require the labour of a botanist's experience.

The incidental mention of the injuries which have been inflicted, to a greater or less extent, on almost every ancient specimen of architecture in this county, must not prevent me from again referring to the subject, and naming some further instances of excessive violence; and an obstinate perseverance in an erroneous system of alteration which has reduced the number of the buildings of antiquity, and divested many of those which remain of a considerable portion of their former curiosity and interest. Architectural innovation has long reigned with uncontrolled power in the county of Devon. Elsewhere the hand of depredation and destruction only partially fixes its hateful impress on the works of ancient art and magnificence; but here every thing that is venerable for its antiquity, or beautiful for its material and workmanship, is subject to malicious injury. The spoilage which has been committed in some of the most extensive ecclesiastical buildings in various parts of the county, is unlimited. It is impossible to view without indignation so many of its once noble and highly adorned churches, savagely despoiled of every graceful and ornamental feature, under the plea perhaps of necessity or convenience: but what excuse can be proffered or accepted for mischief perpetrated for its

own sake; permitted by negligence; encouraged by parsimony; or, for the reverse is sometimes alleged in extenuation of the offence, effected by prodigality?

The antiquary who enters this county, expecting or hoping to derive complete pleasure from the gratification of his curiosity, will surely be disappointed. He may here and there meet with a church so splendid and perfect in its enrichments, as almost to atone for the deficiencies he is sure to find in twenty other instances. He may fancy that the owners of houses would have evinced more regard for the remains of domestic architecture, than the guardians of churches have shown for those of the ecclesiastical order. But here too he must endure disappointment. Three mansions, possessed indeed of extraordinary interest, Wear, Giffard, Bradley Hall, and Bradfield Hall, nearly complete the catalogue of examples. But how long the county may claim possession of even this number, is doubtful. The entire destruction of either of the three is not, at least for the present, to be apprehended. One, however, is neglected, and its ancient apartments are strangers to the garnish of appropriate furniture. Another has lost much of its ancient beauty since it has been honoured by the occasional residence of its owner. The third was deprived of what might have been viewed as the asperities of antiquity at a period remarkable for ostentation in architecture. Splendour, regardless of labour and expense, has been bestowed in this instance, in the room of more humble but infinitely more elegant ornaments. The interpolated work of James I.'s reign has been respected; it is still admired, and claims a prescriptive right to the care and protection it receives.

Before I quit the Domestic architecture of Devonshire, I will give one instance of the taste which unfortunately, while it denounces, has the power to destroy an ancient mansion, and to call into being a structure of marvellous character and deformity. I allude to the ancient seat of the Bouchiers. Tawstock abounds in splendid scenery. The house stands on a considerable elevation, and is still approached by a fine old gateway

is a good specimen of coarse rubble work, in broad and narrow thicknesses, arranged alternately. The whole of the mansion which faces this gateway on the opposite side of a spacious court, has not been entirely destroyed or disfigured; but it has been blemished with a new front, where once appeared the most costly features of the ancient fabric which adorned the rich landscape in which it was situated.

The Cathedral furnishes a lamentable instance of sacrilege and impiety, in the conversion of the beautiful sepulchral chapel of Sir John Speke into a public thoroughfare. The founder lies in a recess in the north wall. The enrichments of the altar have been entirely removed, and a doorway now occupies the east end; and to complete the transformation of the chapel into a porch or passage, a considerable portion of the beautiful screen which separates the sepulchre from the church, has been destroyed, and a capacious doorway substituted. Some attempt to secure the recumbent effigy and tomb of the owner, would have disarmed severity of its keenest censures, and would have convinced those who cherish respect for the memory and monuments of men once eminent for virtues and abilities, that, if the alteration was unavoidable, their claims to security and regard were not altogether overlooked. But so obstinately indifferent in many instances are the guardians of churches, to propriety and decency towards the sacred memorials of founders and benefactors, that they can witness without regret the gradual extinction of sepulchral trophies, the antiquity of which, instead of lessening attachment to them, ought rather to strengthen our respect for memorials which have been revered and preserved through many ages. Except in the instance of the Cathedral, the system of innovation or rather destruction, when once admitted, is of a sweeping nature, and admits of no augmentation. The church at Barnstaple may be named in confirmation of this remark. It is an ancient and very extensive building, composed of three aisles of equal dimensions. The

lashed, and with these every vestige of antiquity which the interior contained, save only the huge tower in the centre of the south aisle, which was left for want of means to destroy its massy walls. The exterior now assumes an aspect at once heavy, coarse, and ungainly. The church at Bideford, on the same plan, has been partly subjected to the same system; but the mnemoclads of this place, more considerate for the clustered pillars which were designed to support the church, have removed them into the churchyard, where they serve as gate-posts before the porch of the temple to which in better days they belonged.

Tracery, that magnificent feature of pointed architecture, an ornament which at the same time adorns the exterior and interior of the building, and which often constitutes the chief embellishment of the design, is not generally admired in this county, and consequently the windows of very few of the churches exhibit any thing more than a row of yawning apertures. The sides of Torrington Church are sufficiently plain and simple in this respect; indeed, this building amply proves the ingenuity which is often exercised in Devonshire for the purpose of supplanting the ancient form and appearance by a novel character. It was one of the most admired in the county for the picturesque arrangement of its constituent features, of which the boldest and most prominent was the tower standing on the south side. Many of the churches are distinguished by the position of their towers on the side. The Cathedral takes the lead. Its two towers occupy the situation, and answer the purpose of transepts; and the church of St. Mary Ottery was built on precisely the same plan.

The tower of Torrington Church was a tall and rather plain structure, capped with a curious old pointed roof or rather stunted spire of lead. The broad gable of the chancel, and a small side chapel, with an enriched parapet, completed a group of architecture, which, with few claims to admiration on the score of detail, possessed so many on those of arrangement and effect, that the artist's pencil was often

exercised in its delineation. Such was the exterior of Torrington Church. Its figure, its time-worn aspect, and its antiquity, recommended it to the notice of every traveller sensible to good taste. But the more delicate touches of the picture were wanting. Battlements had been thrown down, and windows of ample breadth shorn of their tracery and mullions to save the cost and labour of repairs. The touch of time had done very little injury; the assaults of mischief appear in every direction: indeed, so complete is the metamorphosis, that those who knew the church as I have described it, will no longer recognize it. The ancient tower has been destroyed, and another with a spire of stone, attached to the west end of the building.

The Church at Weare Giffard, however, still preserves its ornaments of this kind. The pattern is very singular. It consists of intersected pointed arches springing from two mullions and corresponding mouldings in the jambs of the inclosing arch. One object of peculiar richness and beauty has been preserved in the church at Newton Bushel,—the altar window, which must be assigned to the latter end of the 15th century. It exhibits proportions of considerable elegance, and internal ornaments of unusual variety. The design of the tracery is handsome; but the form of the transom which divides the height of the mullions in the centre, is of an uncommon pattern. The recess of the window is lined all round with ornaments in two rows. The outer or principal line consists of niches with canopies and pedestals; the inner line is composed of a horse-shoe, a water bouquet, and a rose in regular alternate succession. There are pillars or rather mouldings with capitals on the sides, and grotesque animals at the springing; and the outer edge of the arch is enriched with a pattern of scroll foliage.

Dawlish Church has been modernized in bad taste. It was an edifice of considerable interest, but now possesses really nothing to challenge attention. The churches in Teignmouth are also specimens of the debased style of modern architecture, so much admired and patronized in this county. Gothic, as it is called, is affected every

where, and in almost every thing, and the same hands which at one time are employed in squandering money and torturing materials into the ugliest forms, are at another perhaps not very distant period, engaged in the destruction of an ancient church, or a curious domestic building, thus exterminating the models of ancient architecture, which ought to be spared and protected as furnishing the standard of the Pointed style. Mary Church is full of barbarities, and houses in the Gothic fashion are springing up among the romantic scenery of Torquay. The craggy heights of this beautiful place are crested with pert things assuming the name of castles; and a situation which would have been adorned by a temple of Grecian magnificence, is disgraced by a building with sliced pilasters and a bell-turret.

The sculptors of grotesques were neither deficient in invention nor ingenuity, nor select in the application of their favourite ornaments. The very coarse or very fanciful productions of the chisel on the exterior of Kenton Church have, among others, suggested some observations which appeared on this subject in former letters. I shall still avoid particularizing the objects which supplied some of those remarks, and will pass on to notice with more attention and more satisfaction, several examples selected from various buildings in different parts of the county.

Norman sculptures are very rare, owing to the rarity of this style of architecture in Devonshire. The Church of Bishop's Teignton is, however, an interesting one. Its west doorway furnishes some of the most remarkably grotesque sculptures that are any where to be met with, very highly wrought in a material which time has not perceptibly impaired. The fancy which first produced the beaked heads so common in Norman architecture, must have been singularly gifted with the power of distortion, and the faculty of creating monsters with extraordinary ease and dexterity. These heads have tall plumes, long beaks, and capacious jaws. They are covered with ornaments were some of the characteristic richments of Norman arch About four centuries later

the sculptures which attract attention in the very singular front of Bradley Hall. The human form and features could scarcely have entered the imagination of the being who in this instance reduced huge blocks of stone into heads and limbs so extravagantly disproportionate to each other as these, and so ludicrous in their union, expression, and position. The arch of the porch is upheld by two monsters more likely to repel than encourage approach to the threshold.

The more beautiful doorway of Weare Giffard presents figures of a less repulsive form; but these sculptures are very imperfect; one of them is distinguished by a long tail, which is incorporated with the torus moulding of the label, and the extremity, at an ample distance, is marked by a triple tuft. The exterior of this house presents an interesting variety of sculptures on the corbels of the windows, representing men and women, animals, and imaginary monsters, all in good sculpture, and many of them in excellent taste. A corbel of one of the windows on the east side, merits particular notice. It is the bust of a female, which, if portraiture was ever attempted in sculptures thus applied, may fairly be viewed as the resemblance of some distinguished personage. The attitude is graceful, and the attire elegant. The hair is concealed by a band with a rich jewel over the forehead, and the folds of the coif descend on one side to the waist.

Grotesques have not been extensively admitted among the sculptures of the Cathedral. I noticed in the Lady Chapel a carving of a man blowing a horn, accompanied by a dog in the most distorted position scratching his ear. An animal similarly engaged forms the corbel of a mass of superbly sculptured foliage on the north side of the choir. A dog scratching his ear is not a scarce ornament in ancient architecture. Another specimen may be seen in the roof of the gateway of New College, Oxford.

I will conclude these remarks upon sculpture with observing, that a mermaid holding a fish in each hand is carved on the seat of one of the stalls. This also was a favourite subject, but ancient sculpture has not preserved a

which appears in wood in the roof of the north aisle of Dulverton Church, Somersetshire. The mermaid holds her tail in one hand, and a fish in the other. On the sides are two fishes, one in an ascending, the other in a descending position.

The Domestic architecture of Devonshire requires more attention than I have been able to devote to it in this miscellaneous letter. It shall form the subject of a future communication; and some ancient examples of cob or earth walls will be brought into notice, as valuable illustrations of this interesting subject.

AN ARCHITECTURAL ANTIQUARY.

GREAT CHALFIELD, WILTS.

GREAT Chalfield is a small parish in the Hundred of Bradford, Wiltshire, situated between Melksham and Bath. The manor, which had belonged to Sir William Percy, was, by the marriage of his daughter Katherine with Sir Walter Tropenell, carried into that family, who had other considerable property in Wiltshire. Thomas Tropenell, their son, had livery of Great Chalfield from Henry the Sixth, and was probably the builder of this handsome mansion. He died in 1490, and by the marriage of his daughter and heir to Sir John Eyre, the estate passed to the Eyres. It was afterwards the property of the Duke of Kingston, and now of Sir Harry Burrard Neale, Bart.

There are few more interesting examples of ancient manor houses. It was placed, together with the Church, in a considerable area inclosed by a strong wall of stone, and further defended by a moat. Of these, however, no very perfect evidences remain except on the north side, where both wall and moat are entire. The wall is distinguished by a semi-circular bastion near each extremity, and the Gateway, approached by a Bridge, is at the western angle. It had no immediate connexion with the fore-court of the house, but led in a direct line to the Grange, and some other buildings, which stood on the ground now occupied by modern barns and stables. The Court on this side (the west), was inclosed by an extensive and rather lofty line of buildings, partly for security, and partly with a view of screen-

ing the numerous assemblage of inferior edifices on the outside from the view of the Court. The principal Gateway is included in these buildings. It exhibits no prominent feature, and is without ornament. The outer and inner archways are 9 feet and a half wide. The depth of the buildings is 20 feet, and its width on the inside 12f. 6 in.

The opposite side of the Court is occupied by the Church, which stands in a consecrated area of small dimensions, and irregular figure. This elegant little building is about 50 feet long and 30 wide, including an aisle on the South side, as broad, but not so long as the main structure. It is worthy to be associated with a building of so superb a design as the house. The bell-turret, with its crocketed spire of stone, and the west door, sheltered by an arch with a gable springing from brackets or corbels, are features of unusual elegance, and the interior is adorned by a highly ornamented stone screen between the body and chancel.

The principal front of the House faces the north. The hand of innovation has not presumed to violate any of its essential features; but the hand of time is permitted to proceed without a helper in its gradual work of dilapidation. The hall appears recessed between two broad carvings, in one of which is the porch groined in stone. The terminations of all the gables are unusually bold and interesting. They consist of whole length figures of knights armed, and animals supporting shields of arms. The Hall chimney is a prominent and lofty feature in the centre, but the two distinguishing ornaments of the design are the bow windows belonging to the upper apartments in the principal gables. The eastern-most is of unrivalled elegance and beauty—it projects boldly from the wall in a semicircular form, and rests upon a pier, from the inner of which springs a groined bracket. There are eighteen compartments in three ranges; the bottom range was never perforated; its arches are handsomely enriched, but an ornament of exquisite beauty and richness crowns the summit of this window. It is one of the finest specimens of the strawberry-leaf ornament to be found in

ancient architecture. The window on the corresponding gable on the side of the porch is angular and very handsome; it springs from a panelled bracket, and is surmounted by an embattled cornice and a steep roof. The Hall is 40f. 6 in. long, and 20f. 6 in. wide, and is distinguished by double bays with roofs richly groined in stone. The ceiling is panelled in wood and plaster, and the wooden screen at the lower end, with its double doors, is handsomely panelled. The eastern wing on the ground floor is divided into two apartments. The smaller which opens into the other, towards the north, is entered from the bay of the Hall, and is strongly groined in stone; but it is a low and gloomy apartment, and not well lighted; four loops, three towards the north, and one in the east wall, were not calculated to render this a very agreeable place of retreat.

The parlour contiguous to the porch is a handsome room. The kitchen is attached to the back or south end of this wing; it is an unornamented part of the building, and the plainness of this side of the house forms a striking contrast to the richness of the front. The architecture generally speaking is in very fine preservation; but the south side exhibits strong signs of injury, some of neglect, others of failure in the foundations.

The population of Great Chalfield at the census of 1831 was only 83 souls. It was assessed to the Property Tax of 1815 at 2,920*l*. The living is a discharged Rectory, valued at 6*l*. in the King's books; the Patron is Sir H. B. Neale, Bart., and the present Rector, the Rev. Richard Warner, F.S.A., the well-known author of a long list of works in divinity and topography.

ROMAN THERMÆ OR BATH, DISCOVERED IN SOUTH-ST., EXETER, SEPT. 1833.

IN pulling down some old houses in South-street, near the Conduit, and sinking the ground deeper at the back, an elegant pavement adorned with crosses, arabesques, fishes, escutcheons, &c. as the annexed representation, was discovered. It is supposed to have been that of an ancient bath.

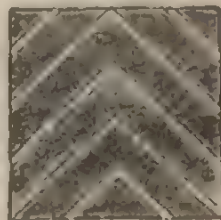


The square flat ornamental tiles of which it was composed (for it is now taken up, and the tiles in possession of different people at Exeter) are probably of Flemish origin, and imported perhaps about the year 1250, when the bath was repaired afresh by the monks, as it adjoins the ancient buildings of their college near the Conduit. The *flue* which heated this bath is in the wall to the left, proceeding no doubt, originally, from a *hypocaust*, stove, or furnace, outside; and close to it, directly under the wall, and on a level with the pavement, was found a coin of the Lower Empire, with the head of Philip the Elder, Radiant, and AVG. The walls are partly of Heavitree red stone, and partly of small red clinkers or bricks. Roman *texære* were found in great abundance on the same spot, indicating the existence of a tessellated or chequered pavement; also fragments of Roman sepulchral urns of black sun-baked clay, intermixed with bones, cinders, and pieces of red pottery and glass, but none in a perfect state. On the interior of a small red *terra cotta* vessel from the same spot (unfortunately broken) the inscription REGINI M. is perfectly legible, and

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seems to show that a body of RHETIAN troops were once quartered at Exeter, called REGINI MILITES from the ancient city REGINUM, in Lower Bavaria, now called RATISBON, and formerly Regensburg, being at the influx of the Regen into the Danube.

The Engraving shows patterns of nine of the tiles of the bath, which are each five inches square; that in the upper angle to the left is one of four which formed a centre. The one here annexed makes ten.



These are probably all the patterns, as many plain tiles, glazed over with a green or bronze colour, were alternately used in the bath. Several of each pattern were found. The second tile certainly bears an armorial coat

though unfortunately it is reversed in the engraving). The third tile represents the cross of the Knights Templars, or perhaps more probably the cross patée of de Fortibus, Earl of Albemarle. The fourth appears to be the Royal Coat of Scotland; unless, instead of a tressure, the lion was intended to be surrounded with the bordure bezantée of the Earls of Cornwall. The sixth is evidently the spread eagle of Richard Earl of Cornwall, King of the Romans. The eighth represents a fish within the holy symbol of the *cenica piscis*. The tenth appears to be an armorial coat of chevrons, probably Clare, and allusive to Margaret de Clare, wife of Edmund Earl of Cornwall.

QUESTIONES VENUSINÆ. No. IV.
Vindiciæ Lollianae concluded.

FROM the natural desire to gain for my defence of the Lollius of Horace (4 C. ix.) a full and fair investigation, and in the feeling also that a sufficiently strong case is made out in his favor to justify the challenge, I have taken the liberty of calling the attention of several accomplished scholars to those points stated in *Questiones Venusinæ*, v. 8, in the sincere hope to see and examine whatever was advanced against that side of the question which from conviction I had so earnestly espoused.

Let me now be allowed to exhibit the principal parts of six Letters which that invitation has produced, with such comments as may do justice to an over-brevity perhaps in the original article here referred to.

i. "I can find no historical evidence on either side to which you have not given its place. My only doubt would be founded on Pliny, who was hardly capable of writing so strongly against a man who really deserved Horace's praises. And then, considering the profligate system of flattery, which men of letters thought allowable, I hardly know how on Horace's sole evidence, for *silence* only is favorable in any other quarter, one can claim for Lollius the praise of integrity which is so abundantly showered upon him." E.C.H.

As to Pliny, there is no denying, that *prima facie* his story appears strongly against us. But then, it differs substantially, as I have already

by Velleius Paterculus: as evidence, except of traditional report in the fashionable circles, it has no claim to be admitted: and the prevalence of that report also, besides that Lolliæ Paulina's case in itself was so particular, may on a general principle very well be accounted for.

Obtrectatio et livor pronis auribus accipiuntur. *Histor.* i. 1.

Any imputation of "*profligate flattery*" as bearing on my friend Horace I utterly defy, qualifying however that defiance in the terms of HORATIUM AESTIVUM, Preface (iii).—"if his words and his deeds be only traced, ever so severely, in the actual succession of years."

Nor can I allow, that the "*silence* only" of Tacitus and of Suetonius is favorable to my views. Both the one and the other of those writers, coming after Velleius Paterculus and Pliny, mention Lollius again and again, without ever hinting a syllable of real disparagement to his character.

ii. "I am very little competent to give an opinion on the contents of your paper, having neither time at command nor books. But I may venture to say, without looking beyond the article itself, that you have treated the subject very ingeniously, and made out at the least a good case for Lollius."

"The testimony which to my mind weighs most against him, is that of Pliny: for, unless it can be shown that he had an undue bias, his words leave an impression, that the character which Lollius bore among the Romans of his day, whether by tradition or on any other surer grounds, was not of the most reputable description."

"But, however this may be, you have adduced sufficient proof that Francis is not to be trusted, and that the praises bestowed by Horace upon Lollius may have been deserved at the time they were written."—H. J.

iii. "I have gone carefully over your paper more than once, and am fully convinced by it."—J. P. L.

My ingenious and acute friend is of opinion also, might be especially made against Tibullus.

"From a passage
"Tacitus, L. vi. 7

" have been well inclined to Phraates;
 " and the whole business in the East,
 " I am well disposed to think, was
 " managed by him with the Parthian,
 " in order to get rid of Lollius."

iv. " I cannot say how much you
 " have obliged me by your *Lollionæ*
 " *Vindiciæ*, which appear to me as
 " satisfactory as with such elements of
 " reasoning could be hoped, and more
 " satisfactory than perhaps by any
 " other reasoner could have been ef-
 " fected.—F. W.

v. " I beg to return you my thanks
 " for your Paper on the subject of Lol-
 " lius. You have fully exposed the
 " carelessness, or the bad faith, of
 " Francis; and have, I think, vindicated
 " the character of Lollus.

" You justly observe, that Velleius is
 " not to be trusted, where Tiberius is
 " concerned. The particular which
 " you quote from Tacitus—*Caius tunc*
 " *forte Lollionis offensior*—can be no im-
 " putation on Lollus; because from
 " the hints in Dio, lv. 9. we may col-
 " lect, that Caius and Lucius were
 " not youths of very promising dispo-
 " sitions. I suspect that it was no
 " great disadvantage to the Roman
 " world that they both died in early
 " youth."—H. F. C.

vi. " You had already told me, and
 " from his own authority, so much
 " more about Horace than I was be-
 " fore aware of, that I read with great
 " eagerness your vindication of his
 " friend Lollus. In default of direct
 " evidence, you certainly have done
 " your utmost, and I think with success,
 " to invalidate the positive testimony
 " against him. Whatever be one's
 " judgment upon the facts, it is at least
 " refreshing to see so much learning
 " employed for so good-natured a pur-
 " pose, as vindicating the character of
 " a Poet's friend."—V. H.

Such is my case; and it is now
 finally submitted to the judgment of
 scholars. *Historic doubts*, at the lowest
 estimate, I have certainly raised, and
 to my view they still hold the same
 form and magnitude, as when first
 called from the deep, in which they
 had lain quiet so long.

11th June. H. F. C. READING.

information worth a place in your
 pages, it is quite at your service.

In Dodaley's collection of Old Plays
 there is printed from MS. Harl. 2251,
 a short poem of Lydgate's, entitled,
 " Of Bycorne and Chichevache,"
 whose principal value is that it illus-
 trates a passage in the Canterbury
 Tales of Chaucer. Bycorne and Chi-
 chevache are two animals, one of which
 is represented as only living upon good
 wives, the other upon good and patient
 husbands; and the humour of the poem
 consists in making the latter fat and
 the former lean, insinuating thereby
 that the world is much more plentiful
 in good husbands than in good wives.
 This piece of Lydgate's was given
 among the old plays, on the supposi-
 tion that it was a specimen of the rudest
 species of dramatical exhibitions, and
 Tyrwhitt, on Cant. T. v. 9064, calls it
 " a kind of pageant," and thinks " it
 is not improbable that Lydgate trans-
 lated the ballad now extant from some
 older French poem, to which Chaucer
 alludes." Ritson, on the other hand,
 denied that there was any thing dra-
 matic about Lydgate's poem; and the
 following note which I have met with
 in an old MS. will prove that in this
 instance Ritson was right. There are
 two or three valuable MS. volumes of
 Lydgate's poems, preserved in the
 Library of Trinity College, Cambridge;
 in two of which are found copies of the
 poem of Bycorne and Chichevache, and
 in one of them, to every poem in the
 volume is prefixed a brief introduction,
 generally setting forth its author, and
 sometimes also the purpose for which
 it was written. To the poem to which
 I have been alluding, this is the intro-
 duction—" Lo, sirs, the devise of a
 peynted or desteyned clothe for an
 halle, a parlour, or a chaumbre, deuysed
 by Johan Lydgate, at the request of
 a worthy citsyn of London." (MSS.
 Trin. Coll. Cant. R. 3. 20. temp. Hen.
 V.) Any one of your readers, Mr.
 Urban, who may be desirous of seeing
 the design of such a " peynted or des-
 teyned clothe," will find a fair speci-
 men in a large wood-cut, covering a
 folio broadside, printed, if I remember
 right, in the reign of Elizabeth, and
 preserved among the volumes of pro-
 clamations in the Library of the Society
 of Antiquaries. It is entitled, " Fill-
 gut, and Pinch-belly: one being fat
 with eating good men, the other leane
 for want of good women."

Yours, &c. &c.

NY
 Y
 H

CHZ.

e.

POEMS.

BY THE REV. JOHN MITFORD.

I.

INSCRIPTION INTENDED FOR THE TERRACE IN RICHMOND PARK.

Call on the GENIUS who abides unseen
 Amid these sylvan solitudes, by marge
 Of mossy fount, or haply now reclined
 Where yon dark tuft of Cedars o'er the vale
 Flings its immortal umbrage;—he shall tell
 For thee each timid Naiad to unlock
 Her silver springs, and he shall bid the sun,
 The golden sun, and vernal shower to light
 The wood's resplendent foliage. THAMES for thee
 Shall mirror in his bright transparent wave
 Each fair-reflected image; to thine eye,
 Seen 'mid the twilight shadows, he will point
 Where in her grot the tender Muse still mourns
 Her tuneful POET, and the silent harp
 Hung on those pensive willows; while beside,
 In yon dim cave, 'mid scenes he lov'd so well,
 Meek Nature's child, the gentle DAVID sleeps.

II.

SONNET, ON SEEING THE VENERABLE OAK IN WINDSOR FOREST.

(Inscribed to Edward Jesse, Esq.)

How many an awful thought is link'd to thee,
 Of time, and change perpetual, and decay;
 And swift and countless moments fled away
 Into the depth of ages,—sacred tree!
 What generations of mortality
 Have pass'd from earth, since first thy leafy spray
 Was hung with garlands of the flowery May;
 And by thy shade, in unyok'd liberty,
 The wild bull spurn'd the turf with angry horn,
 Filling the vale with thunder,—ere was borne
 To these lone shores, Saxon, or fiery Dane,
 Or Norman banner stream'd above the plain,
 Sunlike, from yon dark fortress—while the morn
 Woke to the trumpet's valour-breathing strain.

III.

SONNET TO ANNA —

The princely falcon most delights to soar,
 Opening his pinions to the golden sun;
 The russet lark hath gentle praises won
 From ancient poets, for that she, before
 Aurora spreads her silver mantle hoar
 O'er field and forest, hath her song begun;
 The wingless ostrich doth in desarts run
 With speed unslacken'd as the wind; from shore
 To shore the swallow-tribes in joyaunce roam;
 Each hath its liberty of wood, or field;
 Green hedge, and mossy bank, and thicket, yield
 Safe harbourage, a little sylvan dome;
 Yet is the linnet happy in his home.
 Whom this small cage from want and

IV.

SONNET WRITTEN AT WELWYN, IN THE GARDEN OF DR. YOUNG, OCT. 1833.

Mourn not a leaf that strews the linden shade
Of Welwyn's faded bower ; and if the year
Hath touch'd her sunny foliage with the sere
And yellow look of Autumn, it hath laid
A fittier residence for her, the maid
Divine Urania. So let nought appear
Of the world's transitory glories near
This consecrated roof; nor thou upbraid,
With thoughtless speech, Time's ministers with wrong
Done to the Muse's dwelling—not a thing
But blooms immortal here ; to all belong
Perennial verdure, and an endless spring,
Breathed by the poet's pure celestial song,
In amaranthine beauty glittering.

WRITTEN AFTER HEARING THE CHORAL MUSIC AND CORONATION ANTHEM
IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY, JUNE 24, 1834.

BY THE REV. W. L. BOWLES.

It is full fifty years since I heard last,
HANDEL, thy solemn and divinest strain,
Roll through the long wave of this pillar'd Fane,
Now seeming as if scarce a year had pass'd :—
And there He sat, who then wore England's Crown,
The pious Father—for the soul of Pryune *
Had not reviv'd, to judge these scenes a sin—
He who has long to silent dust gone down,
A man of sorrows, though a King.

And there,
In graceful youth, stood the same Kingdom's Heir,
He also to the Dust gone down—and now—
The Diadem shines upon His living brow
Who then was part of that fair progeny,
On which a Mother gaz'd, and with a sigh }
Bless'd as she gaz'd, as some sad melody
Stole to her heart, and fill'd her eyes with tears.

When I look back on the departed years,
And many silent summers pass'd away,
Since youth, beneath the jocund morning sun,
Panted, with ardent hope, his race to run—
Ah ! not unvindful that I now am grey,
And my days almost clos'd,—in this same Fane,
I hear those Hallelujahs peal again,
Peal and expire, and while upon my ear,
The mighty voice swells, jubilant and clear,
I muse amid the holy harmony
On thoughts of other worlds, and songs which never die.

* Pryune, the Paritan, who wrote folios against Profane Anthems and Cathedral

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Gael, or Cynabri; or an Inquiry into the Origin and History of the Irish, Scots, Britons, and Gauls: and of the Caledonians, Picts, Welsh, Cornish, and Bretons. By Sir Wm. Betham, Ulster King of Arms, &c. &c.—8vo. p. 443.

THIS is a deep and learned inquiry, conducted upon the unerring principle of logical deduction from existing evidence.

The author's investigation first tends to establish the fact, that the Celtic, Gael, or Gauls, of Caesar's day, and the Scotti* or Irish Britons, were branches of the same people, and that they all derived their origin from the Phœnicians.

Carthage was founded, according to the tradition of antiquity, adopted by the poets, by that people. The old Roman Comedian Plautus has left us a play, his *Pœnulus* or Carthaginian, taken from a Greek drama called *Kappēdarios*, the same appellation. The plot, that a Carthaginian youth was stolen by pirates, and carried into Etolia, and that the two daughters of Hanno, a noble Carthaginian, had also been taken from him in the same way, that he repaired to Greece in search of them, &c., need not be more particularly described. In the course of this composition, Hanno is frequently made (like Catherine of France, in Shakspeare's Henry the Fifth) to speak in his own language. This language was of course the Punic; and singular and conclusive is the fact, that the speeches are almost word for word Gaelic or Irish. A short example or two will suffice:

"Hanno. *Læch la channim linní-
rhot*—(the same in Irish) *Luch le cheann-
nagham lion míocht*, i. e. at any price
would I purchase my children. Hanno.
Palus erga dectha.—(Irish). *Ballion erga deactal*. I will submit to the dictates of
Heaven. Hanno.—*Gan ebel Balsamien*
or a son. (Irish).—*Guna bíl Balsamien*
ar a son).—(O that the good Balt-samhan
may favour them."

* *Scutæ* is affirmed to be the derivative
of this term, which in Irish means a ship,
also a wanderer by sea as well as by land.

† Beal, Baal, the sun.

The author has made very effective use of the above circumstance in the course of his proofs, identifying the Gael with the Phœnicians. See page 113 et seq.

That the Carthaginians were of Phœnician origin, the following passage of Herodotus appears conclusively to show:

"Cambyzes, King of Persia, commanded his fleet to attack Carthage; but the Phœnicians refused to obey him, because they were attached to the Carthaginians by their oaths, and the strongest of ties, and considered that, if they were to fight against their own children, they would violate the rights of blood and religion."

The same author shows that the Phœnicians had so far advanced in the science of navigation, 600 years before the Christian era, as to sail round Africa, or double the Promontory which, 2000 years after, received from the Portuguese the name of the Cape of Good Hope; and when an exploit like this is taken into consideration, we shall cease to doubt that they could reach and colonise the British Islands—a voyage not half so difficult or dangerous (vide p. 48).

The gods of the Phœnicians, and the gods of the Gael or Celtic, were the same; and their names and attributes explicable by Irish etymons; Baal, called also Grian, Apollo; the second appellation corresponding with the Greek *Ἀετοειρύς* or long-haired, expressive of the sun's rays. The Romans followed the Celtic term, and erected altars to Apollo Grannus, & Taramis or Taran, the God of thunder, the king of Gods, called also Moloch by the Phœnicians, and by the Irish *Molt*, i. e. fire. The Phœnicians forced their children to pass through fire. To him human sacrifices were offered. Tentates, the Mercurius Tentates of Lavy, in Irish *Dia-talt*, the God of trade. Hesus, Phœnicé et Celtice *Hizus*, the God of war; he was called also Camolus—a lord, a governor: in the Gaelic *Cum* is mighty.

‡ Herodotus in
§ *Greunac*, in Gaelic

Camalodunum implies therefore the Hill of Marn.

On the well or fountain worship of the Gael, the author's notices are replete with amusement and information. They were greatly addicted to this kind of superstition, which still lingers among them to this very hour, under the form of springs consecrated to the Virgin or certain saints. They had a deity called *Divona* or the river god.

Divona Celtarum lingua fons addite Divin.
AUSONIUS

"Dia, God, Aban, river—pronounced Divaun, or the river god."—p. 235.

The God of the Avon will afford a familiar explanation at once of the term. A History of St. Patrick appended to a MS. of the New Testament of the 7th century, called the Book of Armagh, has the following passage:

"St. Patrick came to *Finamoiye* which is called Slane, because it was intimated to him that the magi honoured this fountain, and made donations to it as gifts to a god; for they sacrificed gifts to the fountain, and worshipped it like a god. The Rev. Charles O'Connor, in his third letter of Columbanus, describes this well-worship among the Irish, and says, that he pressed a very old man to state what advantage he expected from the singular custom of frequenting such wells as were contiguous to an old blasted oak, or an upright unhewn stone, and what the meaning was of the yet more singular custom of sticking rags on the branches of such trees and spitting upon them. His answer, and the answer of the oldest men was, that their ancestors always did it; that it was a preservative against *geasa draioidecht*, the sorceries of druids; that their cattle were preserved by it from infectious disorders; that *sluamni maithé*, i. e. the fairies, were kept in good humour by it; and so thoroughly were they convinced of the sanctity of these Pagan practices, that they would travel bare-headed and bare-footed from ten to twenty miles for the purpose of crawling on their knees round these wells, and upright stones and oak trees, westward, as the sun travels, some three times, some six, some nine, and so on in uneven numbers, until their voluntary penances were completely fulfilled. The waters of Hogblon were deemed so sacred from ancient usage, that they would throw into the lake whole rolls of butter as a preservative milk of their cows against

could allow us
a most

interesting description of the well-worship on the Irish sceliga or sacred promontories. Many of these places in the primitive ages, celebrated for human sacrifices and other druid rites, have, under the Christian era, been dedicated to St. Michael. The account of St. Michael's well, near Ballynascellig, on the coast of Kerry, and of the largest of the Scelig Islands, off that coast, which Sir William quotes from Smith's Kerry, p. 103, 113, affords most striking and interesting information on these superstitions. Of the pilgrimage to the *Leac an doera*, the stone of pain, we must give some brief idea.

"The druidic pilgrim having made his votive offering at the sacred well, proceeds to adore the sacred stone, at the summit of the most lofty precipice in the island. At the height of 150 feet above the level of the sea, he squeezed through a hollow chasm resembling the funnel of a chimney, named the Needle's Eye, an ascent extremely difficult even to persons who proceed barefoot, though there are holes cut in the rock for the purpose of facilitating the attempt. When this obstacle is surmounted, a new one occurs—for the only track to the summit is by a horizontal flat, not above a yard wide, which projects over the sea."

This is the *Leac an doera*, the stone of pain. The difficulty of clinging to this stone in calm weather is described as great, but when there is wind, as there generally is, it is still greater; yet two more stations of tremendous danger await the pilgrim—the eagle's nest, where the monks of St. Michael substituted a stone cross for the unhewn druid idol or altar; but the most dangerous point that druid superstition ever suggested, yet remains to be surmounted.

"It consists of a narrow ledge of rock, which projects from the pinnacle already mentioned, so as to form with it the figure of an inverted letter L, projecting from the very apex of the pinnacle several feet, itself not being above two feet broad; this ledge projects so far as to enable him who would venture on it to see the billows at the distance of 400 feet in perpendicular height; and the sea here is 90 feet deep, so that the largest man of war may ride in safety at anchor underneath; and yet to this extreme end the pilgrim proceeded astride upon this ledge, until, quite at its utmost verge, he kissed a cross, which some bold adventurer dared to cut into it as an antidote to the superstitious practices of pagan times!" p. 250.

So much for Scelig worship; and the same authority adds:—

"Every promontory named Scylla or Scylleum, in Greece and Italy, in the British and the Irish, &c. is distinguished by temples, religious traditions, primeval religious names, and sacred fountains of the remotest antiquity."

The next head of dissertation to which the author passes, is the important proof, in some degree revolutionary of received ideas, that the *Gael* and *Cymbri* were a distinct people, in other words, that the *Welsh* were not *Celts*.

The following is the pedigree of the *Cymry*, with which this proposition sets out. From the *Cimbri* of Jutland, the *Cimbrie Chersonesus*, came the *Cimbri* who invaded Gaul, and were destroyed by Marius, a. u. c. 103; and the *Caledonian Cymbri*, who first peopled the British islands, afterwards called *Picts*, from these came the *Welsh* (*Cymry**), the *Cornish*, and *Armorican Britons*.

"The *Welsh* call themselves *Cymbri*, as a name attached to their descent, not to the country they inhabit, and the generic denomination of their race. Cumberland, one of their first conquests from the Roman province, after passing the Wall, was so called by the Saxons as the land of the *Cymbri*, the *Welsh y* having the same powers as the English *n* in Cumberland. The perfect identity of the name with that of the *Cymbri* of the Roman writers, indicates at least the probability that they were the ancestors of the *Cymry*."—p. 382.

One important fact which cannot be too much, we conceive, insisted upon to show the nonidentity of the *Cymry* with the *Gael*, is the alleged radical difference between the Irish and the *Welsh* languages. At the time of the Roman invasion, three distinct nations were established in Britain,

"the *Gael*, the *Cymbri*, and the *Belgae*: the former were those who inhabited Britain, and fought with *Cæsar*; the second were the *Caledonians*, found in North Britain by *Agriusola*; and the third were the people from *Belgic Gaul*, who had formed trifling settlements on the

* *Cimbri* or *Cimber* is resolvable into a German word, which signifies warrior, or warlike. *Kemffer*, *Kemfer*, *Kemler*, et *Kemper*. *Shertuchian* says, '*Kimber* sive *Kempe*, et *Kempe*,' non habentur tantum sed proprie signum unitat'. See page 2, and note.

coasts, but were neither numerous nor powerful."—p. 398.

The *Caledonians* may be considered as the aboriginal inhabitants of the British islands; they were displaced from much of their territory by the Phœnician Gaelic colonists, and these called them *Brit-dnoine*, i. e. the painted people. They were, from the same custom, in aftertimes by the Romans called *Picts*. Bede says, in his *Ecclesiastical History*, that they came from *Scythia* into *Caledonia*; they were that people, in short, who, on the retiring of the Roman legions from Britain, so annoyed the *Romano-Britons*, that they were fain to call in foreign aid, that of the Saxons, against them; they were the warlike nation, who had the renowned *Arthur* for their chief, whose name is equally to be found attached to places in the North as in Wales; they possessed themselves of, rather than were driven into Wales and Cornwall, both of which had been under Roman domination, and occupied by the Romanized Britons. In Wales, the names of places are principally Irish; in the country of the *Picts* they are principally *Welsh*. Bede declares, that the languages of the Britons and the *Picts* were different. Bede speaks of the Gaelic Britons under the first title, and on his authority the *Picts* are believed to be a different race from the *Celts* or *Gauls*, who possessed the southern parts of Britain. The author of the introduction to *Fordun's Chronicle*, says,

"*Equidem Pictorum gloria haud parva fuit multa que illi egregia patraverunt cum Scotis; per plura seculis amicissimè vixerunt, et junctis viribus hostes quoscumque sive Romanos, sive Britones, vel propulsare vel etiam invadere semper parati erant.*"†

Here the distinction between the *Gaul* or *Scutes*, the Phœnician people, is marked, and also between the *Picts*, the Romans, and the *Romano-Britons*, or *Romanized Celts*. The *Picts* were finally extirpated and expelled from Scotland in the ninth century, according to *Fordun*, by *Kenneth M'Alpin*,

Primus in Alpibus fortiter regnasse Kennethus Primus Alpinus, prochi multa gessit Expulsa Pictis, &c.

† *Introduct. ad Hist. Scot.* vol. I. p. 11. : *Ibid.* lib.

And a little before, the same author alludes to the tradition which assigned to the Scots* an Egyptian origin, from Gaithelus and his wife Scota, which was not without foundation, as far as proximity of intercourse between the Phœnicians and that people connected them.

The author, in assigning to the Cymri or Welsh their alleged true position in history, and we are fully disposed to concur in the force of his proofs, consoles them in elegant language for the loss of ancient claims which they might conceive they sustained by being made a colony of Picts conquering Wales after the withdrawal of the Roman legions from Britain. He recalls to their memory their aboriginal pretensions, and tells them, that though at an early period they might have been driven northward by the intruding Phœnician Gael,† who in their turn were subdued and amalgamated with the conquering Romans, "when the time of retribution arrived, their descendants rushed on the Roman province, extended the bounds of Pictavia beyond the Wall, reconquered a part of their ancient possessions, Cumberland, the northern part of England, the beautiful and romantic Cambria and Cornwall, and even secured a part of the province of Gaul, which their descendants have kept to this day from them, called Brittany."

We have never risen from any volume on the subject of the ancient Irish with half the delight and information which this of Sir William

Betham has afforded us. He has proved his position that the Irish were a part of the great colonists of Spain, Gaul, and Britain, the Phœnician Gael. He has established to a degree of the strongest presumption, that the Cymry or Welsh were quite a distinct people, and has thus by laborious production of evidence, collation of ancient and modern authorities, and by judicious inferences, exhibited a light on a dark period of history which gratuitous speculators had thrown into a confusion of chaotic obscurity, and often it may be added absurdity.

This volume will go down the stream of time an useful and instructive manual for the student in that portion of the history of the British dominions, of which the lone unbewn pillar, the massy air-poised cromlech, the golden torques, the tomahawk-like celt, and the brazen target, are the only tangible remaining testimonies.

Europe during the Middle Ages.

(Lardner's *Cyclopædia*.) 2 vols.

A WORK of great research, considerable ability, with an excellent and judicious selection of subjects; and a narrative written in a style forcible and elegant. There is in it various learning without ostentation, and judicious criticism without undue severity. The biographical sketches of the founders of religious societies, or of philosophical schools, are exceedingly well executed; and in no instance do we think the writer partial or unjust, except in respect to the *Protestant Church of England*: in his prognostications of her speedy decay and downfall, we do not agree, but consider, that with certain improvements in her system, not difficult to introduce, she would be the purest, soundest, and most apostolic church in the Christian world. Many of these improvements are totally beyond her own power to introduce; and can only be carried into effect by those who acknowledge her value, and wish to perpetuate her system. When she fails, it is generally from the weakness of her means, and the interruption introduced in consequence of some violence and spoliation: of this the nation, not the church—the spo-

* The capital of Scotland, it is remarked, has a Pictish or Welsh name. Eden signifies in Welsh a *wing*. Ptolemy calls Edinburgh *Ilripuriv orpvidor*, Alata Castra. There are numerous other instances of Welsh derivations in the names of Scottish places.

† The Welsh called the Gael, Gwyddel; and this helps the author to a very plausible etymology for the much-disputed derivation of the name applied to that celebrated ancient way, the Watling-street; not, he says, according to Whittaker, the Guetheling street, or way that led to the Gatheli or Guetheli of Ireland, but the *Gwyddell street*, the way made by the Gael.

liators, not those who suffer for the robbery—must bear the blame.

We will extract, as a specimen of his style, the author's summary of the character of Charlemagne, vol. II. p. 33 :

"Charlemagne, or Charles the Great, though not the wisest or the most learned, was beyond doubt the most splendid prince of the middle ages. Though his conquests alone have conferred immortality on his name, he was not without elevated qualities. His clemency was extraordinary; for, if he was cruel with the Saxons, we must remember that he had received incessant provocations from them:—that they were uniformly apostate to the religion which they consented to embrace, and faithless to their engagements. This indeed is a poor apology for his severities; but it may show that they were not wholly unprovoked. In fact, his history, had we limits to detail it, proves, in regard to the worst criminals, that he generally commuted death into seclusion within the walls of a monastery. His love of letters will appear from the princely rewards which he bestowed on those who cultivated them; not on Franks only, or indeed chiefly, but on Italians, English, and Spaniards. Over the schools and monasteries which he had founded or enlarged, he placed the best scholars of his age, and he was often present to reward the successful student. He is known to have reproved with some severity the ecclesiastics, who, whether secular or monastic, expressed themselves with negligence. He thought ignorance disgraceful in a layman, in a churchman intolerable. He caused manuscripts to be greatly multiplied; in fact, a good and laborious peasant was sure to be rewarded by him. It is some gratification to find that his most intimate friend, and the most learned man of his age, one who gave an impress to him and his people, was *our countryman* Alcuin. Of his religious zeal, his numerous foundations, as well of bishoprics as of monasteries, bear witness. He was scrupulous too in his observance of the rights of the church. He fasted and prayed with great sincerity; but though he was free from many vices, he was subject to one,—that of *incontinence*. He divorced his wives, and chose one mistress after another, with as little hesitation as the worst of his Merovingian predecessors. On the whole, however, though he had little claim to the honour of canonization, he was one of the best princes of the middle ages. Comprehensive in his views, persevering in his designs, indefatigable in his duties,

anxious for the welfare of his people, sincere in his character, just in his decisions, paternal in all his actions, his memory may well be dear to France. To him, religion, literature, and good government were more indebted than all the princes of that nation who preceded or followed him. His name was repeated with equal reverence by the Arab of the Desert and the Norman pirate of the deep. The Kings of his time, from the Caliphs of Bagdad to the Anglo-Saxon Reguli, and from the Sovereigns of Cordova to those of Scandinavia, were eager to obtain his notice, to be honoured by his friendship and alliance. He was singularly unfortunate in his successors."

We cannot close the volume without extracting the substance of a note from page 86, which will undoubtedly give great satisfaction to Mr. Petrie, Sir H. Nicolas, Mr. Sharpe, and other of our antiquarian illuminati; and we shall leave them to ruminate over it, and digest it at leisure.

"Such collections (as Buchon's *Chroniques Nationales*, 4 vols. and the *Mémoires relatifs à l'Histoire de France*, by Petitot and Momerquès,) do as much honour to France as they ought to shame England. We have indeed been deceived for a time by the promise of the *Scriptores Rerum Anglicanarum* from the *Record Commission*, but we shall never see such a collection, unless, what is not very probable, some private individual attempts that which officially appointed men are at once too incompetent and too indifferent to perform. Every thing in this country, from the nomination of a prime minister to that of a parish beadle, is under the same influence of corruption, and in nine cases out of ten the nominee is unequal to the task. Let us hope that the nation may soon open its eyes to its dishonour, and leave neither to Kings, nor the ministers of Kings, either its literary or its ecclesiastical interests."

Cleone. By Mrs. Leman Grimstone. 2 vols.

Mrs. LEMAN GRIMSTONE is an awful woman, and such as ought to have a hero for her husband. We must give some of her tremendous demands on domestic life.

"He that would have a home, not a harem,—a home where his heart may rest in rich security, to which in no firmity, disappointment, and it may come, and still find the fruit hanging in golden bair
bring to that home a bair

self, intelligent as himself, who will reciprocate his feelings, sustain his energies, because she has feelings as fine and energies as noble as his own,—who will concede to love, not crouch to law,—who can avow his affection with sympathy, not subservience, and who will resent and resist treachery and tyranny."

"Philosophers paralyse people with rules, regulations, means, and measures, and tame life down until it becomes a sort of *univereal farney*, but all that is bright or noble in human nature, whether male or female, mixes up with reason, passions, and feelings; and these will never be quite so obedient to mathematical arrangement as bricks and beams."

Cleone, from whom the novel is named, is a genuine heroine; and "when her hair is enkindled," which it is after candles are brought in, and her spirit up, she is not to be trifled with.

As her father is in goal, and her lover consequently cannot extract from her any thing about him, he ventures timidly to say, "I cannot imagine you unworthily allied." Up starts the Amazon, "Unworthily allied!" as her eyes flashed with new light, "there is no majesty on earth that does not fall before the moral majesty of my father, [except the King's Majesty as represented by Sir F. Roe, and Messrs. Laing, &c.] before his genius, before his goodness."

Such are Mrs. Grimstone's elevated notions of the moral dignity of man. Now for her ideas on the laws of property:

"The distinction that convention creates between man and man had not been engraved or engrafted on his (Felix's) mind when young. On the contrary, it had been filled with impressions that all that is the most noble and beautiful is *common property*, independent of class and country; and his ripened intelligence, acting on this hoard of facts, was the best material for the poetry and philosophy that beautified his mind, manners, and conversation."

With regard to the orders of society and the different ranks of the community, we are told,

"That the day is fast approaching when the proscribed men of every country, that is, those who maintain it by force, shall vindicate themselves by moral power. Then, then, shall

prove the force and fire that shall flow from the mechanic's and the manufacturer's pen: these men will turn to the quarry of facts existing in their own fate; and the mere courtly sonneteers, like piping finches or tutored parrots let loose among birds of native song, will be silent, or pass unheeded. The pageantrics, the masks, the mockeries at present tolerated and endured, will crumble away like painted canvas scenes of a neglected theatre."

Her notions on female employments seem to us judicious and excellent:

"Go, (said the mother, delivering her parting advice,) go up stairs of a morning, with the maids and shake the beds. Run up and down stairs for any trifles they want [this we believe is the general occupation of the still-room maid], the exercise will increase your strength and save their time. Their gaiety [that is, the house-maids'] will improve your spirits, and your manners will improve their behaviour. Draw on a pair of gloves, and dust the drawing-room and banisters; do not let weeds accumulate in the garden: all this will assist the circulation of thought as well as blood."

That it produces the effect intended, is clear; only we think that it has absolutely overdone its purpose, and that the circulation in the regions near the head, has become too rapid. It seems, says she,

"That the bosom-tenement is too small for the spirit-guest within, to permit it to expand in all the fulness of sublime delight. Surely there will be a state in which this capability will have scope and verge enough."—"What are you talking of!" said her husband, (as well he might), with cold and almost contemptuous inquiry."

"This majestic woman of pre-eminent talent and profound argument," does not agree that women are given to love,—it is a deleterious drug of convention. *Maturin* a dreamer and a dramatist, with more passion and poetry than reason,—*Washington Irving*, an elegant writer, with more sweetness than strength,—*Byron*, a sublime poet, yet more possessed with the crotchets of prejudice, than truth and common sense,—have advanced opinions on that point which owe their currency to male ignorance, and female disingenuousness. "Love is not woman's whole existence." Mrs. Grimstone informs us of a peculiar

class of women, of whom we are not ourselves aware.

"She," exclaimed Rosine, "is one of those *victim-women*, whom nature has made in a peculiar manner, physically feeble; and an inappropriate education mentally feeble. She is one of those *lilies* which the *lover* delights to bend over and blight."

It will be apparent to all that Cleone is a woman who thinks for herself. Therefore, we grant it is very hard upon her to find "that a strong conviction came over that her husband had no *abstract principles* to which she might trust."

He therefore does not seem to understand or sympathize with her when she affirms—

"How is love to be gained? not by vain attempts to *circumscribe the sun*, or *contract the rays of its orbit*. It is to be won only by your *natural latitude*, the degree of sympathy you excite. Let him who is content to live in the polar regions of suspicion, unkindness, and indifference, not wonder that he finds less love, than he who keeps tenderness, truth, and confidence in the zenith."

This majestic woman has no very exalted notions of the being called 'Homo.'

"They believe that to make speeches, *balance books*, look over briefs, write prescriptions, *read* [mark how home that thrust is, *read!*] sermons, make the sum total of sagacity, and as women do none of these things [we are sorry to hear that women neither cast up their accounts nor read sermons], because they are neither senators, bankers, nor barristers, they imperiously decide that woman has no share in the sum total."

We think in the above passage Mrs. Grimstone has given us the cause why the waters of complaint flow so loudly in the following sentence. Mrs. G. it appears, from her own confession, does not *cast up her accounts*; Mr. G. of course becomes cautious; and then she says—

"There are many women capable of *disparaging wealth*, that are compelled to make appeal to the *buttoned pocket*, and *take coin* contaminated by the touch of *niggardliness*, to supply not their individual wants only, but the wants of the family; the wants of the very one who is as exact in having them supplied as he is reluctant to furnish the means for which they may be done.

"How does the soul of a generous

woman bear this *money* bondage. How can she bear the daily clank of the coin table to which she is fastened, a galling slave to sordidness, stand and behold dross dealt out like laudanum,—before this canker, comfort, temper, peace, self-respect, all that is essential to ordinary existence, give way!"

We must now conclude (after having laid before her admirers this "majestic woman's" sentiments on morals, poetry, and the domestic economy of life), by giving a glimpse of her rational and humble interpretation of Scripture. Her husband happened to say, "For whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth, and scourgeth every son whom he receiveth," and "He that spareth the rod, hateth his son, but he that loveth his son chasteneth him betimes." Cleone was triumphantly asked if she impugned the government of God, and held herself to be wiser than Solomon.

"I will tell you," she replied, "how I interpret the first sentence you have quoted. By immutable laws of good and evil, their effects are correspondent to the causes. The man that does ill, is either remotely or immediately visited by pain, and in that sense has been chastened. And as I believe that God loves all—that all have some errors,—so all will his laws more or less chasten ere he receive them. As for the words of Solomon, I can readily believe them to be founded in error," &c.

So much for the theology. And now reluctantly, and sorrowfully, we bid this "majestic woman" adieu; being much in the situation of the husband, "who hearing this, could not answer it, for he did not understand it—being a very large animal, but a very little man!!!"

Traditionary Stories, by Andrew Picken.
2 vols.

THERE are two, among the traditionary histories of these volumes, that must entertain the curiosity, and command the attention of every reader. Lady Barbara of Carlughie and the Johnstons of Fairlie, is the narrative of a Lord's daughter who ran away with a farmer's son. "'Tis an old tale, and often told!"—but the count of the vacations and 1 which she underwent in her town, is painted with a deal of grotesque humor.

graphic power of narrative which might be advantageously embodied by the pencil of Wilkie or Mulready. We hardly know whether the melancholy termination of the story, and her misconduct, is quite consistent with the rest. The leading history in the second volume is that of the Prior of Lausford. This we can only praise in parts; it is too much out of common nature; composed of incidents, and circumstances, and situations, that never could have been realised; too wild, romantic, and mysterious for our taste. It is the story of a young lady who felt a great attachment to the young and handsome Clergyman of the parish, by whom it was returned. In due time, and with all proper precaution, he laid down his shovel hat and gloves, and opened his sentiments and state of his affections, and was refused. In vain he pleaded, expostulated, questioned. "No! no other engagement! but there was an insurmountable obstacle that could not be mentioned, hardly alluded to; but insurmountable it was." Well! the poor Clergyman fretted and fumed, and wept, and proposed again, and at length wrung out from his fair one a promise of explanation. *They were to meet at moonlight at the end of the conservatory.* All that was right! Sir Walter Scott could have found no fault with the scene of action. Moments of tedious uncertainty they were to the first-comer. At length, he heard his fair one's light step through the flowers. She arrived—"Now, if thy courage faileth not, follow me." She led the way, lamp in hand, through narrow passages, long corridors, empty saloons, tapestried chambers, till they entered a large kind of gallery hung round with male and female portraits. "Look at them," she cried, "look! these are the portraits of my ancestors, of my family—my mother, my father—they all died mad!"

The secret was discovered—the truth revealed—they did look excessively wild. The poor forlorn parson returned home, and became as melancholy and lean as a gib cat. Years rolled on, and things remained much the same, when, as good luck would have it, a Dr. Henderson arrived at his abode. He was a particular

friend of Sir Andrew Halliday, Physician to his present Majesty, or, as we believe, Sir Andrew himself in disguise. At any rate he had published a book on Insanity. He heard of the case, called on the clergyman—saw the lady—went up stairs, and looked at the portraits, and made up his mind that they were none of them *half so mad* as they supposed. Then he had formed a theory, that *madness is not hereditary from the mother*; that the mothers may go mad as often as they like, but that their children are as sound as a roach. This was doctrine both comfortable and new; he inculcated it so powerfully, as to break the resolve of the lady, assuring her, that there were *ten chances to two against her turning out insane*: that he could see only a little, very little, wildness in her eyes, and that the best safeguard against the disease, would be marrying a steady, good-looking young clergyman, living quietly at the parsonage, and looking after her children. Well! the kind physician prevailed. Miss Prior became the wife of the Rev. Mr. Bannatyne, and in due time favoured him with an heir. But as her husband, like all other conscientious clergymen, was much engaged in transcribing other people's, or composing his own sermons; in visiting the sick; in gardening, botanizing; writing the history of his parish; sending dissertations to the Gentleman's Magazine on Roman Pottery, and Druidical Remains; observing the migration of swallows, and sawing blocks of stone to discover living toads immured within them; and as he was of late employed in joining the broken parts of an ichthyosaurus, which he dug up in the glebe, and meant to present to the Zoological Society, Mrs. Bannatyne thought she should benefit by having a female companion with her: so she sends to Edinburgh, and extracts from thence a young widow, with blue eyes and flaxen hair, both of most dangerous hue, of the name of Chambers. The young widow knows how to play her cards; and had not been long in the house, before she pretended to fancy Mrs. Bannatyne *insane*, and spoke to her condescendingly and in compassion, as to one labouring under infirmity. And on she went, in her artful and accursed machinations, weaving her delusions

and spells about the poor wench, till she almost made her what she represented her to be. Then she was playing her game also with the unsuspecting minister; kept him away from his wife, and persuaded each that the other had no wish to see them. This went on from bad to worse, till it arrived at such an extent of mischief and misery, that the husband, thinking his wife quite insane, in wretchedness of heart sent off for Dr. Henderson, who had been absent, probably attending his Majesty at Brighton and Windsor. He came—he saw—he observed—he smelt a plot, he laid his train, he discovered the infernal scheme of duplicity and wickedness, laid it all bare, kicked Mrs. Chambers out of doors, and took the husband to the bosom of his *sane*, and affectionate, and happy wife. This is an outline of the story; but then, as for its merit,—we do not approve at all “of taking the Sacrament” being introduced to furnish out a scene of a novel; and screams and yells and madness, breaking out in the midst of it. And there is a little too much of a German mystical sentimentalism throughout; but parts are powerfully described, and the whole enchains the attention, and affects the feelings. Of the other stories, with the exception of Lady Barbara, which is the best of all, we do not think highly.

The Young Muscovite, or the Poles in Russia. 3 vols.

WE must confess that we were not able to get through the volumes whose title we have transcribed. We have no doubt of their merit—of the interest of the adventures, the valour of the heroes, the beauty of the ladies, the skilfulness with which the incidents are introduced, and the elegance and ingenuity with which the whole is composed; but we cannot help it—we must honestly, though reluctantly, confess a—fit of somnolency came over us as we were in the middle of the first volume, that lasted so long as to alarm our aged housekeeper. In vain she shook us, in vain her niece chafed our temples, put feathers up the nose, and used all approved means; nothing would do, the sleep would have its way; and we remained in this

state, holding the book tightly in our grasp, from 10 on Saturday evening, till half-past 12 on Monday morning (our usual hour of calling on our Publisher), when we started up (we are told) as if nothing had happened, called for our breakfast, and set off to the delight of our two domestics for Chancery-lane: when dropping in, as is usual with us, for a glass of Cinnamon water, at Mr. Hume's, the learned chemist of Long Acre, and mentioning the circumstance to him, to our infinite surprise he informed us, that in the course of the preceding week he had been called in to two similar cases arising from the very same book; and he was good enough to give us a prescription to use, if the same circumstance should occur again in our critical labours.

Illustrations of Political Economy. No. XXIII. containing *The Three Ages*; No. XXIV. containing *The Farrier of Budge Row*. By Harriet Martineau.

THESE clever and entertaining volumes are now closing up their series; but most certainly will long remain substantial proofs of the talent and knowledge of the author. Abstract theories were never before so clothed in flesh and blood; and political and moral truths never appeared in such graceful and living forms. The *Farrier* is a tale meant to lead to the best and truest principles of taxation; though we cannot say that the narrative is so happily framed, or the conclusions so skilfully prepared, or the truths elicited, as in some of the other numbers. The *Three Ages*, is designed to regulate the amount and direction of public expenditure: this is illustrated by the errors committed on this head, in three different periods of English history—the time of Henry the Eighth—Charles the Second—and the present.

There is a spirit and tone, and feeling pervading this volume that we do not approve—a bitterness of reproach towards the upper classes of society—a severe censure, on the vulgar grounds, against the Church, much beneath Miss Martineau, both in propriety feeling, and in the weight and force of the arguments; and her conservative estimate of the national expenditure in law, and in military and

means of defence, is such as cannot approve itself for discretion, sense, or wisdom. We may lament the evils we cannot avert: we may lament that we are obliged to maintain, as being a great and powerful nation whose arms reach across the earth and the sea, expensive armaments, and armies, and navies, to preserve our possessions from crafty or violent enemies; so we may lament that law itself is necessary to support the virtue, defend the property, or repress the selfishness of man. Such tirades as these lead to no good; and there is neither practical considerate wisdom in them, nor good feeling. If Miss Martineau means her satire to apply to all European governments, we must leave those *universal* judgments to their usual fate; if to us exclusively, we then can only point to our armed neighbours, to shores bristling with bayonets, and garrisons dark with artillery—and ask if, in such an armed society, we are to disband our defensive powers—dismiss the guardian dogs who watch the fold, and leave it a prey to the wolfish ferocity around. With the praises of the present Administration we have nothing to do; only we hope not to be obliged to join in them. Notwithstanding, however, whatever has been said, we heartily join in the public approbation that has been bestowed on the productions of this clever and sagacious lady; but from the samples we have seen, which amount to about five or six in the series, we see plainly marks in most of them of being too hastily got up. If they are to be permanently embodied in English Literature, they will need a complete and considerable revision.

The Writings of George Washington, being his Correspondence, Addresses, &c. By Jared Sparks, Vol. II.

BY an Hibernian method of publication, Vol. II. proceeds Volume I., which is not yet out, and which is to contain the Life of Washington. The whole work is to extend to ten or twelve volumes, according to the fashion of the present age, when every paper is to be reprinted, and every letter opened, and every moral violated, to satisfy the insatiable curiosity of an indolent public. The *authentic* Life of Washington, derived from

from authentic documents, undoubtedly is most desirable; but there is a reasonable limit to all, the best of our desires; and we would rather have had this work in half its bulk. The mass of manuscripts from which these Memoirs are compiled, extends to eighty volumes. The first part comprises the official letters relating to the French War, and previous to the American Revolution.

They are no doubt valuable, as affording accurate and copious materials for a History of that War, but they are more fitted for an *Historical Collection* like Rushworth than a biography of Washington. What would be thought of the taste and judgment of a person who wrote the Life of Pitt, and who began it with a volume of letters relating to the particulars of the Duke of York's Campaign in Holland? Who will read them? How many would have read with avidity, a Life of Washington, who will not read Washington appearing in the affairs of America, as Belshazzar appears in Martin's picture, a mere cypher or maggot amidst the gigantic measurements around him. However, all this may be very well in America, *we guess!* And so saying no more about the matter, we arrive at p. 327, where we find Washington, after the French War, a Member of the House of Burgesses, and where this curious scene took place.—“As soon as Col. Washington took his seat, Mr. Robinson, following the impulse of his own generous and grateful heart, discharged the duty with great dignity (of returning thanks to G. Washington), but with such warmth of colouring, and strength of expression, as entirely to confound the young Hero.” *We guess* that it was something mighty particular, for G. Washington rose to express his acknowledgments for the honour, “but such was his trepidation and confusion, that he could not utter a syllable. He blushed, stammered, and trembled for a minute; when the Speaker relieved him, by a stroke of address which would have done honour to Lewis the XIIth. in his proudest and happiest moment. ‘Sit down, Mr. Washington,’ said he, with a conciliating smile, ‘your modesty is equal to your valour, and that surpasses the power of any language I can employ.’—Excellent! Mr. Washington must have felt delighted at this compliment, as he put on the

laurel crown of fame. The latter half of this volume is filled with private letters, many of which ought never to have been published, if the Biographer did not wish to dissolve, like an angry enchanter, the vision which he had raised, and to dispel the illusions that hung around his Hero. Now exit Colonel Washington!—enter Planter Washington!—that we may be correct, we will give the *ipsissima verba* of the Editor. “Washington (oh! ye Heroes of old, bow down and listen) exported to London his tobacco for the market, making the shipments in his own name, and putting the tobacco on-board the vessels himself, which came up the river to his mansion at Mount Vernon. Twice a-year Washington forwarded a list of the necessaries and conveniences for household purposes, and every article of wearing apparel for himself, and every member of his family (female as well as male) specifying the names of each (spare your deity, ye worshippers!) and the ages of the children, and the size and quality and description of the articles. He then required his agent to send him, in addition to a general bill of the whole, the original voucher of each one of the persons from whom purchase was made. So minute and particular was he in these concerns, that for many years he entered with his own hand, in books prepared for the purpose, all the lists of orders and receipts from London tradesmen and mechanics in London who supplied him with goods, (such was the retrenchment of the modern Xenophon!) and in this way, says the enchanting and enlightened Biographer, Mr. Jared Sparks, he (what a he!) kept a perfect oversight of the business, and could tell when any advantage was taken of him even in the smallest matter, of which he did not fail to remind his agent!—Mercy on us! this the *Life of Washington!* the *Life of a Jew Pedlar*, of an old clothesman in Camomile street!—But we proceed.—As the price obtained for his tobacco depended on the fidelity and efforts of the agent in effecting sales, he would divide the agency, sending one part to one person and one to another, and by comparing the results, he could detect any inattention or mismanagement which had been unfavourable to his

interest! We wish the Americans joy of this Biographer and his book; and if their gods are turned into monkeys, it is no fault of ours.—However, we must do Mr. Jared Sparks (what a name!) the justice to quote the divine original, and give a specimen of Washington's Correspondence, which (as we are fresh from a very dull and business-like collection of letters by a heavy man called Horace Walpole,) strikes us as lively and exalted.

“By this conveyance, (says the Hero) you will receive invoices of such goods as are wanting, which please to send as there directed, by Captain Johnston in the Sprig, and let me beseech you to give the necessary directions for purchasing them upon the best terms. It is needless for me to particularise the sorts, qualities, or taste I could choose to have therein, unless it is observed, and you may believe me when I tell you, that instead of getting things good and fashionable in their several kinds, we often have articles sent us, that could only have been used by our forefathers in days of yore.” “It is a custom (says the modern Epaminondas) I have some reason to believe, with many of the shopkeepers, and tradesmen in London, when they know goods are bespoken for exportation, to palm sometimes old and very slight and indifferent ones upon us, taking care at the same time to charge above ten, or fifteen, or perhaps twenty per cent. upon them.”

But the Patriot, the Statesman, the Philosopher, the General goes on to say,

“For many years I have imported goods from London as well as other parts, and never had such a *pen'worth before*. The woollens, linens, nails, are mean in quality.” &c.

In another letter, the Colonel asks —“Would it be advisable to *change the marks of any of the tobacco*, or *had I best ship it under the usual marks?* If so, my part may be known by some small distinction, such as you can best advise.” If the publication of such letters as these, be not the very essence of biographical prudence, and national gratitude, we know not how to estimate these radical virtues enough. Again, he wishes to wear his robe decently.

“I commit the choice of my wearing apparel to your fancy, *hast* opinion of your taste. I lace nor embroidery.

gold or silver buttons, are all that I desire. I have hitherto had my clothes made by one Charles Lawrence. Whether it be the fault of the tailor or not, I cannot say, but my clothes have not fitted me at all. I inclose a measure. My stature is 6 feet, *otherwise* rather slender than corpulent."

That Mr. Washington was a most upright trader, we see by the sale of his tobacco; he carried the same spirit of integrity into his purchases. He wanted to buy a large tract of land in Pennsylvania, but he says he believes that the custom in Pennsylvania will not permit him to buy so large a quantity of land as he requires to be portioned together. "If so, this may perhaps be arranged by making several entries to the same amount, if the expense is not too heavy. This I only drop as a hint, leaving the whole to your discretion," &c. Then he proceeds: "I offered to join you in attempting to secure some of the most valuable lands in the King's Port, which I think may be accomplished after a while, notwithstanding the proclamation that restrains it at present. I shall find it necessary for the better furthering of my design, to let some of my friends be concerned in the scheme, who may partake of the advantages. I recommend you keep the whole matter a secret." We can only say 'Quem Jupiter vult perdere, prius dementat.' This is the column erected to do honour to the image of *Washington!* We hope the *shaft* and capital will be different from the base. Some useful appendices close the volume, particularly the one relating to the death of the French Colonel Tumorville.

Apology for the Study of Divinity, delivered before the Bishop and University of Durham. By Hugh S. Rose, B. D.

WE beg earnestly to recommend this elegant and well-reasoned discourse, especially that part of it which relates to the importance of classical studies, in opposition to the superficial schoolists of the day. We will transcribe the conclusion of Mr. Rose's discourse, in which he winds up the argument in opposition to those who are depressing and despising all other studies in comparison to those connected with science.

—70, is led to

study morals, metaphysics, history, and he is led by the study of languages to investigate the laws of thought, which guide man's mind, and to exalt his powers and kindle his imagination by the works of men of matchless genius. All these studies are to be pursued with the strictest reference to practice. Nay, they cannot be pursued for the especial purpose for which they are wanted, except in union with the strictest observation of human nature. In offering proofs of the truth of the religion which he presses on man's acceptance, he is compelled to observe the close connection of the moral and intellectual frame: in dissipating the errors of opponents of the truth, he is led to view the consequences to man at large of our indulgence in intellectual error; he is taught, you compelled by the very nature of his studies, to value all things only with reference to a higher and never-ending existence. I would ask, if all this is so, not whether others should embrace this study, but whether we need fear to own or to pursue it? I would ask boldly, whether any man who knows to what it relates, will venture to say that it is not a full and worthy employment for the very highest intellect which God ever bestowed on man. I would ask boldly, whether any man who knew to what it relates, and who knew too what man is, what his powers are, and whether he is going to give an account of them, will venture, whatever he may choose to do in practice, in theory to compare with it any or all the sciences which compose the train of natural science?"

Science in its own place has, beyond all question, a value and a dignity which require no praise from any man. No man of sound mind will venture to throw discredit on the arts which tend to increase the happiness and comfort of mankind, far less to depreciate the sciences which display to us the wisdom of the creation in its wonderful variety, as exercised in the system of the universe. Every divine is aware, that, as a hand-maid to theology, in pointing out the footsteps of God's wisdom and love in every quarter, (and more especially if, in giving the knowledge, it assists in producing and confirming the propensities of love and devotion, at the displays of love and wisdom,) it is entitled to all respect and all gratitude. It is when it transgresses its proper limits, and seeks to usurp what rightly belongs to other studies; when it claims all attention, while it deserves only a

limited share; when it professes to be the best discipline of the mind, while it is often a partial and often a dangerous cultivation of the faculties; that its encroachments must be watched, and unceremoniously resisted. When its votaries pass their proper bounds, and seek to depreciate the studies which formed the best and brightest of intellects in past days, and might form the best and brightest intellects still, they must be reminded, that they direct man's thoughts to *outward* matters, we to the soul within; they to that which perishes, we to that which endures; they to the narrow confines of the present, we to the wide domain of the past and of the future; they to that which they can touch and taste and handle, we to the delicate processes which defy the coarser test of the senses; they would keep men in the world of sense, we would lift him to the world of spirits; they would treat him, as if the grave were the last home appointed for all living, we would lift his thoughts to a house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens; they would treat him as a perishing member of a perishing race, we as the immortal child of an immortal father; they would fill his thoughts and occupy his whole soul with what relates to the body, and to luxury, and to money, we would prepare him for communion with the great Author of life and light, and wisdom and glory; they would fain direct all thoughts and eyes to the fair temple of science, bright and beautiful indeed in its aspect, and fair and exquisite in its proportions, but, like the icy palaces of the regions of the north, they will melt and vanish away, under the influence of a more genial atmosphere and a warmer sun—we would fain direct all thoughts and eyes to another building, the first stone of which was laid on Calvary, which has been built up and cemented with the blood of saints and martyrs, which will one day open its everlasting portals wide to all climates and countries, which will be their happy home, and will continue in its lightness and its beauty for ever.

The Philosophical Rambler. By G. H. Weatherhead, M. D.

"*Italam--Italam!*"--were the words of the Roman Poet, that were heard

from the mouth of the learned Doctor as he put on his sandals, and girded his loins for a pedestrian tour to the land of wine, of song, and of all that delights the heart of man. When he went he does not inform us; but we conclude that he has only been returned a time sufficient to put his journal in order for the public. It was a bold undertaking, "in summer heat and winter snow;" but as gallantly accomplished, and the Doctor can now, over his pot of ale, sit in his easy chair, and rejoice over the victories he achieved. His book in style is very appropriate to the manner in which the journey was performed, for it is written '*Sermone vere pedestri*:' with no attempts at the condensed energy of Forsyth, or the graceful luxuriance of Eustace. The parts of it which are of the most interest, are those relating to the geological formations, and the causes of the atmospheric peculiarities. In the fine arts the Doctor is no conjuror: the picturesque he does not much cultivate: nor does he seem at all acquainted with the inexhaustible treasures that lie enshrined in the language of Ausonia; but the bent of his mind is towards mineralogical and geological pursuits; and we could have wished that, omitting his long and numerous catalogues of paintings, and statues, and sights, which have been given often before, and which are as tiresome to read as the originals are delightful to see, he had contented himself with putting forth a small volume from all that he observed worthy of recording in the strata of the different countries he visited, accompanied with remarks on the different branches of their natural history. This is the only way that, at the present day, a traveller treading in the footsteps of so many of his predecessors, can hope to engage attention or command respect. There is not one observation connected with the works of art in the whole volume worth a moment's attention; not one that contains a novel or ingenious view of this subject, while many of them are erroneous; but his remarks as a *Natural Philosopher*, though he is far too hasty in forming his theories, and building up his conclusions, do credit to his observation and reasoning. With regard to his

*discoveries of the source of the malaria, which is so fatally devastating Rome and its surrounding Campagna, we think that they are not quite so original as the author seems to suppose them: at least we recollect in a disquisition of Humboldt's, where the Roman pestilence is casually mentioned, that he hints at the cause possibly being connected with that which the Doctor now boldly assumes; though Humboldt does not confine it as the Doctor does, solely to the extremely absorbent nature of the volcanic soil, nor (we confess) can we ourselves see how the Doctor's hypothesis, as he says it does, 'explains how one side of a street should be notoriously unhealthy, and the other free of any noxious influence.' Surely, if this superabundant moisture is exhaled and mixed with the air, it will not be confined in its action to the exact surface from which it proceeded. The Doctor must recollect that the malaria, or this mephitic effluvium, is not peculiar to the Roman States, or even to Italy itself. In summer and in autumn, the malaria stretches, more or less, along the shores of the Mediterranean, from the Straits of Gibraltar, to its stronghold the pestilential gulf of Smyrna. Assuredly, it broods over lands that are not volcanic; and therefore we must hesitate before we adopt the Doctor's reasonings, otherwise than as in all probability they unfold to us one cause among others. We also beg leave to hesitate before we quite agree with him, that volcanoes are *always* found near water, or the sea. We believe there are many instances, particularly in Central Asia, of the contrary; though, that water penetrating into the fissures and subterranean caverns which lie beneath the volcanic mountains, and mixing with the volcanic fire, occasions the explosion, we consider the most probable cause yet advanced for belief. We were going to mention the volcanic mountain of Auvargne as supporting our assertion, but we think that Professor Daubeny has proved the presence of large lakes, or bodies of water there, from the fossil remains that have been discovered. We consider it to be a subject wanting further experience and more extended observation; indeed, we seem little advanced in our knowledge of the causes of volcanic action. As*

regards also the *sirocco* being caused by the mephitic atmosphere of the Italian coast, we cannot agree: however, we will briefly give the *ipsissima verba* of the Doctor.

"The *sirocco* is nothing else, in my opinion, than volcanic mephitics deposited from a humid and *unstrung* atmosphere; which when imbued into the lungs in a condensed and concentrated state, produces these effects in a *poisonous* manner, which the *samel* of the desert produces solely in a mechanical."

The Doctor observes, that in all *extinct* volcanos water is found! We believe in *most*, we do not believe in *all*. But the Doctor appears to us, if we understand him rightly, to consider this water, as in the lakes of Albano and Nemi, *to rise from subterraneous channels*; nor do we quite understand him when he asks,

"Can the limestone in slaking when strongly urged by heat, and rendered thirsty by torrefaction, direct the current of water towards the center of igneous action, and thus add to the combustion instead of quelling it?"

Now we conceive the lakes to be caused in empty craters, by the waters that *flow* into them and that *fall* into them. When the volcanic craters of Albano and Nemi were active, the mountains were *close to the sea*, and now they are several miles from it. However, we should be very unjust, did we not most cheerfully own, that we have been instructed and pleasingly employed in perusing many of our author's very ingenious speculations. In his discovery of the very *ancient fossil forest*, facing the northern extremity of the Pincian Hill, that must have existed prior to the foundation of Rome, and which was brought to view, by cutting away the flank of the hill, in making the ancient Via Flaminia level, is very interesting, and well worthy of the attention of the scientific geologist. We think the author would have better consulted his own reputation, and would have more advanced the sale of his work, had he confined himself to those subjects which he habitually studies, and with which he is acquainted, and given in a small volume the result of his observations: and we are quite sure, from the good temper and good feeling in which his book is written, that he will not think

we have any wish to disparage his knowledge, when we remind him, that as regards works of art, whether in painting, sculpture, music, or architecture, he could not hope to impart information, when so many masters of each science had so often and so diligently preceded him in his road.

Histoire Générale de l'Inde Ancienne et Moderne, depuis l'an 2000 avant J. C. jusqu'à nos jours; précédée d'une notice géographique, et de traités spéciaux sur la chronologie, la religion, la philosophie, la législation, la littérature, les sciences, les arts, et la commerce des Hindous. Par M. de Marlé, auteur de l'histoire de la domination des Arabes en Espagne, de Pierre de Laru ou l'Espagne au onzième Siècle, &c. Bro. 6 vols. Paris, 1828.

THE author of this work has never been in India, and does not appear to be acquainted with the Eastern languages, but he has compiled his work from other writers. His reading is extensive, and it would be difficult to point out any accessible source of information which he has not searched. His plan has led him into a very wide range of subjects, not only in connection with the main topic, but also in illustration of it, nor is it too much to say, that he seems indefatigable in his inquiries, and often combines their results felicitously.

The work is divided into two parts, each consisting of three volumes, with a separate index. The first contains the geographical description, the religion, literature, &c., and the ancient history of India, with the sequel as far as the time of Mahmoud of Ghazna. The second part contains the subsequent history, down to the present time, with some supplementary descriptions and dissertations. Of course, we cannot expect that the modern history is precisely such as an Englishman would write. A French author, jealous, and laudably so, for the honour of his country, could not be expected to enter minutely into the history of modern India, neither can his expressions be the same as those of an Orme, a Mill, or a Wallace. Into this part of the work, however, we shall not now enter, but content ourselves with saying, that the catastrophe of

the unfortunate Shah Allum is related with a feeling that does honour to the narrator.

Indeed, when we speak thus of the author's good feelings, we wish the remark to be taken as a general one; and although we would not drag religion in on every occasion, still, in the present state of France, a writer's sentiments in that respect, are a fair object of interest. Considered in this point of view, this history is written with good intentions, perhaps the more praiseworthy, as the author has evidently to struggle against impressions derived from unfriendly sources.

We cannot applaud the care with which the book has been revised at the press. The spelling of names is not uniform, and of course must be sometimes erroneous. It is provoking to read such misnomers as Afrasiab for Afrasiab, Carpatyra for Caspatyra, and Choud for Chound; but the mistakes of this kind are too numerous to be particularised. We are told that the Hebrew *racha*, which signifies great and powerful, is exactly the same as the Sanscrit *Rajah*, both in sound and meaning: We cannot imagine what this word can be. Is it possible that the author has mistaken *racha* for *raba*, which does signify great and powerful? (Vol. ii. p. 347.) The references to authorities, which are printed in the margin, are loose and unsatisfactory. What, for instance, can the reader, who wishes to verify a statement, make of such vague citations as these—Diodorus, Strabo, Feristha, W. Jones, Willford, Sonnerat, T. Maurice, &c. without the page, the volume, or even the work being specified?

The reader will be surprised to learn that Helen was the daughter of Jupiter and Nemesis (vol. ii. p. 171); that the Ramah of Scripture, was the first conqueror and legislator of Asia (ii. 265); and that Hesiod, in recommending modesty to the Greeks, quotes the example of the Jews and Indians (ii. 353). He has strangely misunderstood the passages of Scripture, in which it is said, that he shall be cut off *quæringit ad parietem*, for he considers it to have been an offence punishable with death, whereas it is an expression peculiar to the language, and merely denotes the males of a family. What shall we say to the following sentence?

"Neither the Greeks or the Jews had any connection, except with the petty feudatory princes, who governed the provinces bordering upon Greece, and their knowledge even of the empire of Persia was always very limited and imperfect."
—Vol. i. p. 376.

Does the writer mean to say, that all the connection the Greeks and the Jews had with the Persian empire, was merely with the bordering Satraps? If so, the assertion is very erroneous; but whatever it may mean, it is most obacurely expressed.

These remarks are not the result of a methodical examination, or of a desire to find fault, but they have forced themselves upon us, in consulting the work, which we have frequently done, and that generally with profit. So wide a range of subjects is embraced by the author's plan, that some errors were almost unavoidable. But it is fair to add, that the work contains a mass of geographical, physical, mythological, and historical information. The mythology of the Hindoos is well condensed. The article on Buddha is least satisfactory; indeed, it gives no particulars about him, but only discusses the question of his identity with Fo, Hermes, and Woden, which last hypothesis is encumbered with very great difficulties. The author has given himself unnecessary trouble in the mythological department, by making several repetitions under different heads.

Origin of the Otto of Roses.

"It is said to have been in Lahore, that chance led to the discovery of the essence of rose. The Begum, or favourite Sultana of the Emperor Shah-Jehansa, seeking to strengthen his passion by attaching him to herself by delightful sensations, conceived the idea of bathing in a pool of rose-water, and had the reservoir of her garden filled with it. The rays of the sun acting upon this water, the essence which it contained concentrated itself in little particles of oil, which floated on the surface in the basin. At first, it was thought that this matter was produced by fermentation, and that it was a sign of corruption or fetidity. As they tried to gather it in order to clean the basin, they perceived that it exhaled a delicious smell. This it was that gave the idea of extracting in future the essence of roses, by processes corresponding to that which nature had employed."
—Vol. i. p. 247.

The English reader who wishes to possess a shelf of oriental history, will not find this work answer his purpose alone for India. Mill's History of British India supplies what is wanting here, while, on the other hand, these volumes are more copious than his on all other parts of the subject. Most of the extracts from the Asiatic Researches, and other books on India, are given exactly, so that this work is a little library in itself. It contains two maps, the one of Ancient, the other of Modern India.

Those who wish to know something of the author's "History of the dominion of the Arabs in Spain," will find a notice of it (attributed to the pen of Southey), in the first number of the Foreign Quarterly Review, where it is highly spoken of. An eminent African traveller once remarked to us, that it wanted advertising, in order to be better known. But it has had to struggle with neglect, as well as the production now before us, and the three thick volumes have been sold by the French hawkers for the deteriorating sum of six francs. Surely, this is but indifferent encouragement to the author's projected "History of Egypt." We hope, however, that experience has taught him to correct the press, and to be more accurate in his expressions.

Memorials of Oxford. Nos. XIII. XIV. XV. XVI. and XVII.

THIS elegant work keeps up its character: the numbers now under review comprise Merton, Oriel, and Queen's colleges, and the parishes of St. John the Baptist and St. Giles.

In the establishment of Merton college, the foundation was laid of those admirable academical institutions which are the glory of Oxford. The superior mind of Walter de Merton saw the advantages arising from the formation of a system of academical unity and discipline, and this he effected by the statutes which he drew up for the college which he had founded; the excellence of which has been proved by the fact of their having been "more or less copied by all other founders in succession; and the whole constitution of both Universities, as we now behold them, may be, not without reason, ascribed to the liberality

and munificence of this truly great man."

It is probable that a very small part of the original buildings of the founder is in existence at the present time; indeed, the portion of the college alluded to in the following extract, may be taken as the entire remains of the original structure.

"There is reason to believe, from the simplicity of some of the earlier portions of the architecture, which are yet sufficiently distinguishable from the latter additions, that a part of the small court on the south side of the Chapel, called *Mob Quadrangle*, with the plain groined ceilings of the passages which lead into it on either side, the treasury with its curious high-pitched roof of stone, must have been constructed in the founder's time, or very soon afterward.—p. 8.

The architectural history of Oxford affords a pleasing source of study; ancient buildings are among the of their class, and the modern magnificent; but unhappily its fair is marred by the name of Wyatt; ill-judged improvements have more to injure the character of buildings, than any other cause. Merton the hall "was so altered Mr. Wyatt about forty years since, that little more than the dimensions of the original structure can now be ascertained."

The beautiful, though unfinished, collegiate and parochial Church belonging to this college, is one of the treasures of the University. Happily, it retains its pristine beauty undefaced by the hands of restorers and modern-gothic architects.

The parish of St. John the Baptist contained in its circuit no less than seventeen academic halls, of which the names and the sites are traced in the present description:—

"There appear to be some remains of these halls, though none of much importance: the public-house called the George and Dragon seems to have formed part of one of them. A large stone doorway and some lofty gables remind us of the descriptions of houses here, which we find in ancient charters; in which, '*domus lapidea cum gabulo lapideo*,' frequently occurs."—p. 30.

The engravings display the architectural beauties of this ancient college to

perfection. A wood-cut shews an original plan of a groined roof, which is rendered curious by the circumstance of having "the twelve signs of the Zodiac carved at the intersections of the ribs, with the royal arms and supporters of Henry VII. in the centre."

ORIEL COLLEGE as a modern structure, displays a bold style of architecture, which, however faulty in detail, preserves much of the character of antiquity.

The name which this establishment bears has led to much controversy among etymologists. Mr. Hamper has written a learned essay on the subject, in which he shews that the term "has been applied to several places very different in their names and uses. Dr. Ingram sug-

gests the latter part of the word *Oratio* as the etymology. The word has been used at least in M. Paris in the years 1251-3, without the *l* being added to a gateway or window. He is followed by Adelung, the German editor of *Du Fresnoy*, and surrendered the etymology to *Oratio*, traces it to *oratio*, the diminutive, and supposes it to be a synonym with *atrium*. Much scope still remains for ingenuity; and those who are not fully satisfied, will find an instructive and interesting subject in the *Archæologia*.—p. 8.

The engravings represent the front of the college, and the hall chapel; we think Mr. Mackenzie has done better had he chosen a view which had been less frequently gravated. The street view of the college, with the University Church in the distance, and the court which contains the hall and chapel, with the Tower rising above the building so familiar to any Oxford visitor, as to become common-place, we hope that a repetition of this will not occur.

ST. GILES' CHURCH AND PARISH are not destitute of the interest which is attached to every spot of this city. The Church, ancient and preserved, contains some of the finest specimens of the Pointed style constructed in that period when still blended with the circular or Norman style.

* *Archæologia*,

One of the engravings is exceedingly common-place; in one corner of the back ground is the Church Tower, and on the opposite side the Radcliffe Infirmary, a building in the parish work-house style; the foreground being occupied by some gowmsmen and ladies, is intended, we presume, for a memorial of Oxford gallantry.

The wood-cuts shew some of the remarkable features of the Church, the fine old architectural font, with its columns and flower-moulding in the early Pointed style, is deservedly stiled "an elegant and uncommon design."

A view of the "Black Hall," one of the numerous ancient structures to which we have alluded under Merton college, forms the subject of a woodcut; it shews a good specimen of old English Domestic architecture of the 16th century.

The new Church erected in a distant part of the parish, a modest unpretending structure of lancet architecture of a cruciform plan, also forms the subject of a vignette; it is situated at Summertown, and its history is thus briefly given:

"A new population has lately arisen in this suburb, and a district Church was erected in 1833 at the expense of 1,600*l.*, which was raised by public subscription, aided by the Church Building Society and St. John's College, who engaged to provide the officiating clergyman. The design was furnished by Mr. Underwood. It contains seats for 400 persons, of which 300 are free, and is dedicated in honour of St. John the Baptist."—p. 16.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE displays in its architecture a style very different to the numerous other establishments in the University. If any thing could reconcile us to the introduction of Italian architecture in a place which, from its antiquity and early associations, seems above all others to call for the aid of our national architecture, it would be the exquisite genius of Sir Christopher Wren. The name of Hawksmoor appears as the architect of the modern pile, but it is supposed "that the design was suggested by our great architect." There can be little doubt of the correctness of this supposition; any one who is thoroughly acquainted with the difference of the styles of Wren and his pupil, will see at once that the architect of All Souls' towers did not

build here from his own design. It would not be difficult on an inspection, to point out the variations which were introduced by Hawksmoor upon the first design; his pencil, perhaps, gave birth to the screen towards the street with its rusticated columns, whilst in the front of the hall and chapel, with its portico and turret, no one can fail to recognize the design of the architect of Chelsea Hospital. The elegant turret, so familiar to all views of the latter building, appears in *fac simile* at Queen's. We feel certain that Hawksmoor followed closely his master's design, and added or altered but little; he felt and appreciated the value of the works of one of the greatest architects the world ever produced, too highly to deviate materially from his plans. He has raised a monument memorable to the fame of the man from whom he derived his knowledge, and creditable to his own good taste.

For the present we take our leave of the "Memorials." The ensuing numbers will comprize New College, and we shall with great pleasure return to the subject, with the munificent foundation of William of Wykeham.

The Book of Penalties; or, Summary of the Pecuniary Penalties inflicted by the Laws of England on the Commercial, Manufacturing, Trading, and Professional Classes in their several Occupations and Businesses. With an Abstract of the Local Acts and Customs of London, relative to Commerce, Trade, and Residence. By the Author of the Cabinet Lawyer, &c. 8vo.

THERE is amongst us a morbid feeling of discontent, which leads men to 'find or feign' a fault in every thing established by law. The union of this feeling with a desire to make a book, has produced the volume before us. Its spirit may be judged from its title page, in which we learn that the law 'inflicts' penalties on the commercial, manufacturing, trading, and professional classes 'in their several occupations and businesses.' It is clear that this is mere misrepresentation. Penalties do not attach upon the practices of any man in his lawful calling, but upon the abuse of his calling for dishonest purposes, or upon the evasion

of regulations considered necessary, with a view to the public health or safety, or to the general welfare of the community. Every society has a clear right to impose restrictions upon its members, nor ought restrictions to be objected to, except they interfere with the freedom of the subject wantonly, unnecessarily, and without promoting any general beneficial end. In the school of this author we are taught otherwise. Penalties, which restrain only the dishonest tradesmen, are held up to view as if they were trammels upon the fair dealer; regulations which are checks only to those who would do wrong, are endeavoured to be rendered unpopular by being represented as penalties to which all men are obnoxious. Thus, for example, to take a few instances out of the *Book of Penalties* at random. If any person kills game out of season, or keeps in his house more than 50lbs. of gunpowder, or falsely personates a master or mistress, in order to give a servant a character or adulterates beer, or uses false or fraudulent weights or measures, the logic of our author would persuade us that in paying the penalties inflicted upon these and similar acts of impropriety or dishonesty, the suffering tradesman is merely groaning under the inflictions with which the law of England needlessly torments 'the commercial, manufacturing, trading, and professional classes in their several occupations and businesses.' The Quixotism of our author rouses him against every thing in the shape of a penalty: fired with his subject, he sallies forth to combat the creations of his imagination; and, having probably persuaded himself, he endeavours to persuade his readers, that 'we cannot travel on the highway, swing a gate, read a newspaper, buy a pair of stockings, receive or pay money, take medicine, nor even engage in religious worship, without being obnoxious to some overt or latent enactment scattered through the wide waste of the statutes at large.' It may be questionable whether the effrontery or the untruth of this passage is the more to be wondered at. The author must have placed very great reliance upon the credulity and ignorance of the public, before he could have ventured to put in print a statement which is

contradicted by the daily experience of every man. In no country in the world is there so much individual and personal liberty as in our own; in no other country does the hand of authority so seldom interfere with the ordinary actions of life. If in any case, even with us, such interference exists unnecessarily, the writer who points attention to the subject does the 'state some service;' but they who seek to disquiet the public mind, by representing all restraints as unnecessary, are not friends either to peace or good government.

The execution of the work is scarcely less objectionable than its spirit. Antiquated enactments long fallen into desuetude, are called up from their deserved oblivion, and much matter which has no connection with penalties is pressed into service with a view of swelling the size of a *Book of Penalties* which, after all, is incomplete, as it comprehends only the Statutory Penalties, and not those to which offenders are liable by the common law.

The publication of 'shreds and patches' of the law is, to say the least of it, of very little use. A treatise upon any one isolated legal subject, like every other complete work, is often highly valuable; but a compilation upon various parts of a vast variety of subjects, which have no other connecting link than a similarity of punishment, and each one of which is only so far treated as relates to that punishment, does not seem to us calculated to answer any very beneficial purpose. Upon this plan we may have a variety of works similar to the present one; and as it, if of use to any body, will be found principally useful to the informers, so we may have 'a book of bard labour' for the use of candidates for the tread-mill; 'a book of transportation' for the instruction of persons desiring to emigrate at the expense of the country; and 'a book of hanging' as a library companion for gentlemen who fire stacks, or break into dwelling houses in the night time.

The English Village Church, a Sermon, preached at Bremhill, Wills, on Sunday, April 20, 1834, by the Rev. W. L. Bowles, &c.

THIS is another affectionate tribute of Mr. Bowles's attachment to our

venerable and Apostolic Church. It is written with much feeling and taste, and with a piety that warms and animates the whole subject. We must confess too, that we were not a little gratified by finding that the poetic flame that has so long reflected its lustre on Mr. Bowles's productions, still finds shelter in the aged bosom of the venerable pastor. The imagination of the Poet, and his beautiful associations, and his picturesque imagery, are still to be found lighting up the small sequestered village, the moss-grown and grey tower, the humble and tranquil domain of the Vicar, the infant school, and every thing that is united with the charms and happiness of rural life; with the domestic virtues, with our ancient and admirable institutions, and with all that supports and adorns the religion and constitution of the State. Will Mr. Bowles pardon us, if we venture to address him in the Poet's language, though we cannot bring to it the Poet's strength? At least, he will accept our song as the expression of gratitude for the many hours of delight which we have received, in common with others, from the harp that still hangs in the sacred groves of Bremhill.

To the Rev. W. L. BOWLES, &c.

The vernal smile of youth was in its pride,
When first thy pensive warblings met
mine ear, [near
Wasted from Donhead; and the echoes
Of songs too early lost; when by thy side
With HEADLEY to each gentle Muse allied,
Young RUSSELL stood, and in its grace
severe [fading year
Shone BENWELL'S virtuous brow;—the
Hath clos'd upon its glories, and the tide
Of changeful time, fraught with storms
that lower, [tower.
Hath roll'd in darkness o'er the Muses'
Breaking down truth in word and faith in
deed.
And mocking at the peaceful Poet's reed;
While he, the soul HERNSTARCH now on
Crood [tower.
Tramples, and altar pure, and hallow'd
Bemhall, June, 1834. J. M.

Tales of Popular Fiction. By Thomas Keightley.

WE have been much struck with the judicious reasoning, the extensive information, and the good taste with which this volume has been composed.

GENL. MAG. VOL. II.

Mr. Keightley is evidently master of his subject, and possesses a sobriety of mind, which has served him as excellent ballast in his humorous flights and gyrations with the enchanted beings among whom he has dwelt so long. There is great difficulty in being able to trace the popular fictions and tales of any country or people to the source; to ascertain, if found in two different countries, which is to be considered as the original inventor; for, where the same fiction is found in countries very remote, and where any communication of the inhabitants cannot now be traced, to know whether they are not independent of each other, and only fortuitously similar, or whether channels did not exist by which they were conveyed, now choked up and hidden from view. These are highly interesting questions, but more easy to ask than to answer. On the one hand lies the acknowledged poverty of man's *inventive faculties*, when no longer accompanied and enriched by the assistance of nature; on the other, the impossibility of tracing, or sometimes supposing a connexion. And hence the difficulty of adjusting the rival claims. Mr. Keightley pursues the only sound and philosophical plan; instead of building up any hypothesis, and throwing out daring conjectures, which his successor would pull down, he takes as wide a survey as he can of the habits, languages, and history of all the nations whose narratives are before him; makes himself acquainted with every work of ancient fiction, marks carefully the *differences* that exist, discovers how far *national* circumstances occasion such changes, and carefully draws his conclusion; knowing, that when we possess as it were only the broken fragments of entire bodies of national literature that did exist; when it is difficult or impossible to mark the line that separates history from fable, and reality from fiction; when we are ignorant even of what intercourse did take place between nations now entirely and long separated; knowing this, he feels how premature it would be to trust too much to apparent similitudes of fact or language. The whole question lies between what is *accidental* resemblance and intended imitation. It is needless to say how wide this inquiry reaches, how extensive the field

of investigation, and how imperfectly traversed. Much will be done as the ancient literature of the different nations is more deeply explored, and more properly known. The inquiry extends far beyond the banks of the Ganges, to the waters of the Tagus and the Thames. As it gradually opens and expands before us, many collateral views will also present themselves, perhaps of no inferior interest; and the disappearance of the cloud that covered the mythological fable, or allegorical tale, or poetical and creative fiction, will pour its light on the manners, pursuits, opinions, civilization, the domestic habits, the commerce, adventure, and the society and government of the countries explored. I no one quarter we think is so much to be expected, as from the vigorous study of the European and Oriental languages, under the firm and philosophical system of etymology and nature, which some late philologists so successfully laid down—of this author seems fully aware, and has indeed availed himself of it. It is in fact a subject which requires as extensive a circle of accomplishment and information, and makes as strong demands upon the power of the mind, as any we know. The linguist, the historian, the traveller, the poet, the reasoner, and philosopher, must all be united; and when he who unites the riches of this diversified wisdom, and all these splendid gifts appears; then, and then alone, the enchanted doors which shut the palace where resides the Goddess of Fiction, will roll back on their ivory hinges, as the horn is heard touched by the breath of the sage; and the bright and blooming deity will herself come forth, arrayed in all her beauty, and surrendering up her willing charms, lead her conqueror and her lover into the very secret recesses of her abode, and resign to his possession the golden key, so long sought, and so long sought in vain.

Archæologia; or Miscellaneous Tracts relating to Antiquity. Published by the Society of Antiquaries of London. Vol. XXV. Part 2.

Article XIV. The Anglo-Saxon ceremonial of the Dedication and Consecration of Churches, illustrated from a Pontifical in the public library at Rouen. By John Gage, Esq. F.R.S. Director.

THE ancient pontificals of the Church abound with ceremonials for the dedications of churches, of which Mr. Gage's essay is calculated to give us a very sufficient general idea.

The most interesting era of these dedications was that, when the darkness of paganism had fled before the rays of gospel truth, and the fanes of heathen divinities were about to be appropriated to the worship of the true Creator.

"victory the Great," says Mr. Gage, "instructions to St. Augustine, 'bade it destroy pagan temples, but the fithin them; directing the precinct purified with holy water, altars to sed, and sacred relics to be de- l; and because the English were used to indulge in feasts to their the prudent pontiff ordained the dedication, or the day of the y of the saint, in whose honour arch should be dedicated, a festival, the people might have an opportunity of assembling, as before, in green b round their favourite edifice, and e something of former festivity. This was the origin of our country wakes, rush-bearings, and church ales.'"—p. 235.

The MS. in the public library Rouen is quoted as one of the earliest forms of dedication which the Anglo-Saxon MSS. afford, and specifies the character in which it is written and of the illuminations, or rather line drawings, which adorn it, depended.

At the dedication, the bishop, pontificals, with the clergy, at break of day to the porch of the to be dedicated, singing the: "Zaccheus, make haste at down;" and twelve candles lighted, and placed round the of the church, the Litany cor which was chaunted by the people in alternate choirs, moved thrice in solemn procession round the building.

Here by the way we have, a perfect glossarial definition of antiphons of were responsive performed respondin

lines of Alcuin, Abbot of Tours, the favourite of Charlemagne, as quoted by Ducange, *sub voce*.

*Præsentem ergo diem cuncti celebremus
ovantes,
Et reciproca Deo modulemur carmina
Christo.*

The reader may easily conceive, by what follows, the fine effect of these solemn chaunts, poured forth in the full flow of harmony by practised voices in the long-drawn aisles of our ancient temples.

One of the deacons went into the church and shut the door after him, the rest remained without; the bishop going up to the door began the antiphon, from the 24th Psalm, "Lift up your heads, O ye gates, and be ye lift up ye everlasting doors, and the King of Glory shall come in." We give this passage from the Vulgate, in preference to the formulary, as the more spirited translation. The whole then went in procession three times round the church, and the bishop, on arriving at each successive turn at the church porch, knocked three times at the door with his crosier, the deacon within the door responding to the antiphon before recited—"Who is the King of Glory?" on the third repetition of this response the choir burst forth in full and emphatic harmony, "It is the Lord of Hosts! he is the King of Glory!" The deacon immediately opened the door. The bishop entered the church, exclaiming, "Pence be to this house," &c., and prostrated himself before the high altar. At the conclusion of a short litany he arose, and with the end of his pastoral staff wrote two Roman alphabets upon the floor in the form of a cross, extending from the eastern to the western corners of the building.

Next came the blessing of water, mixed with salt, ashes, wine, and chrism; with this he made mortar for closing up the relics to be deposited in the altar; a custom grossly superstitious, and savouring of the barbarism and ignorance of the times, which imparted a spiritual faith, as far as it went, into an idolatrous and unprofitable worship of corporeal things. In the middle of the church he placed it in a small altar with

chrism in the form of a cross in various parts, hallowed the vestments and vessels, bells, font, &c. &c.

The crosses found on ancient altars, stones, or tablets, in our churches, which are now frequently converted to sepulchral purposes, were intended, Mr. Gage says, to mark the spots anointed with chrism; he thinks, with great probability, that this was the object of the crosses once inlaid with metal, cut in the external walls of some churches, as of the Cathedral of Salisbury and others. On one of the Roman pillars of New Shoreham Church two Jerusalem crosses are engraven.

To Mr. Gage's essay, by way of appendix, is attached the "*Ordo ad Benedicendam seu dedicandam basilicam*," transcribed from the Rouen MS. at length. This is a very judicious arrangement; for these obsolete formularies, without elucidation similar to that which Mr. Gage has bestowed on that before us, must necessarily be dry and heavy in the detail.

XV. An Illustration from the Church of St. John, Syracuse, to accompany Mr. Gage's Dissertation on the Anglo-Saxon Ceremonial of the Dedication and Consecration of Churches. By Sydney Smirke, Esq. F.S.A.

This is a very apposite and well-timed illustration of the preceding treatise. The crypt of the Church of St. John, at Syracuse, appears to be of the highest antiquity; tradition says St. Paul dwelt in a cave, the area of which is now occupied by this crypt, during the three days that he sojourned at Syracuse. Mr. Smirke thinks that this church may really be the only existing edifice in which Christian rites were performed by St. Paul in person. We confess that we are not disposed to allow this building so high a claim to antiquity as the first ages of Christianity; the capitals of some piers in the edifice exhibit, it is true, a classic style of ornament, but on one of them is an eagle with a glory round his head, the symbol of St. John. When were the symbols for the Apostles first adopted? Not, we apprehend, in the first period of the church, i. e. during the life-time of the Apostles, its primitive teachers; doubtless they had their origin from those distinctive marks of

the four ministering spirits or cherubim described in the 1st chapter of Ezekiel and the 4th of Revelations. Various crosses are insculped on the walls of several parts of this building; to one over a corbel Mr. Smirke requests particular attention, it bearing a Latin inscription, which we thus render—"The upper cross is modern, but the rest are older, and point out the marks of consecration of this most ancient church, than which Sicily contains no other of a greater age."

Two etchings, from highly interesting sketches of the crypt above described, and its superstructure, accompany Mr. Smirke's paper.

XVI. An account of a Discovery at Hexham, in the County of Northumberland, of a Brass Vessel, containing a number of the Anglo-Saxon Coins called Stycas. Communicated by John Adamson, Esq. F.S.A. Lond. and Edinb. &c. &c.

The sanctity of churches and churchyards, respected in the ravages of war by Christians of all parties, the absolute privileges of sanctuary which attached to them by papal decrees, are circumstances sufficient to account for the hoards of treasure which from time to time have been discovered within their precincts. From the time of the Saxon kings, they afforded to all fugitives protection for themselves and their property.* Matthew Paris, the eminent chronicler of a later period, speaking of certain internal commotions in the year 1221, the 5th of Henry III. says, "*Homines ad ecclesias convolantes bona sua in eximieria detulerunt.*"

The circumstances of the Hexham hoard seem to designate the existence of a church on the spot in the Saxon times, to which the more modern edifice succeeded; or does the name Campey Hill point at a fortress, perhaps a strong tower, belonging to the church, and employed for the security of its treasures and of those of the neighbouring inhabitants, in times of inroad and commotion. During the operation of making a grave, Mr. A. proceeds to relate that the vessel containing the

coins was struck; their total number might be estimated at about 8000, the greater part of which were secured from spoliation. The vessel which contained them was a sort of brazen pail, ten inches and three-quarters high, the diameter at the bottom nine inches three-quarters, at the top seven inches, the thickness of the sides, where least corroded, was about one-twentieth of an inch; the details of the handle and of the ornaments which were attached to the upper portion are curious, and the whole are well elucidated by two engravings. The interlacing cord work, which appears on many ancient crosses, with two rude heads at the points of union of the handles with the body of the pail, constitute the characteristics of the decoration; an ornament of interlacing tracery strikingly similar may be seen on the cross of Irtou Church, Cumberland, and there can be little hesitation in referring such works to the Saxon age. This vessel we take to be a specimen of the ancient *hanaper*, which derived its name from the ears or handles by which it might be carried or suspended (Teutonic *hanfer*). It was either a drinking vessel when small, or a depository for treasure when large. We have still a relic of the term in *hamper*, a basket with two handles.

The Hexham stycas, on analysis, by Mr. Johnson, Reader of Chemistry at the University of Durham, were found much to resemble in their metallic compound what is termed Corinthian brass. A coin of Eanred, of the moneyer Moone, weighing 16.58 grs. gave tin coloured by gold 4.34 grs.—silver 6.11 grs.—copper 70.14 grs.—zinc 19.24 grs.; the series of coin commences with Heardulf, or Eardulf, who was crowned King of Northumberland, A.D. 796, and closes with Wigmund (Wimund), Archbishop of York, who died 854, after having occupied the see seventeen years. Mr. Adamson is inclined to fix the year 867 for the concealment of the treasure, a year memorable for the invasion of Northumbria by the Danes, and for the battle at York, in which the latter were successful, and followed up their advantage by a dreadful carnage and desolation throughout the devoted district. This very valuable paper in *Anglo-Saxon History*, is illus-

* See Kempe's "Historical Notices of St. Martin le Grand," under *Privilege of Sanctuary*.

a number of beautifully executed plates after the coins.

Among the uncertain coins, three are found with *Endi Rex* on the reverse; we suggest that by a slight transposition this might be read Edwy, or Edwin.

XIII. A Letter from John Gage, Esq. Director, accompanying Extracts from the Household Book of Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham.

This nobleman was attainted of treason in the year 1521 (the 12th of Henry VIII.), who, says Lord Herbert, "eminent for his blood and large revenue, drew on himself a dangerous suspicion, which, though it was again fomented by the Cardinal (Wolsey), who disaffected him for some speeches he had cast forth, yet could not have overthrown him but that some indiscretion of his own concurred." We do not, remarks Mr. Gage, "follow him to this castle (his seat at Thornbury) for the sake of penetrating the mystery hanging over his last days, but to observe him in happier times, when he kept house here, and was called,

"Bounteous Buckingham;

The mirror of all courtesy.

Hon. VIII. Act. II. Scene 1.

This we are in some degree enabled to do, by opening the pages of the Stafford Household Book for the Christmas quarter in the year 1507, a valuable record belonging to the Right Hon. William Lord Bagot, whose summary of the contents thereto prefixed is inserted by Mr. Gage, before certain extracts from the record itself; and which affords a clear account of the contents and value of the MS.

"This household book of Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, contains entries of housekeeping expenses from Nov. 5th, 23 Henry VII., to the 22d of March following. The family during that time were chiefly in residence at Thornbury Castle, in the County of Gloucester; but from the 20th of January to the 29th of February visited the metropolis and its neighbourhood. The account is written in the clerk-like hand and abbreviated Latin of the period, and exhibits each day's expenditure of provisions, with the value of the same respectively, under the

heads of pantry, cellar, butlery, kitchen, chandlery, and stable. The deliveries from the pantry consist of loaves and manchetts; and those from the cellar of wines; whilst ale was supplied from the butlery; meat and salt fish (*de stauro domini*), with aches and fresh provisions, come under the head of kitchen deliveries; the chandlery supplies Paris candles, tizes, prickets and quinnars; to these is added an item for fuel, in coal and charcoal, to the hall and parlour (*camera*).

"In the margin is regularly noted the amount of the individuals at dinner and supper, under the classes of *generosi*, or gentry; *valeti*, or upper servants; and *garçons*, or grooms; which are added to the names of the principal guests and number of their attendants. Other inferior characters are likewise thus recorded, as a hermit, a bondman, a joiner, a brickmaker, an embroiderer with two assistants, a Bristol goldsmith, and two hardwaremen, &c. most of the artificers being required to prepare for Christmas, which appears to have been kept with most magnificent hospitality during the whole twelve days.

"The feast of the Epiphany was celebrated by a party of four hundred and fifty-nine, out of which one hundred and thirty-four were gentry. The whole entertainment is worth specifying, but some idea respecting its abundance may be conceived, when thirty-six rounds of beef are mentioned among the more substantial articles of provision. This entertainment (in which the extra services of two Bristol cooks were required) was enlivened by the presence of four players from Wressill, the seat of the Duke's brother-in-law, the Earl of Northumberland, who compiled the well known Northumberland household book, which, though valuable as a code of sumptuary laws, is far less interesting than the picture of actual life exhibited in this volume.

"In the journey to London, the party consisted of twenty gentry, with fourteen upper and twenty-nine lower servants, making a total of sixty-three persons, their route lying through Chippenham, Marlborough, Newbury, Reading, Colnbrook, and Brentford. Provisions for this journey, which lasted four days, were partly carried, and partly purchased on the road. The lord's horses on this occasion were twenty-eight in number, and those of his servants fifty-nine; the former are described as four coursers, eight hobbies, three sumpter horses, one mail horse, seven carriage horses, four hacknies, and one for a groom.

"Richmond was a place occasionally

resorted to by the duke's family. The duke returned to Thornbury by the above named route, attended only by three gentlemen, a valet, and two grooms; and was presented with two pitchers of Gascony wine by the Abbat of Reading.

"Though so small a company came with his grace from London, the party at Thornbury Castle soon augmented to above one hundred, and the same festive enjoyments appear to have awaited all who entered the gates of that magnificent baronial edifice.

"Wild fowl of all descriptions appear to have been plentiful; lamb, from occurring so early in the year as the 6th of January, must have been house fed."

What a lively view of the hospitalities of the barons' hall in old England's earlier days does this MS. afford! Each nobleman was then the patriarch of his demesne, its inhabitants formed one large family, and no poor member of the tribe ever departed hungry from the portal of the mansion. Of the housekeeping of an Earl of Warwick, Stow somewhere tells us that every man who entered the hall might support on his dagger, thrust through it by way of skewer.

(To be continued.)

The History and Gazetteer of the County of Derby: drawn up by actual observation from the best authorities, containing a variety of Geological, Mineralogical, Commercial, and Statistical Information. The materials collected by the Publisher, Stephen Glover. Edited by Thomas Noble, Esq. Derby, 1831 and 1833.

DERBYSHIRE has been more fortunate in those who have collected for its topography, and intended to lay the results of their inquiries before the public, than in those who have actually delivered themselves of what they had collected. Dr. Pegge had all that curiosity for which nothing is too minute, all that spirit of persevering research, and all that peculiar kind of learning, that are the best ingredients in the composition of a topographer. His Derbyshire collections, had they remained entire as he left them, would have been found to present to him who should undertake the history and topography of the county, a great body of material, which he would seek

in vain elsewhere; and not a small number of ingenious suggestions and conjectures, of not less value than the facts which he had gathered together. In the ecclesiastical and monastic departments, his collections are peculiarly rich, while the chief deficiency lies in the absence of extracts from the public records of the realm, a source of information not in his time so well understood as at present, nor so accessible as since the publications appeared of the Record Commissioners, which have changed the face of topographical collections, and are beginning to be felt in the most beneficial manner through the whole range of our literature.

The MS. of Blome, another able and anxious antiquary, on the other hand, is too exclusively from the department of record matter, and they are few deductions from the evidence he had collected, few combinations of facts, and very little in any other form. The collections of Dr. Blome were very much of the same nature with Blome's; indeed, they might almost be said to have wrought together, living as they did for several years in the near neighbourhood of each other. Wollay of Matlock belonged to the same school; his collections, which are now in the British Museum, consisting for the most part of charters and record matters.

These men have all died within the last forty years, having done little or nothing for Derbyshire besides collecting. Before them, there had been Hieron and Kinder, who did something, and Bassano, an arms-painter, whose church notes at Derby, whose church notes in the county are very complete in the mental department, and whose logical collections made about 1709, when an entirely new era had arisen since those were at the latest Visitation of the county are truly valuable, and superior to any thing of the kind in any other county in England. Nor is Derbyshire now without at least one gentleman who is engaged in his endeavours to bring focus whatever of Derbyshire or Derbyshire literature abroad; and who is now to communicate of his to amass them.

When we look at what has been printed respecting Derbyshire, the contrast is great. Beside Camden, and the additions made by his editors, which have disfigured and almost destroyed his own truly classical work, and the old *Magna Britannia*, there was no attempt at any general description of the county, till Mr. Pilkington undertook the work; and what he produced, which was in two octavo volumes, left still almost every thing to be desired. Mr. Davies added something to the labours of Pilkington, but neither can his work be regarded as coming within the description of regular topography. Then came Messrs. Lysons's volume on Derbyshire, a portion of their intended new *Magna Britannia*, and this is by far the best book which has yet appeared concerning the county, and will satisfy many inquirers. But the plan of the *Magna Britannia* did not admit of those minute details which are essential to topography; and the alphabetical arrangement which was adopted, precluded any thing approaching to a scientific distribution of the subject, and to that unity of which we think that topographical works are as susceptible as any other species of literary composition.

Nothing more has been done in respect of the whole county till now; and we have now before us a portion of what promises to be a much larger work than any of those which we have named, and to contain much more information. Two large and closely printed quarto volumes are before us, and yet they are but a small portion of the whole design. The work appears in parts, and the two volumes, which are very different from each other in respect of the nature of their contents, have been in progress at the same time, and the work is still proceeding, the two portions of it advancing *puri passu*.

The first of these two volumes, a goodly quarto of 365 pages, and 110 pages of Appendix, is only the first part of the first volume. It contains a general geographical description of the county, including accounts of all those natural phenomena heretofore called "wonders," and of the natural productions of Derbyshire. The botany and natural history follow, with the agriculture and breeding of cattle; we

have then a chapter, one of the best on such a subject we remember to have seen, on the rise and progress of the various manufactures which have existed within the limits of the county.

The sixth chapter relates to the Druidical and Roman remains; the ancient roads and camps; to which, though out of its place, is added what the authors have to say on the church architecture of Derbyshire, and the various matters of minute detail in the fabric of the Derbyshire churches. We find in this little that is new, for it is taken in the map from Lysons.

The next chapter contains what is always an agreeable part of local histories— Notices of rural customs, amusements, superstitions, and the like. We are thankful for the information given, but we think that a close observer among the peasantry, especially in the northern and wilder parts of the county, might have remarked many other notions or practices which would properly have found a place in this chapter. The peculiar dialect of the genuine Derbyshire peasant should have been described in this chapter.

We have next a hundred pages containing a general history of the county, brought down to the close of the reign of Edward III. In this, which we regard an essential portion of any topographical volume, the great difficulty is to hit the just medium between the meagreness of a narrative which shall consist of nothing but what relates immediately to the district, and that diffused mode of treating the subject, in which what ought to be the principal object is too much kept out of sight by the introduction of what belongs not so much to the history of the county as of the country at large. We have here too much of history that has no particular relation to Derbyshire; while we miss what, as it appears to us, ought to have made a conspicuous and principal feature—a distinct view of the distribution of the county among the followers of the Conqueror. We should have liked to have seen how the lands lay in respect of the old division into hundreds of the Ferrers, the Peverel, the Musard, the Deincourt, and the fees. It is only by an attention to this point, that a topographer can convey to the reader with any distinctness, either the

general state of a county in the whole of the feudal period, or the particular history of single parishes or manors. The alphabetical table in the Appendix does not meet the case.

Here ends the first part of the first volume; and there is promised in the second part a continuation of the general history to the present time; a chapter to be devoted to what is called the statistics and government of the county; another on the ancient genealogical history; and an account of the eminent persons who have been natives of the county, or who have spent the greater part of their lives within its limits.

The Appendix contains some useful tables, together with other papers, as the Battle Abbey Rolls, which are somewhat out of place. We have some good information here concerning the civil wars, chiefly from the memoirs of his own life, left by Colonel John Gell, the most active person in the county at that period.

The second of the two portions of this work is called the first part of the second volume; here we enter on the descriptions and history of the various towns, parishes, villages, and hamlets of the county, which are arranged in the alphabetical order, this portion of the work containing *ANNEY—DENAV*.

Great praise is due to the authors for the collection of so much information not before published. It is, to be sure, presented without much attempt at composition and arrangement; but it is something to have in any form information of greater or less curiosity and value, for which we should search in vain elsewhere; pedigrees, which seem to be carefully compiled, and the monumental inscriptions of the county, are here given a more permanent existence than the stone, marble, or brass to which they may be committed can secure for them.

At the same time, we regret that so

much valuable information has not been placed in the hands of some person who possessed the power of combining it into a topographical history, in such a manner that the reader might be presented with a view of the distribution of the county and the exact relation of the several portions of it, to the appointments made at the Conquest; and we cannot but feel a want of congruity among the several parts of the work, and a deficiency in that species of knowledge which is essential, as we think, to the character of the topographer: thus we have a strange ignorance of the language of heraldry at p. 303; Latin in a state of the most hideous corruption at p. 299; at p. 77 it would seem that the authors had heard of "Charities," but not of "Chantries;" while at p. 41 they speak of "the Harleian Manuscript," as if there was some one manuscript so denominated. There are also pages in which they have taken without acknowledgement the words of others, interweaving them, and the information which they convey, with their own narrative.

We repeat, however, that we are sensible of the value of the information which is here gathered together; and especially for the curious particulars concerning Chatsworth, the glory of Derbyshire, both in respect of the great improvements on the original mansion made by the first Duke of Devonshire, as to those which have been made by the present Duke. With the account of Ashbourn we are less satisfied; the writers seem not to have been aware how beautiful a subject was there presented to them for the pen of topography.

The book is appropriately inscribed to the Duke of Devonshire, and has a list of subscribers which might excite the envy of men who have brought equal industry and superior knowledge and attainments to the same subject.

Church and School. A Dialogue in Verse. By the Rev. James White, Vicar of Losley.—We perceive that our contemporary, the *Tatler*, compares Mr. White's verse to *Crabbe's*, and takes the opportunity of saying that *Crabbe* disgraced himself by flattering those in power; now neither of these assertions is true.

Mr. White's verses do not resemble *Crabbe's*, but they do resemble *Couper's* poems in rhyme; and, secondly, *Crabbe's* gratitude was not flattery. This is a very clever poem, written in good and manly spirit, and worth a hundred productions of the *Tatler*, and *Watts* school. If Mr

young man, we augur well of his future powers; but we think his feeling towards the Church is not quite so liberal and candid as it might be; and that the Doctor who is supposed to represent the high Church, cuts a sorry figure. The Established Church has been deficient, it is true, in its attention to Schools; but the Church is not the Clergy; and it is with the Members of the Church, and not with the Clergy, that the blame lies. The Clergy have had no funds, the Dissenting Clergy have; nothing is paid to the Clergy of the Established Church but what the law has given; the voluntary support is small indeed. We are writing close to a large town in Suffolk, where the householders, opulent shopkeepers, and tradesmen, who have realized money, not only frequent the Church, but occupy the best pews, and have the benefit of the ministerial offices, absolutely contributing nothing whatever towards it. There are those in that town, who have for half a century regularly attended the Church, and claimed possession of its largest and most convenient sittings, buried their relatives, baptized their children, received the sacrament, attended the services, and absolutely without a rebuking conscience have been contented to partake these Christian benefits, without a single mite being thrown upon the cold and deserted altar of their God, or a single tribute of respect and love to the minister who lived among them. Were we to-morrow to propose to the parish in which we live, to establish a parochial Sunday-school, we should not get the subscription of a single shilling. Why then is the blame to be thrown upon the Clergy, who are always willing to lead, when others consent to follow?

Olympia Morata, her Life and Writings.—This is the history of a pious, beautiful, and learned lady of Ferrara, the counterpart of our Lady Jane Grey. She was the friend of Renée, the daughter of Louis XII., and wife of Hercules Duke of Ferrara. At length, persecuted for her religion, and slighted by her protectress, she was fortunate enough to marry a most virtuous enlightened German of the name of Andrew Grundler, with whom she lived in happiness and confidence for the space of five years, and then, to the grief of all who knew her, fell a victim to the hardships she endured in the misfortunes of her adopted country, and was taken to the company of the saints in Heaven in the 29th year of her age, in the year 1555, at Heidelberg. The works of this accomplished woman have long since sunk into mere matters of curiosity with the learn-

ed; but the piety of her life, the sweetness of her disposition, the purity of her conduct, the integrity of her conscience, are still fragrant in the memory of the good; and this work, executed by a lady, will extend the knowledge of the learned Olympia beyond the narrow circle of those who alone were acquainted with her history before, in the Latin work of Naltensius.

Sacred Songs; being an attempted Paraphrase on some Portions of Scripture. By a Layman. A New Edition. 12mo.—These poems are written with feeling and taste; the versification is melodious, the expression elegant and correct, and the whole is enlightened by a sincere and devout affection. We will give two specimens.

TO MY WIFE,

More than twenty years after Marriage.

I lov'd thee dearly in thy glow of youth,
When health, and hope, and smiles were
on thy brow;
I lov'd thee dearly then, but better now:
For Time, that dims thine eye, hath shewn
thy truth
More excellently fair. Did ill betide,
Care wring my soul, or weakness waste my
frame, [same—
In every change I found thee still the
A gentle friend, and comforter, and guide.
And now from home and thee so far apart,
With not a voice to soothe—a smile to
cheer,
I feel thy worth in absence doubly dear,
And press thine image closer to my heart;
Asking of Heaven how I shall find amends
For faith, for love like thine, thou best of
wives and friends.

Inscription on a Monument, erected by a mother over her children, whom she survived.

All, all are gone!—the good, the fair,
All lost in Life's sweet bloom;
And she, whose age might claim their care,
Survives—to raise their tomb!

Then hush, fond hearts!—ye who have not
A parent's rapture known;
And if ye envied once my lot,
Now learn to bless your own.

The Curate of Marsden, or Pastoral Conversations between a Minister and his Parishioners. By E. M. Atterrell.—Another good little volume, from the author of Fanny Mason and Peggy Morgan, and other works that will promote the piety and improve the virtues of the village and the cottage.

The Incarnation, and other Poems. By Thomas Rags. Second Edition.—There is a great deal of piety, and somewhat of poetry, in this little volume; and the author, though evidently not a person of learning, possesses a tolerably good ear for blank verse. We will give

SONNET TO THE EVENING STAR.

Bright Star of Even, thy delightful ray
Is lovely to my sight—I love thy hour.
I love the dusky twilight's silken grey.

And ev'n the strength of its enchanting
power.

For peace to me seems whisp'ring in each
That bears thy influence, as the worn out
day

Sinks on his cradle-bed; and brooks, and
And waving corn-fields their soft music
play

To lull thee to repose. Peace seems to
On every tongue. The grassy mountain
high,

The dark'ning valley, and the rocky dell,
All speak the self-same note; while
bright the sky.

Enliven'd by thy beam, looks so serene,
The ravished soul might think these ne'er
had been.

Public Expenditure apart from Taxation. By D. Wakefield, jun.—The object of Mr. Wakefield's book is one which all persons must approve; the general principle of "paying public servants in proportion to the duty performed," is certainly the only just scale, but it is so constantly disturbed by different causes, that it is seldom able to bring the perfection of its theory into practice. Mr. Wakefield considers all the different branches of government expenditure, including the law and the church, as well as those directly paid by the state, as the public offices. His observations on the unequal distribution of the revenues of the Church, and on the great disadvantages that arise from it, as in Wales more particularly, are full of truth; but how to remedy the evil, is not easily to be discovered. A zealous churchman says, "let Government buy up the lay patronage, and bestow it on the Church, thus bringing the distribution of its revenues to a greater equality, and insuring residence." A less attached and more timid man says, "take from the cathedrals, and chapters, and large livings, and give to the small." A Dissenter cries out, "take away the Church's exclusive privileges, and place us all on one footing." The Radical exclaims, "cut it down root and branch, destroy it altogether, it is a pest to the land." When there is such a melancholy diversity of opinion existing,

it is impossible to bring forward any measure that would meet the approval of all. Mr. Wakefield considers the law-servants (as the judges) much overpaid, and he has drawn out, for the satisfaction of the *whigs*, a table of the amount which Lord Grey and his family have derived from the nation in the short space of three years; and which amounts to the trifling sum of about TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND POUNDS. He considers the Post-office to have been very badly managed by the Duke of Richmond; and the Commissioners of the Insolvent Debtor's Court, to be persons of no knowledge or capacity. There is much truth in many of his remarks, but mixed up with too much of the almost personal bitterness of the Reformer by profession.

The Frolics of Puck. 3 vols.—We suppose this work to be the amusement of some facetious sojourner at Cowes or Ryde, to deceive, as best he could, the dark autumnal days. They are not devoid of a peculiar kind of wild unchartered drollery; and the little goblin friars, and fat monks, and the demons of the wine cellar, with Puck himself as their monarch, may amuse those who, confined to the delights of bathing towns and watering places, are sadly in want of mental recreation.

The Young Seer. By Elizabeth Frances Dagley.—The history of the misfortunes of a young lady, arising from the control which a gipsy woman gained over her, by acting on her credulity. The moral is, that a more Christian spirit and a more attentive education, would have so regulated her principles, and strengthened her mind, and elevated her hopes, and purified her heart, that she would not have been open to the artifices of the cunning Egyptian, or suffered so deeply from her own indiscretion.

Miscellany of Natural History. (Perrots). By Sir Thomas D. Lauder and Capt. Brown.—This pleasing little volume contains a short and interesting account of the Life of Audubon, the great American ornithologist, and a preface on the physical characters, the intellectual and imitative powers, and the geographical distribution of the parrot tribe. The parrots may be separated into two great divisions, those of the Old and New World.

Old—Cockatoos, Parrots, Lorises, Parakeets.

New—Aras, or Macacus, Amazona, Crikes, Popyngays.

The Lorises inhabit the Moluccas, New Guinea, and the other Asiatic islands.

and do not occur in America; and owing to their powerless flights, their migrations are very confined. There is a short tailed parakeet in South America called the torus, which is the smallest of the tribe, not being larger than a house sparrow.

Buffon confined the geographical range of parrots to twenty-five degrees on each side of the Equator; but the fallacy of this opinion has been proved by the discoveries of later travellers. Two sorts were seen in Trinity Harbour, South Seas, lat. 41°. 7'. Mr. Foster met with two kinds, as low as Port Famine, in the straits of Magellan, lat. 53°. 44'. south: the forests being frequently bounded with mountains covered with eternal snow. The range of their western boundary is about 90 miles to the eastward of the province of Mendoza, near the post-houses of Las Calitas; and they are found as far east as the Rio Cuarto, in the province of Cardona, about 350 miles to the eastward of Calitas. Nearly 400 species of this splendid genus of birds have been described by naturalists. It is said that each confines itself within its own particular district of the forest, without ever intruding on the territory of any other species.

Before we conclude, we must mention one slight mistake that occurs in p. 148, where we read, "This is the bird which was known in early times in Britain by the name of Popynjay." In the reign of Henry the Fifth, a singular poem was written by Skelton, under the title of 'Speak Parrot,' in which the essential characters of this species are well described. Perhaps the learned editors will transfer the date of this poem to a later reign in their next edition.

A Popular View of the Correspondence between the Mosaic Ritual, and the Facts and Doctrines of the Christian Religion, in Nine Discourses. By the Rev. William Greswell, A. M.—A very intelligent, well-written, and well-reasoned volume, on a subject which has exercised the piety, and perhaps exhausted the learning of many good scholars. Mr. Greswell has modestly called his volume a "Popular View," and in his preface he says, "He had no view in the primary contemplation of his undertaking, beyond that of endeavouring to excite a new interest in an old and familiar subject, and to exhibit acknowledged and unquestionable truths in a popular and intelligible light, for the benefit of the simplest understanding. The religious world must not therefore expect to find much that is novel in the present volume." It will be evident that

this is a work, the merit of which cannot be exhibited by any short quotations, which are suitable only, where brief divisions of argument may be expounded, or facts recorded, or brilliancy of style and thought exhibited; but those persons who will read the third and fourth discourses on the sacrificial institutions of the Jewish law, and the three last on the feasts of the Passover, Pentecost, and Tabernacle, will be satisfied with the manner in which they are treated, and which prove Mr. Greswell to be alike a good reasoner, a scholar, and a divine. Men of learning are of course perfectly acquainted with the necessity of studying deeply and familiarly the institutions and the spirit of the Mosaic law, to enable them to understand the Christian institutions; but there is a great mass of Christians who much and unhappily neglect this important branch of their religious studies; to them this volume will prove very useful, in alike reminding them of the absolute necessity of being acquainted with the *Old Testament*, if they mean to be masters of the *New*; and it will further give them valuable information on some of its leading and primary dispensations and institutions.

Causes illustrating the Remedial Power of the Inhalation of Iodine and Conium, in Tubercular Pthisis. By Sir C. Scudamore.

—A very clever French physician once gave this account of the practice of medicine: "Nature," he said, "and disease are at strife, they cannot come to terms. A blind man with a great stick (the physician) is called in to make them friends. He cannot get through with it; he then takes his stick, and lays about him, without knowing where he strikes. If he strikes on the disease, he kills it; if on nature, he kills her, and the quarrel is decided." We thought of this apologue, as we read Sir C. Scudamore's treatise on that disease that has so long laughed defiance at the arts of medicine. His proposal to retard, or cure consumption by inhalation of iodine and conium, seems ingenious and in some cases successful. A much more extended trial is however wanted, before any opinion can be given safely concerning it. Many cases failed—"Discut Periculis nostris," says Pliny, and "per experimenta mortales agunt."

The Parent's Dental Guide. By William Imre, Surgeon Dentist.—This is not a work for a reviewer to shew his teeth at: it is full of good practical observation and experience; and treats with skill and delicacy some of the nicer opera-

tions that fall under the eye of the dentist. A famous oculist used to say, that when a person came into the room, he could immediately tell whether those were his eyes or not, whether his brush had produced their brilliancy. And Mr. Inare may well boast, that the polish and candour of his teeth are visible at the first grin, above those of common and unimproved nature.

On Malignant Cholera. By Joseph Ayre.—We much approve Dr. Ayre's method of meeting the fiend of pestilence, and firing at him a succession of calomel bullets till he destroys him, as the poor elephant Chuni was killed in Exeter Change by leaden ones. There is in this treatise, sober investigation and cautious judgment, and sound inferences from facts.

A Treatise on the Nature of Vision, and the Formation of the Eye. By Alex. Alexander.—*Treatise on the Physiology and Diseases of the Eye.* By H. Curtis.—Two excellent treatises, the result of experience on a subject most interesting to mankind, the preservation of the sight, in its strength and serenity. Mr. Curtis's is the largest and most elaborate, but Mr. Alexander's seems not at all inferior in merit. The disease of the *Reviewer* is the "musca volitans," which at length swells to the size of the blue-bottle fly, whenever huge encyclopedias, and epic poems, and endless county histories come before him. Half the diseases of the world are fatal from ignorance and neglect; and it appears that some very dangerous habits and opinions exist relating to the eye, and to the instruments that assist vision. The student, and the scholar, and the clerk, who begin to feel the effects of their vigils, and their late lucubrations, will derive knowledge and benefit from these sensible volumes, which we highly recommend; especially as good eyes are peculiarly wanting, when duodecimos and diamond classics are in vogue; though fortunately a man may see all that is new in them, with *half an eye*.

The Flora of Oxfordshire and its contiguous Counties. By Rev. Richard Walker, B. D. 1833.—We consider that the author of this work has judiciously arranged his Flora according to the artificial nomenclature of Linnæus, leaving to the students of Botany to carry on their investigations by uniting the Linnæan and Jussieuian systems. In the present state of the science, this seems the best and most profitable plan. The catalogue of native plants has been formed with care, and observation; the plates

are neatly and elegantly engraved, and the book is a valuable addition to the study of the English Flora.

Forty Years Residence in America. By Grant Thorburn, (the original *Laurie Todd*).—This volume is introduced by a very pert preface from Mr. Galt, and the object of the work is to exemplify the doctrine of a particular Providence in the person of Mr. Thorburn, who was once a nail-maker, and is now a seedsmen at New York. If the book has any design beyond this, we are ignorant of it. To us it appears neither very instructive nor entertaining: the author is a violent republican, as may sufficiently be known by his calling the upper ranks of society in England, "the noble blackguards," (p. 244); and by saying that the ladies "are waited on by white slaves" (p. 248). If any admirer of Thomas Paine wishes to glean some information concerning that interesting person, and learn how much brandy he drank and blasphemy he uttered per diem, he may satisfy himself in this work.

Some Remarks on the present Studies of Eton School. By a Parent.—The chief ground of complaint against the system of education at Eton is the old one, the one so often adduced, and as often refuted, the too great prevalence of classical studies. Now we so far differ from this writer, who, we will be bound to say, is not a classical scholar himself, as to assert that the study of the languages of the ancient writers is not so severely and systematically pursued as it ought to be, and that our classical knowledge is infinitely below that of our neighbours the Germans. We believe a better system of education is opening before us, assisted by grammars on more philosophical principles, and more accurate lexicons; better editions of the ancient writers are appearing, explained by men of great erudition, and we trust that the language of Homer and Archimedes, of Lucretius and Lævy, will be learned with greater facility and correctness, and will ever be the most leading points of study in all our public schools of education. Let the *seminars* and *academies* teach their chemistry, music, and use of the maps, and nautics, and marching exercise, and surveying, and geology; be it ours now that system that produced a Horley and a Paley, a Fox and a Bentley, a Parr.

Cyrtus Pernicious. By Arch

ser, 2nd. edit.—There is much in this pamphlet worthy of consideration: and much that would instruct the inexperience of youth; but the main principle which it advocates, we are sure will never be adopted;—in a rich, refined, luxurious country like ours: it never can. There is a line, undoubtedly, beyond which all credit is pernicious, ruinous, and destructive; but the discovery of that line as it winds around each individual case, is impossible:—no laws can prevent credit being given and received: to attempt it, against the feelings and habits of a people, would only be to make it more pernicious.

Dissertation on the Construction of Fire-Places. By Thomas Hadfield.—To this pamphlet is prefixed an epistle to the Lancashire Witches—in which there is unfortunately more *smoke* than fire. Yet the author is a gay *spark*, and is willing to preserve the bloom and beauty of the ladies of his county from being *smoke-dried*, like those of Holland and Germany: he therefore lights his fire in the best-constructed stove, and sends the smoke up the chimney by such a flue as will not induce it to come down again.

The Practice by Justice and Plaintiff, in the County Court: with Practical Forms, and an Index. By George Barclay Mansel, Esq.—At a time when the public mind is occupied with proposals for the erection of new courts for the recovery of small debts, it is highly advantageous to be informed as to the nature of the constitution and practice of our common law local courts. With a very little alteration, these ancient tribunals might be made to answer all the beneficial purposes sought to be obtained by the proposed new courts. Without having any political object in view, Mr. Mansel has here presented us with some of the materials for forming a judgment upon this question, and at the same time has furnished the practitioner with a cheap and compendious manual of practice. In the latter respect, this book will be found eminently useful, as there has not been any similar work for very many years past.

Political Lucubrations. By John Earl Somers.—The object of this pamphlet is to recommend a Property Tax, on so large a scale as to pay off the national debt; to explain the views of the noble author on these great questions which have come before him as a legislator in the last sessions; and to give his opinions on the merits and demerits of the different administrations. It is the production of a sensible, experienced man, a lover of

his country, and one ready to make any personal sacrifice to ensure the stability of its government, and to promote the happiness of his fellow citizens.

Antiquitates Apostolicæ, or the Lives of the Apostles. By William Cave, with an Essay by Richard Henry Stebbing. 3 vol.—A very acceptable service is rendered to the public by the republication of Cave's learned and excellent Lives of the Apostles, the original being both expensive and scarce. The introductory essay by Mr. Stebbing is well worthy of perusal, with the exception of the sneer at Jortin at the end, which was not deserved. Instead of being only a compiler, Jortin was a man of wit, knowledge, learning, and acuteness; and twenty *Caves* will appear before another *Jortin* shall delight and inform the world. Mr. Stebbing ought to be above building the pedestal of his author's fame on the ruins of a rival. A compiler indeed!! We should be glad in these days of compilation to find a few *Jortins* employed in the task. What would the Doctor of Hattton have said to this, had he been alive?

'Rowbotham's New and Easy Method of Learning the French Gender in a few hours,' is a useful compilation.

Ordination Counsel and other Poems. By Richard Knott.—Mr. Knott is a very pious and deeply religious person, and being a Baptist, is strongly persuaded of the truth of the *Calvinistic* tenets; and he has made his poetical volume the vehicle of much of his peculiar views, and controversial statements. In this we think he has not done wisely; his controversy has marred his poetry, and their conjunction is hurtful to both. We will give, as a specimen, a poem "on the uncertain Tenure of Earthly Friendship."

Earthly friendship, oh! how fleeting,
Life an evanescent dream;
Zion's pilgrim, frequent meeting
In his progress, death is seen.
Ah! how oft fall father, mother,
Sister, brother, bosom friend;
Every lover, till no other
Friend our earlier steps attend.
Hapless Saint! in Achon's vally,
Lo! an open door of hope;
Earnest pray—thy graces rally,
Nature then with death may cope.
Recollect, mid darkness open
First the widening gates of day,
So life's deepest grief betokens
Light—when gloom shall pass away.

Popular Encyclopædia, Part 2d. Ban-
Can.—One of the defects of this work is

that which we pointed out in our Review of the first part; the length of some, especially of the Biographical articles, being out of all proportion to the importance of the subject. The lives of Joel Barlow, and Joshua Barnes, are ten times as long as that of the great naturalist Sir Joseph Banks. The life of Bentley is written without any reference to the Bishop of Gloucester's work, and is consequently imperfect. That of the French scholar, Boissonade, is scanty and superficial. The account of Anne Boleyn is of no authority. That of Bolivar is out of due proportion. All the *American lives* are formed on a far more extended scale than the rest, as those of Daniel Boone and Charles Browne. The account of Buonaparte, on the whole, is full and fair. The article 'Botany,' is too brief. The account of the Church, under the head of Britain, is one mass of ignorance, error, and mistake. The 'British Museum' is defective, and very imperfect; as is the account of 'Bronze;' and Lord Byron's life is inaccurate in facts. We have pointed out these matters in no ill-will to this work, which is on the whole fairly executed, but that the conductors may be vigilant and attentive to their duty, and employ writers who well understand their subjects.

The Naturalist's Library. Vol. II.—Mammalia; Felina. By Sir William Jardine.—To this volume is prefixed a slight memoir of Cuvier, taken from the larger biographies of that illustrious man. It is obvious that the History of Animals must divide itself into two branches; the first that is scientific; the second, the account of their nature, habits, mode of life, &c.; and it is equally clear that the first part, however perfect and finished it may be, is defective without the second. It would be as if, seeking to know what a man was, we were presented with a *skeleton*. We want in the study of nature, both Buffon and Linneus. In the scientific description of the animal, the Naturalist is confined within a certain boundary; he must either give it correctly or incorrectly; but there is such a latitude that extends into the description of the other branch of inquiry, as to require a very good taste, and very logical power of selection. The naturalist, for instance, who wishes to give the habits and character of the lion or tiger in his native haunts, must seek them in the accounts of the Traveller. His judgment, his observation, his accuracy, his love of truth, perhaps even his moral courage and activity, and power of bearing fatigue and facing danger, is all to be considered. Then as

accounts grow more numerous, to ascertain how much one traveller has added to the facts collected by a former, or how much he has taken from them. Narrative is to be weighed against narrative; inference against inference. The same animal in one part of the globe may differ materially from the same animal in another,—the African and Asiatic lion, tapir and elephant, the Bactrian and Arabian camel, &c. All this opens a wide field of investigation, that is to be traversed with diligence and care. In the account of the Bengal tiger, it is clear that the writers of this work had never had any personal interview with these monarchs of the Eastern forests; and consequently some traits most characteristic of their manners are omitted. With all the enormous muscular power, with the elasticity of spring and movement, which, as this book says (p. 108), carried the lion like a cat, over branches twelve or fifteen feet high, why *has no tiger ever been known* (we believe) in the annals of Indian hunting, to rush the *hounds* on the elephant's back? The story of the enraged elephant transfixing the tiger with his tusks may be true, because sometimes, but most rarely indeed, does the elephant use this formidable weapon; not once in a hundred times. The elephant trusts entirely to his forelegs and weight to crush his enemy. As men make macaroni at Naples, he kneads and pounds him to pieces. In the second place, we believe Bishop Heber's account of the lion of India dragging the elephant to the ground (copied in this work) to be incorrect. We have heard so from Indian hunters. All we can say is, as far as the instinct, habits, and nature of one animal extends (the Bengal tiger), we pledge our faith, that in two hours we could have written an account more truly illustrative of it, more curious in anecdotes, and more replete with information, than this volume contains. Such is the case with all performances at second hand. The plates are very indifferent & /
deed, and the synopsis incorrect or /
ficient.

Pictures of Private Life. By J. Stickney.—This volume contains well-written tales, one of Misanth the other, the Pains of Pleasing. The first is not so well conceived as it be, nor is the arrangement of it satisfactory or complete; in fact, the subject is not one that it was useful or tedious to discuss. A *misanthropy* a common character. A *young throe*, as Mrs. Stickney's is, is a common one. A *political mi*

such as Lord Byron has brought into fashion, is far more often to be met with, than one in *real life*. Misanthropy is the result of certain affections, passions, sufferings, or disappointments, acting on an ill-regulated and unchristian mind. In youth, there are innumerable circumstances to counteract its growth: natural spirits, future hopes, love of friends, the good will of mankind in general (for youth of itself is beloved), and the tendency of the mind to shake off sorrow and suffering. In advanced life, the rebukes of conscience, the voice of duty, the claims of affection, the power of reason, and the habitual sympathy between man and man, all tend to weaken and destroy this morbid feeling, and prevent its gaining uncontrolled dominion over the mind. Men may dislike or even hate *this man*, or the *other*; but he is a very degraded, and very singularly wicked being who hates *all men*: and Lord Byron's characters were not misanthropes, but vain, egotistical, selfish persons, puffed up with aristocratical or intellectual pride; and thinking it a proof of superior talents to stand aloof as the mere spectators of a world beneath them. His lordship himself avowed somewhat of this, astonished the weak, enraptured the romantic, and became exceedingly ridiculous to all sensible persons.

The other tale, 'the Pains of Pleasing,' is more useful and entertaining, though a little too broad in its effect, and too exaggerated at times; but it will be a useful lesson to all young persons, young ladies in particular, not vainly to attempt *too directly to please*. If they please, let it be *through their good sense, good temper, good taste, and good disposition*; and not from constrained efforts to make themselves agreeable; they will please most, when they do not attempt to please; and to wish to *please all*, is the desire of a mind unacquainted with its own legitimate powers, and totally without experience of mankind.

Charge of the Bishop of Llandaff, delivered in September, 1833.—This is such a composition as might have been expected from the acknowledged talents and taste of the author. Most of the alleged grievances belonging to the Church are reviewed, and many mistakes and exaggerations pointed out. The only points in which we differ from the Charge are, first, 'the miserable pittance of Queen Anne's Bounty,' being pointed out as making a continual progression towards the equalization of Benefices, and as having already wrought a considerable change. We can only say that, in our opinion, long

before Queen Anne's Bounty could effect any thing like this, the Church will be removed to where it will not want it. We have, near where we are writing, about twenty livings varying from 40*l.* a-year to 100*l.*; and we cannot find that any of them have been assisted more than to the amount of 10 or 12*l.* a-year by this Royal Bounty, and many of them not at all. This is certainly progressive, but we are assured that it is the *fortoise* of improvement that will never overtake the *hare* of demand. Secondly, we must disapprove the pointed allusions the Bishop makes to the *immorality of the Clergy*, and his wish to have ample power to punish it placed in his hands. We venture to appeal against this, and we deny the allegation. There is no more probability that a Rector, or Vicar, or Prebendary should be *immoral* than a Bishop. And what is the immorality alluded to? Is it gluttony, or drunkenness, or gambling, or incontinence? Of such vices we believe the Clergy to be free, and that their lives are as unspotted as can consist with human frailty, and the manifold temptations of man. A country Vicar goes to the public-house and drinks a glass of brandy and water with his parishioners—is that immorality? A Bishop goes to a Lord Mayor's dinner, and gives toasts after dinner—is that the same? All, we think, quite innocent both in the Dignitary and in the Divine. We do not believe that severe measures are needed to restrain the *immorality* of the Clergy; and we do not think the allusion to it is a thing of 'good report.' The Clergy are generally men of education and knowledge, gentlemen in behaviour, scholars in acquirement; they are *married men* almost universally, living with their wives and families, looking after their parishioners, reading their books, cultivating the glebe, putting not ever and anon tomes of divinity; learned in geology, botany, County history; men living with the best society, yet free, by reason of their confined incomes and sequestered situations, from the temptations of the world; men who have entered their holy profession with a knowledge of the duties and obligations attached to it. Is it decorous, is it graceful, is it necessary to speak of the *immorality* of these persons, and to ask for fresh powers to restrain it? We are told, in Parliament and out, that the Church was never more pure, more zealous, and more efficient than now; and we believe it. Yet what must a *layman* think, if, reading this Episcopal Charge, he finds the Bishop dissatisfied with the power he possesses of restraining the *immorality* of his clergy. The way to improve a man, is to place him in a *sit-*

tion where his duties and interests will be united. Place him in a situation respected by society; give him an income raised above the sordid pittance upon which he is now all but starving; make him comfortable and independent, elevate him to a level above the mass of his parishioners; let men look up to him with respect for his station—in fact, let the Bishops use

their influence and interest in placing the body of the Clergy in such circumstances of comfort as they ought to possess, and they will be performing a more beneficial part, more honourable to themselves, and more advantageous to the community, than in dropping hints of their immorality, and thereby giving weapons of attack to the Philistines of Gath and Ascalon.

FINE ARTS.

ROYAL ACADEMY.—ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS.

The erection of a new Hall for the Fishmongers' Company, at the principal entrance of the metropolis, afforded an opportunity of rare occurrence, for the display of talent. Here we might have expected to witness a design which would at once be an ornament to the site and a monument of English genius, attracting the gaze of every stranger on his arrival at the great city; but unfortunately corporation judgment is not always in unison with the dictates of good taste, and in this quality, the lapse of nearly a century has produced no improvement. The spirit of dullness which rejected Palladio's design for the Mansion-house, because this great architect was a non-freeman, would appear to have reigned despotic in the society which directed the erection of a large common-place, naked building, in one of the finest building sites perhaps ever witnessed.

In the present exhibition, there are six designs for this hall, viz.:

No. 886. *A design submitted to the Fishmongers' Company, Dec. 1831.* W. GRILLIER. No. 891. *Sketch for a Public Building.* S. ANGELL. No. 892. *View of a Public Edifice designed for a site at the N. W. Angle of the New London Bridge.* C. E. LANG. No. 949. *Perspective View of a design for a New Hall for the Worshipful Company of Fishmongers.* 1832. J. BOORER. No. 960. *One of the designs for the Elevation at the front of the New Fishmongers' Hall facing the river.* R. J. BARROW and F. LANG. No. 976. *Perspective View of the New Hall proposed for the Worshipful Company of Fishmongers.* J. GOLDCUTT'S.

In these designs, as well as others which have not met with so great publicity, the architects have in most instances merely aimed at designing a great house which possessed no character as the hall of a Company; it might be a tavern, or a town hall, a theatre, or a meeting-house; there was nothing in the elevation to mark its peculiar character. In three only of the six designs noticed above, the hall is

allowed to form a prominent feature. Of these, 897, Mr. Goldcutt's design is, without exception, the most beautiful and appropriate we have seen. In the front, towards the street, appears a small court separated from the foot path by iron gates: on two sides are ranged the private apartments of the structure, built in the Italian style of decoration, with a clock turret marking the principal entrance; the remaining side of the quadrangle was to be occupied by the hall, a parallelogram of large dimensions peripteral, and crowned with an attic, the order Corinthian; the character of the building is marked by the attic, which sufficiently distinguishes it from a temple: if this design had been executed, London might have shown one palatial building which need not veil its face before the proudest structure of Rome or Venice.

No. 892, by Mr. LANG, also showed the hall in a prominent point of view; but the design was merely a copy of the Parthenon. It certainly would have been pleasing to have seen such a structure in a conspicuous situation in London, but architectural propriety would have been violated by a temple being erected for a banqueting hall.

No. 896. Mr. GRILLIER introduced the hall in the centre, with a hexastyle portico of the Ionic order; but it is lumbered with wings.

No. 891, No. 949, No. 960, are nearly as commonplace as the building which has been erected, and differ not very essentially from it.

No. 941. *A Restoration of the Priory Church, at Christ-church, Hants.* B. FERREY. Mr. Ferrey is about to publish an historical account of the church and priory, illustrated by elucidations of its architecture, and he makes this design from documentary evidence to be given in his work. He shews a central tower in the Norman style with a leaded spire; as well as two large circular towers at the west end, raised on square basements, and capped by pyramids. At Rochester and Town Malling are similar turrets, but they are smaller, and appear rather as

decorative pinnacles, than as assuming the consequence which Mr. Ferrey has given to his turrets. We should like to see his authority for their size as well as form.

To towers similar to those, may be traced the origin of that beautiful structure, the Spire, which began in a simple pyramid upon a buttress, and ended in the splendour of Chichester and Salisbury. Mr. Ferrey also gives consequence by a finish to the elegant Norman staircase, still existing at the transept.

No. 953, and 963. *Exterior and Interior of a design for a Church, submitted to the Committee for erecting a Church at Herne Bay.* A. B. Clayton. The parts want union, the steeple is at one corner, the transepts are rooms adjoined to the main building, and the tracery of the windows flamboyant, and fantastic. The arches of the interior are stilted upon high and naked piers. The idea of three arches at the altar appears to be derived from the neighbouring ruin at Reculver.

In old designs, whether of pointed or Italian architecture, the four cruciform piles of building meeting in the centre, appear like so many buttresses to the lantern tower, or cupola, arising from their point of intersection; in modern designs, this harmony is overlooked or disregarded. If transepts are used, they disfigure the building, rather than appear as an essential portion of it; this remark will apply not only to this design, but to most modern structures which are cruciform in plan; for instance, the new Catholic church now erecting at Lisson Grove.

959. *East View of Cossey Hall, Norfolk, the seat of the Right Hon. Lord Stafford.* J. C. Buckler. We always meet our friend Buckler with great satisfaction; his designs shrink not from the scrutinizing eye of the antiquary or the artist. The material is red brick, worked and moulded into architectural forms and ornaments. The groups of picturesque chimneys, the bow windows, the various breaks in the face of the wall as well as in the horizontal lines of the elevation, display the result of a refined taste, and an accurate knowledge of the principles of design, as well as the detail of our ancient buildings. Lord Stafford is happy in the choice of his architect; the liberality and good taste which raised this splendid mansion, has not been marred with idle conceits or flimsy inventions: in Cossey his Lordship may survey a building which has nothing in its appearance to indicate that it was not built by one of his ancestors, under the reigns of the Tudors.

No. 872. *Model of the New Church now building at Great Marlow, Bucks.* C. Inwood. This is one of those structures
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which resemble the great majority of the new churches. The design is what is generally termed gothic. It has no aisles, or chancel; and consists of an oblong body with a slated roof, in the meeting house style, having an addition at the principal front, shewing a portico of three arches, above which is a square tower and spire.

The essential parts of the design are so generalized, that it would serve equally well for the Grecian, or any other style which the architect might please to adopt; the spire would require a little alteration, the windows less, the arcade in front might easily become a portico, and thus with the help of compo, a new design in an essentially different mode of architecture would easily be formed; how different is this to our ancient churches, which display a stubbornness which the most inveterate improver cannot entirely overcome.

While we are upon this head, we cannot help mentioning

1014. *Interior view of the New Western Synagogue,* by H. E. Kendall. Although in common with ourselves, religious prejudice excludes the aid of the sister art of sculpture in the embellishment of their temples, the Jewish nation do not appear to reject a display of architectural decoration. In this temple or tabernacle, a great proportion of ornament is shewn, and the whole is far above the puritanic interiors of the generality of our churches. The Sanctuary is fronted by a composition of four Corinthian columns disposed in pairs, formed (in imitation we presume) of lapis lazuli, with gold caps and bases; between this screen hangs the rich crimson curtain, screening the interior from profane gaze; the light falls upon the whole from the roof, and is admitted through a dome. There is no finery in the composition, but the whole bears the stamp of a religious building, fitted up with a due regard to the solemnity of the service to which it is destined.

Mr. Collingham exhibits several views for additions to a noble Mansion, designed with his usual good taste and sound judgment.

We have omitted to notice many beautiful drawings of existing objects of architecture from want of space; but we cannot close without expressing our regret, that so little room in the Academy is allotted to this branch of the fine arts, and that even that circumscribed space is intruded upon by subjects foreign to the science of architecture.

A large Collection of Original Sketches, Drawings, and Studies, and some finished Pictures, of the late T. STOTHARD, Esq. R.A. was sold by auction by Messrs

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CHRISTIE and Co., June 17—19. The drawings occupied the first two days of the sale, and produced 568*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* The paintings on the third day, brought 1368*l.* 7*s.* 0*d.* Total 1936*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* The following were the paintings that brought above 20*l.* The Bolero 22*l.* 11*s.*; A sketch from Boccaccio, 22*l.* 1*s.*; Nymphs binding Cupid, a landscape, 32*l.* 11*s.*; San's Souci, 31*l.* 10*s.*; Youth and Age 21*l.*; A Sketch for the subject of Intemperance, painted upon the walls of the staircase at Burleigh 90*l.* 6*s.*; The Children in the Wood, 22*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*; A Fete Champêtre, from Boccaccio, 33*l.* 11*s.*; Titania sleeping 20*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* Venus, Cupid, and the Graces, 28*s.* 7*s.*; Calypso with Cupid and Nymphs, 46*l.* 4*s.*; The Vintage 36*l.* 10*s.*; O'Donobou, with Nymphs, 21*l.*; A Nymph leading a Bacchanalian Procession, 32*l.* 11*s.*; The Crucifixion 26*l.* 5*s.*; Shakspeare's Characters, 80*l.* 17*s.*; A beautiful Drawing of the same subject, but containing more Characters, sold for 32*l.* 11*s.*; They were bought by Mr. Pickering for the same gentleman. Among the drawings which brought the highest prices were several elegant designs for plate, executed for his late Majesty by Messrs. Rundell and Bridge.

MR. URRAN,

June 24.

I attended last week the sale of the exquisite works of the late venerable Stothard.

I had ever appreciated his genius for the imitative art, but never until these days of sale, when his works were (so to speak) simultaneously displayed, did it burst upon me in the full blaze of its glory. Nothing in nature seems to have escaped him, and her influence guided his hand.

"How lovely, how commanding!"

Whether he sketched the vale studded with cottages and backed by cloud-capt mountains, the roaring cataract or tufted woods, the wild animals of the desert, the flowers and herbs of the field, or the varied combinations of the human form, all was observation, truth, and power. Grace and ease were in every line.

Such purity reigned in his female figures, especially in those clothed with flowing draperies, that, on beholding them we felt something of the idea of Heaven put before our eyes.

I had the delicacy of Titian, and occasionally the grandeur of Rubens. He added the humour of Chaucer and the creations of Shakspeare. He shrunk from the task of illustrating the life of that great master mind which

is immortalised in

And then in

the immortal
and in

power to express on the canvas what he imagined.

Respectable as the prices were which his pictures fetched at this sale, considering the state of the times, I felt how poor was the remuneration which money could afford for the highest gift of heaven—natural genius.

The whole proceeds of the sale of the sketches and paintings which had remained behind in this great man's study, the result of a large portion of a life industriously spent in the exercise of his art, was not more than 1900*l.* for upwards of one hundred oil paintings, and more than a thousand sketches! Well may the Psalmist say, "When the breath of man goeth forth, he shall turn again to his earth, and then all his thoughts perish." But the goodness of God will not suffer gifts emanating from himself like these to perish everlastingly. It is, I trust, no presumptuous hope to conceive, that by His mercy in Christ Jesus, the spirit of this great Painter, loosed from the infirmities and afflictions of this mortal stage, has put on immortality in those everlasting regions of purity and bliss, of which his imagination seemed to have given him a foretaste on earth.

A. J. K.

George Jones, esq. B.A. is appointed Librarian to the Royal Academy of Arts, in the room of Mr. Stothard.

BONINGTON'S WORKS.

At the recent sale, by Messrs. Christie and Manson, of drawings and paintings by the late Mr. Bonington, the following prices were given for some of the water-colour pictures. A Knight and Pages, 37 guineas; Interior of a Church, 31*g.*; River Scene, 39*g.*; Landscape with Waggon, 68*g.*; and two very little bits, 24*g.* and 20*g.*

The oil sketches were twenty-one in number; of which those which obtained the best prices; A Sea Shore, 34*g.*; View on the Seine, 50*g.*; Canal at Venice, 39*g.*; and Henry III. of France, 100*l.* The last picture, during the life of Bonington, was exhibited both at the Royal Academy and the British Gall without finding a purchaser at 1 guinea, the price affixed by the Artist.

MR. HUSKISSON'S MONUMENT.

At Liverpool, the mausoleum which intended to cover the mortal remains of Mr. Huskisson, is now in a forward state. It will be formed of fine mass circular shape; and ten columns, a rusticated basement, will surround the dome, the lights being thrown into the upper part of the building. The statue is under the able hand of Gibson, of Liverpool, now

Rome. The model is finished, and is seven feet six inches in height.

HAYDON'S REFORM BANQUET.

Mr. Haydon's painting of the Reform Banquet at Guildhall, July 11, 1832, which is now exhibited in St. James's street, contains upwards of 100 portraits, all of which have been sat for. The time chosen is whilst the dessert is on the table, and Earl Grey is returning thanks. The Premier's figure is thus the principal object, and as every eye is naturally turned towards the speaker, from either side, the portraits are displayed without any apparent artifice or effort. Something like a foreground is obtained by standing figures of attendants in the lower part of the hall. The men in armour on the side from whence the view is supposed to have been taken, lend likewise their aid in giving a depth to the picture.

CAST OF NAPOLEON'S HEAD.

A posthumous cast from the head of the great Napoleon has recently been exhibited at Colnaghi's, in Cockspur-street, from a mask taken by Dr. Antomarchi, at St. Helena. There is a cold and slightly sad placidity in its expression. In its formation above the brow it may at first sight disappoint, as it has not the breadth and squareness which characterise the Buonaparte busts, and the cheek bones stand out beyond its line; but the difference may be owing to the great attenuation of muscle which is observable in every part of the countenance. The formation is, however, remarkably fine; more oval than flat on top, and of strong individual rather than general characteristic. It is said that the first cast from it ordered in France was by Louis-Philippe, and the first in England by Prince Talleyrand.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

New Works announced for Publication.

A Supplement to the Life, Diary, and Correspondence of Sir William Dugdale. Left prepared for publication by the late lamented editor of that work, Wm. Hamper, Esq. F.S.A.

Auto-biography and Letters of ANTHON COURTENAY.

The Ionian Anthology, Literary and Philosophical Journal in Greek, Italian, and English, published quarterly at Corfu and received regularly in London.

A Treatise on Primary Geology: being an Examination, both Practical and Theoretical, of the Older Formations. By H. S. BOASE, M.D. Secretary of the Royal Geological Society of Cornwall.

Dacre, a Novel. Edited by the COUNTESS OF MORLEY.

The Odes of Aristophanes. With Notes by H. P. COOKESLEY.

Bibliotheca Selecta. A Guide to the Formation of a Select Library of the best books in the different Branches of Science and Literature. By W. T. LOWNDES, editor of the Bibliographer's Manual.

Researches of the Rev. E. SMITH and Rev. H. G. O. DWIGHT in Armenia.

Tales of Woman's Trials. By Mrs. S. C. HALL.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

May 29. J. W. Lubbock, esq. V.P.

The reading of Mr. Cooper's paper on the colorific rays which enter into the

composition of white light, was concluded, and the following papers were also read: a letter on the gases discharged from the volcano shud in the Meitteranean, by Dr. John Davy, in reply to Dr. Daubeny; On the laws that regulate the motion of steam vessels, by Peter Barlow, esq.; On the construction and application of negative achromatic lenses, (as brought to great perfection by George Dollond, esq. F.R.S.) by the same gentleman; and part of, Remarks on the mode in which the Equilibrium of Fluids is usually treated, by James Ivory, esq.

June 5. F. Baily, esq. V.P.—Mr. Ivory's paper was concluded, and the eighth series of Mr. Faraday's researches on Electricity was commenced.

Several Fellows were elected, including the Marquis of Breadalbane and Lord Teignmouth, the Rt. Hon. Sir George Rose, and the Hon. George Elliot, Capt. R. N. Sec. to the Admiralty, the Rev. Robert Murphy, Dr. Witt, Richard Twinning, esq. and the Rev. W. F. Hope.

June 12. B. C. Brodie, esq. V.P.

The following papers were read: 1. On the Arcs of certain Parabolic Curves, by Henry Fox Talbot, esq. M.P. F.R.S. 2. Experimental Researches on Electricity, Eighth Series, by Michael Faraday, esq. D.C.L. F.R.S. &c.

June 19. F. Baily, esq. V.P.—Mr. Faraday's paper was concluded; and papers were read. On the Terebinto Navalis and Linnæa Terebrans, by Mr. Thompson, Sec. to the Nat. Hist. Soc. Belfast;

On the Sphinx Ligustica, by Mr. Newport; and on the Torpedo, by J. Davy, esq.
The Society adjourned to Nov. 20.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

May 21. Read, "On the Sienitic, Porphyritic, and Trap Rocks in Shropshire, Montgomeryshire, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Radnorshire, and Caermarthenshire, and on the formations in contact with them, and on the proofs which they afford in support of Necker's theory of the Connexion of Metallic Veins with Igneous Rocks, by R. I. Murchison, esq. V.P.

June 4. Read, "Dr. Turner "On the action of Steam on Glass."—Mr. Taylor, "On the strata penetrated in sinking a well, at Diss, in Norfolk."—Sir Philip Egerton, "On the Bone Caves of the Hartz and Franconia."—Mr. Weatherell, "On the fossils found in sinking a well on the south side of Hampstead Heath."

The Society adjourned to Nov. 5th.

THE LITERARY FUND.

June 7. The forty-fifth anniversary, of this Society, was observed in Freemasons' Hall, by a company of about a hundred and twenty persons; the President, the Duke of Somerset, in the chair.

The standing toast of "Success to the Literary Fund" being given, Mr. Stebbing, as the organ of the registrars, kindly undertook to describe its claims to public patronage, which he did in a very able and feeling manner. The Earl of Mulgrave proposed the health of the noble chairman, and promised hereafter to avail himself of his office of Vice-President in promoting the success of the Institution to the utmost of his power. The Prince of Canino being toasted, with striking emphasis and energy rose and said:—"Aux principes politiques, trésor sacré de la Constitution Britannique! au domicile inviolable du citoyen! au jury indépendant! à la presse libre! au droit imprescriptible d'association! Puissent ces libertés précieuses, qui font votre bonheur, devenir communes à la France, qui depuis quarante ans combat pour les obtenir! Puisse mouvement intellectuel qui agite l'Europe être partout constamment dirigé, comme chez vous, par le sentiment religieux et par l'inviolable respect de la propriété. Puissent ainsi tous les peuples devenir aussi libres que le peuple hospitalier de la Vieille Angleterre!" Mr. Emerson Tennant, in a most speech, gave M. Tricoupi, the Greek poet, who returned thanks in good style, noticing that he had been with us at his last hour. Mr. Lockhart, the literature of Scotland, the novelists; Mr.

the Royal Academy; Dr. Russell, and the Clergy; were severally given, and all cited appropriate thanks. About ten o'clock his Grace retired, and Mr. Hook being loudly called for, took the chair, and kept up the social enjoyment of the company till towards midnight. In the course of his presidency he called up Capt. Marryatt, R.N., Mr. John Murray, Lieut. Holman, the blind traveller, the Rev. Mr. Gleig, and others; following the course, always so agreeable at such meetings, of framing the toasts as to have some person present connected with them who should speak in return. Above 800*l*. was collected in the room, and the subscriptions altogether amounted to about 500*l*.

INSTALLATION OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON AS CHANCELLOR OF OXFORD.

The company began to arrive in Oxford on Saturday June 7, and in the evening Christ Church Meadow was filled, when the last boat race for the season took place on the Isis. In the evening of Sunday the Meadow and the Wide Walk had a very gay appearance, from the concourse of fashionable strangers.

From an early hour on Monday morning, carriages poured in from all parts of the country with scarcely any intermission. Ten minutes before four in the afternoon, the Chancellor entered Oxford in his open travelling carriage, preceded by troops of mounted gowmen and townsmen, but, by his express desire, was unattended by any procession. At the door of University College, of which the Vice-chancellor is the Master, he alighted, amidst loud and continued cheers from the crowds of gowmen in the High street, and the windows of the different houses full of elegantly dressed ladies. The Duke of Cumberland reached town an hour earlier, and took up his residence at Mr. Canon Jelf's. At seven o'clock, his Royal Highness honoured the Vice-chancellor with his company at dinner in the lodgings of University College, to meet the Chancellor, Lord Eldon (the High Steward), and a small party. Prince Lieven, the Duchess de Dino, and a long list of noble visitors occupied the hotels.

June 10. A little before eleven o'clock a long procession, with the Duke in his robes of office, set out from University College, and proceeded to the Theatre. The splendour of the dresses (among which the noblemen's, richly laced with gold bars, and the habits of the head-houses, being scarlet with gold sleeves and several military officers, were by conspicuous,) made it a very gay scene soon as the visitors entered the

atre, there was a prospect almost too dazzling to be looked upon. The rising semicircle of the theatre was reserved for the noblemen and the doctors, and immediately behind them were placed the ladies of peers and members of their families, of whom no less than sixty were present. The gallery facing this semicircle was reserved entirely for ladies.

After the undergraduates had filled the gallery, an unanimous cry arose among them for three cheers for the Duke of Wellington. They were given with much hearty vociferation, and again another cheer for the Chancellor of the University. The name of Byer, one of the proctors, was then hissed, as were those of Earl Grey and the Lord Chancellor. An undergraduate exclaiming "The Bishops," the cheering was universal, deafening, and almost appalling. Lord Wynford entered the theatre about this time, and was received with applause; so, too, was Lord Lyndhurst. The next arrival of importance was that of the Duke of Cumberland, dressed as colonel of the 15th Hussars, when a cheer was proposed and given for the Chancellor of the University of Dublin.

Soon after 11 o'clock, Dr. Crotch announced upon the organ the approach of the Chancellor: in his train came the Marquis of Londonderry, Lord Montagu, Lord Apsley, Lord Hill, Lord Alton, Sir G. Murray, Sir H. Hardinge, Sir T. Acland, Sir H. Inglis, Mr. Escourt, Sir Charles Wetherell, and the heads of houses. There were eleven members of the episcopal bench present, including the Archbishops of Canterbury, York, and Armagh; the Bishops of Oxford, Worcester, Exeter, Gloucester, Llandaff, and Barbadoes.

When the cheering had subsided, the Chancellor opened the business of the convocation in a short Latin speech, by stating that it was convened to confer the degree of Doctor of Laws, *honoris causa*, upon the following individuals.—Baron Debel, the Dutch Minister; the Count Matuszewicz, the late Russian Minister; the Duke of Buccleuch, K. P.; the Duke of Newcastle, K. G.; the Marquis of Salisbury; the Marquis of Bute; the Earls of Winchester, Warwick, K. T., Delaware, Rosslyn, G. C. B., Wilton, Brownlow, Falmouth; Lords Fitzroy Somerset, K. C. B., Granville Somerset, Francis Egerton, Viscount Strangford, G. C. B., Lord Bingham, the Right Hon. Sir John Vaughan, *knt.* Judge of the Common Pleas, Sir James Allan Park, *knt.* Judge of the Common Pleas, and Sir James Scarlett, *knt.* King's Counsel.

Dr. Phillimore then delivered the cus-

tomary oration in Latin, and the degrees were conferred *seriatim*.

After the new-made doctors had all taken their seats, the Public Orator proceeded to the Creweian Oration. After this oration followed the Latin Poem, which gained the Chancellor's Prize this year, and which was recited by its author, Mr. Arthur Kensington, a scholar of Trinity College; the subject of it was, "*Cicero ab exilio redux Romanum ingreditur*;" and Mr. J. Anstee, B. A., late Student of Christ Church, and now the Professor of Classical Literature in King's College, London, recited his English Essay, which also gained a Chancellor's Prize—"The Influence of the Roman Conquests upon Literature and the Arts in Rome." At two o'clock the Theatre was nearly cleared of its visitors. The Duke was attended back as he came to the Theatre, to University College; and afterwards his Grace made various calls at the Colleges.

Dr. Crotch's new Oratorio, "The Captivity of Judah," commenced at the early hour of half past four in the afternoon, no artificial light being permitted to be used in the Theatre. It was extremely well attended. During this afternoon's performance, the Duke of Wellington came into the theatre, and remained there for a short time. His Grace appeared in his plain academic dress. The Vice-chancellor entertained a party of 120 to dinner in the Hall of the University College; and the principal female nobility dined at the Angel, where the Duke attended in the evening the drawing-room of the Countess Brownlow. Every college had its own grand entertainment.

June 11. The weather being unpropitious, there was no procession from University College, but about 11 o'clock the Duke rode in his state carriage to the Clarendon Rooms, adjoining the Theatre, where his Grace and the different noblemen and doctors robed.

The appearance of the Theatre was not very different from that which it exhibited yesterday. Circumstances, however, rendered one alteration necessary; instead of the gallery in front of the semicircle being filled with ladies, it was to-day filled with the various performers who were to take part in the installation ode. There was still room left in the side gallery for several of the fair visitants. The upper gallery, which was occupied yesterday by the bachelors of arts and senior undergraduates, was to-day occupied by the junior undergraduates, who were still more roarious than their predecessors of yesterday. In the Duke's train were new-made doctors, all in their *new* robes and hoods. The Chancellor open-

the Convocation by stating that it was called for the purpose of conferring honorary degrees on several noblemen and gentlemen. He then read the following list of names.—The Earl of Clarendon, Lord Norreys, M.P., Lord Mahon, Lord Encombe, Lord A. Hill, Lord Monson, Lord Ragot, Lord Rodney, Lord Montagu, Lord Teignmouth, Lord Fitzgerald and Vesey, Lord Lyndhurst, Lord Wyndford, Lord Templemore, Lord Stuart de Rothsay, Sir Hussey Vivian, General Sablonoff, Hon. T. Parker, Rt. Hon. C. Arbutnot, Rt. Hon. H. Pierrepont, Rt. Hon. H. Goulburn, M.P., Hon. G. R. Trevor, M.P., Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone, Hon. F. Spencer. When the turn came for performing the ceremony of presenting Lord Encombe, every eye was fixed upon the Earl of Eldon. The scene was most interesting. The old man was affected to tears, and hid his face from view. On Lord Encombe's mounting the steps to the Doctors' seat, the Chancellor shook him by the hand, and immediately made way for him to pass to his exulting and gratified grandfather. Decided marks of applause were bestowed on Lord Lyndhurst, Lord Wyndford, and Sir Hussey Vivian. Mr. Goulburn, one of the representatives for the University of Cambridge, met with an enthusiastic reception; so, too, did Lord Stuart de Rothsay.

After the degrees had been conferred, the Installation Ode, written by the Rev. John Keble, M.A. Fellow of Oriel College, was performed. The music was composed by Dr. Crotch, and the vocal parts performed by Madame Caradori, Mrs. W. Knivett, Mr. Phillips, Mr. Machin, &c.

Mr. Robert Scott, B.A. Student of Christ Church, recited his Chancellor's Latin Prize Essay, "*De Provinciarum Romanarum administrandarum ratione*;" and Mr. Joseph Arnold, Scholar of Wadham, recited his English Poem, "*The Hospice of St. Bernard*," which was also a Chancellor's Prize. Five addresses to the Duke were then pronounced from the Rostra; those by Lord Maudstone, of Christ Church, the eldest son of the Earl of Winchester, and Mr. J. Wickens, Scholar of Balliol, were English Poems. There were two Latin Odes, in different metres, recited by Lord Leveson, of Christ Church, and Mr. J. C. Pritchard, Scholar of Trinity, and Mr. Alfred Lloyd, Scholar of Wadham, recited a short set of Greek verses.

Between two and three o'clock, the Convocation was dissolved. At half-past four the Miscellaneous Concert commenced, and the Theatre was once more

filled with company, of which one-half consisted of ladies.

To give a proper description of the *fête* which took place in the magnificent Hall of Christ Church on this day, is very much beyond our limits. Nearly 400 persons, including the Members of the Society, sat down to this splendid dinner.

In the evening the new Chancellor went to the grand ball at the Star Hotel, where not more than 800 individuals, at furthest, could find anything like a convenient space for dancing or moving, but tickets had been issued for not less than eighteen hundred!

June 12. On Thursday there was no Convocation holden. In the morning, the Anniversary Meeting of the Governors of the Radcliffe Infirmary took place in the Radcliffe Library, where the Chancellor, the Vice-chancellor, and the noblemen, the heads of houses and other doctors assembled; and, about 11 o'clock, all went in grand procession to the church of St. Mary. The Rev. Joseph West, M.A. one of the chaplains of New College, officiated in the reading desk, and chanted the service in a full, clear, and distinct voice. The Bishop of Oxford delivered an excellent discourse for the benefit of the Radcliffe Infirmary. His appeal to the vast and affluent congregation produced upwards of 22*l*.

Service was not over till half-past one o'clock, and shortly after the Duke of Wellington held a levee at the Clarendon Rooms. In the afternoon there was another concert at the Theatre.

A most splendid dinner was given to the Chancellor by St. John's College, where upwards of one hundred and sixty sat down. Dr. Wynter, the President, being in the chair.

At the Countess Brownlow's drawing-room at the Angel Hotel this evening, the nobility and persons of distinction were very numerous.

June 13. The procession of Friday was similar in its splendour to those of the days preceding, and went from the Clarendon. It was, however, increased by the new doctors of Wednesday. The following honorary degrees of D.C.L. were conferred.—Earl of Dartmouth, Viscount Cole; Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry Fane, G.C.B.; Sir J. Osborn, bart., C. Morgan, bart., C. Knightley, bart., J. Dean Paul, bart., and A. Cooper, bart.; Col. Sir William Gomm, K.C.B.; Sir C. Wetherell, king's counsel; W. F. Louisa Stone, esq. high sheriff of Oxford, A. Baring, esq. M.P., J. Butler East, esq., E. T. Foley, esq. M.P., Col. E. M. Conolly, M.P., C. Ross, esq. M.P., C. Yorke, esq. M.P., W. R. Cartwright,

esq. M.P., T. Wood, esq. M.P., T. Duffield, esq. M.P., Col. A. Percival, M.P., Lieut.-Col. T. Moody, B. Frere, esq., J. Fleming, esq., Evelyn J. Shirley, esq., Alex. Scott Murray, esq., W. Burge, esq. M.A., J. Gibson Lockhart, esq. B.C.L., J. Lewis Knight, esq. king's counsel, W. Stevens, esq. M.D., R. Jenkins, esq., D. Wilkie, esq. R.A., E. Blore, esq. F.S.A., Architect.

Several gentlemen spoke from the rostra, and the whole concluded with the recitation of some verses, addressed to the Chancellor, written by Mr. John Graham of Wadhams College, which were highly applauded.

A splendid *déjeuné* was afterwards given in the Library of All Souls' College, at which were present the Chancellor, the Duke of Cumberland, and upwards of 300 of the nobility, ladies, heads of colleges, &c. The festivities were concluded, with the third Concert of miscellaneous music, which commenced at half-past four. This terminated one of the most magnificent and triumphant celebrations ever witnessed in Oxford. It is intended to be recorded in two publications, one for common reference, and the other in elephant folio, embellished with portraits and views.

OXFORD, June 14.

The following subjects are proposed for the Chancellor's Prizes, for the ensuing year, viz. :—

For Latin Verse—"Julianus Imperator Templum Hierosolymitanum instaurare aggreditur."

For an English Essay—"The influence of Ancient Oracles on public and private Life."

For a Latin Essay—"De Jure Clientele apud Romanos."

Sir Roger Newdigate's Prize in English Verse—"The Burning of Moscow."

CAMBRIDGE, May 28.

Sir W. Browne's Medals were adjudged as follows :—

Greek Ode—Charles Clayton, Caius.—Subject, "Niger navigabilis."

Latin Ode—Hon. Chas. Stuart Savile, Queen's.—Subject, "Australis expositio Johannis Frederici Gulelmi Herschel, equitis aurati."

Epigram—James I. Smith, Trinity.

—Subject, "Sic te nunc nihil est, nisi te mire luc sciat alter."

June 7.—*Poison prize*, Edw. Howes, of Trinity College. Subject, "King Richard II., Act III., Scene 2, beginning, K. Rich.—'Let's talk of graves, of worms and epitaphs;'" and ending,

"How can you say to me—I am a King?"

Members' Prizes—None adjudged.

THE PANTHEON.

The spacious building long known by

the name of "the Pantheon," in Oxford Street, was, many years ago, converted into a colossal theatre, which, having been too large for any rational purpose of dramatic representation, has nearly ever since rendered the valuable situation it encumbered profitless to its proprietors. This useless structure, and some of the adjacent buildings, have at length been replaced by an establishment which is likely to prove a lasting source of gratification and utility to the public, and of emolument to thousands of ingenious and industrious persons. The new establishment consists of, 1. spacious saloons and galleries for the exhibition and sale of ancient and modern sculpture, paintings, and all other works belonging to the fine arts, to which visitors are admitted gratuitously; 2. a bazaar of unequalled extent and splendour; and, 3. a conservatory and aviary, which form an elegant entrance from Marlborough Street. The architect is Mr. Sydney Smirke, F.S.A. who has certainly added by this structure to his former high reputation.

There remains but a small portion of the former erection, most of the walls having been entirely rebuilt—the old roofing removed and a new one substituted, which is remarkable for its lightness and elegance of construction. The Oxford Street front remains, but with the addition of a new portico of eight Doric columns. There are three distinct entrances, two of which are devoted to the public; the principal one from Oxford Street, the other from Great Marlborough Street; whilst the third entrance from Poland Street is reserved for the renters and servants of the establishment. From Oxford Street, the visitor first enters a hall, ornamented with sea-horn columns; to the right and left of which extend the lobbies, or rather saloons, all of which are destined for the reception of works of sculpture, models, and articles of virtue. The grand staircase, built of oak, in the massive Italian style, is immediately in the centre, and on the left is the chief entrance to the great room of the bazaar, which measures 116 feet by 90, and is surrounded by a deep and spacious gallery, both of which, with some smaller apartments on the south and east, are furnished with counters. The roof is arched, affording an abundance of light from curved lights, ranged ten on each side. The compartments of the ceiling are ornamented with richly embossed and foliated enrichments, the modulation in each alternate panel being so constructed as to form a ventilator. A very rich modillion cornice runs over the arches on either side, and the spandrels between are decorated with figures in relief, of angels

with extended wings, bearing garlands. These ornaments have been modelled and executed in the improved papier maché, by Mr. Charles F. Bolefeld, of the New Road; the material being much more easily applied than plaster, and requiring no time for drying, the colouring is proceeded with immediately the ornaments are fixed, and the work thereby much facilitated. The ornaments of the Pantheon are the largest yet executed in England in papier maché. It may be remarked that the raw material was old cartridge paper bought from the army stores. The whole are tastefully coloured; and at each end of the ceiling is a magnificent circular window filled with stained glass. Roman arches, forming the façade of the galleries, are the great support of the roof. The square pillars from which they spring, and the soffits of the arches, contain Arabesque paintings, beautifully executed on panels of canvas; they consist of scrolls, flowers, fruit, and birds, painted in the most vivid colours, on a pure white ground, from designs by Mr. Charles James Richardson, architect, a pupil of Sir John Soane, and executed by Lambalette, Blakie, Jones, &c., under the superintendence of Mr. Watson of Hanway Street. This portion of the embellishments, resembling the loggias of the Vatican, will form, if we mistake not, a new era in the embellishment of public buildings in England. The paintings are in oil, and not in fresco, or distemper: the few attempts at the latter, hitherto made in this country, having, from the dampness of our atmosphere, either partially or wholly failed. The greater part of these arabesques are not mere decorations in the flimsy style of scene-painting; but very superior works of art, and the general effect is highly picturesque and lively.

In the arrangement of the counters, some of which are of a circular form, considerable taste has been displayed, so as to present to the eye from the gallery a complete parterre or labyrinth. A mosaic gold railing, consisting of ornamented trellis work, in good keeping with the other decorations, surrounds the gallery. On its east side is a room in the form of a cross crowned by a dome, which has a neat and elegant appearance; and at the south end, is another room of a circular form, supported by columns of the Corinthian order, the entrance into which is formed by three arched openings. The view from the latter, through the arches, looking along the whole extent of the building, has a very fine effect. At the other end, being the north or

screen, with scagliola columns, cornice, and entablature, forms the entrance to the Saloon of Paintings. This is a room 50 feet by 22, lighted from the roof. To this is annexed a second saloon, 25 feet square, and side galleries, leading to the Grand Staircase. There are, altogether, 15,000 feet of square surface for the reception of works of art, for the gratuitous exhibition of which an exceedingly advantageous medium is thus afforded to artists. There are now some very choice works from Westall, Daniell, Landseer, Chalon, Ward, Martin, Drummond, Prentis, &c. &c., which continue to attract a very numerous and fashionable company. Several pictures have already been sold; which will establish it as a Mart for sale of works of art. This department is under the control of Mr. Ayton.

Descending to the ground floor, and passing through the bazaar, at the opposite or south side of the great room, is a vestibule of elliptical form, supported by columns in imitation of variegated marble, and lighted by windows containing very beautiful embossed glass; semi-circular counters fill up the spaces between the columns. Turning to the right, we enter the Conservatory, which is erected on the long space of ground, formerly one of the gardens behind Great Marlborough-street. A spacious alcove, now at our back, is destined for the sale and exhibition of various kinds of ornamental birds, in front of which, a fountain and marble basin add greatly to the picturesque character of the scene. At the further end, above Moorish arches, are three large plates of looking-glass, which reflect the extent of the conservatory, fountain, and aviary, and apparently double their length. The roof is of an arched form, and constructed with iron ribs, having a lace-work appearance. Here also are some unique ornaments of painting, designed in the Persian style, by Mr. C. J. Richardson. The plants are for sale, and selling well. Beyond is an appropriate waiting-room, well adapted to the convenience of visitors, from the facility offered by Marlborough-street, for the quiet and unmolested standing of their carriages. The extent of the premises offers an uninterrupted line of 330 feet in length. Not the least remarkable particular connected with this edifice, is the rapidity with which it has been erected. Workmen commenced pulling down the old building October 14, 1833; the new building was completed and opened to the public, May 28, 1834. The manager of the concern is Mr. H. B. Richardson.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

May 29. Henry Hallam, esq. V.P.

William W. Mansell, esq. of John-street, Bedford-row, was elected a Fellow of the Society; and Mr. Leopold Augustus Warnkoetig, formerly Professor of Law at the University of Liege, then of Louvain, and now filling that office at Ghent, author of many works on jurisprudence, and engaged upon the early history of Flanders, was elected a Foreign Member.

J. Y. Akerman, esq. F.S.A. exhibited a Roman coin of large brass, found on pulling down the house of Messrs. Christie and Co. Hatters, on Fish-street-hill, in making the approaches to the new London Bridge. Obv. a head of Vespasian; Rev. within a wreath, S. P. Q. R. OB. CIVIS SERVATOR.

The Bishop of Bath and Wells exhibited a large ancient ring lately found near his cottage at Banwell, Somerset. It is of white metal, chased, with a perforating pattern, and set with a protruding red stone, having a small lion passant well engraved.

William Young Ottley, esq. F.S.A. communicated a memoir on the antiquity of Paper, chiefly extracted from foreign writers on the subject, and including some account of the most ancient monuments in that material now existing in Europe. The art, originating in China, was transported to Persia, thence to Arabia, and was brought by the Arabs into Africa and Spain, where two establishments were formed in the 12th century, promoted and patronized by the literary monarch Alphonso. Documents on this material are preserved in France, of the age of St. Louis, and in England, of 1312, though one of the previous century has been asserted. Mr. Ottley entered into the question of the comparative antiquity of cotton or linen paper, the priority having been generally given to the former, and all above a certain age declared to be cotton; and he showed that linen paper was certainly of equal antiquity in some countries, that material having been naturally adopted which was nearest at hand.

June 5. Hudson Gurney, esq. V.P.

The Rev. Joseph Hunter, F.S.A. exhibited a very early specimen of paper used in England, being an agreement between King Richard II. and Thomas of Woodstock, and therefore belonging to the period 1377-1385. It is thick in

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texture, and without a water-mark, which, however, may have been placed on the other part of the sheet.

Mr. Ottley's paper on minuscular writing, &c. was then continued.

June 12. H. Gurney, esq. V. P.

John Chamberlain Reeve, esq. was elected Fellow of the Society.

Henry Howard, esq. exhibited a large fac-simile drawing made by Richard Almack, esq. F.S.A. of the figure of William Howard, Chief Justice of England, in one of the windows of Long Melford Church, Suffolk, presumed to be a nearly contemporary portrait of that great ancestor "of all the Howards." Also some lithographic prints, from portraits of the Howards, formerly in the windows of Long Melford and Stoke Newland Churches, and in sepulchral brasses at Lambeth, from drawings made in 1637, and now in the possession of the Earl of Northampton.

Sir Frederick Madden, F.S.A. communicated some notices of Luce Gruthuse, Earl of Winchester, temp. Edw. IV. in illustration of an indebted account of his reception in England in 1472, and creation to the Earldom, in the Add. MS. (Brit. Mus.) 6113; Sir F. Madden also noticed a folio Harl. MS. of the works of Christiana of Pisa, which, from the autographs on the fly leaf, is shown to have belonged successively to "Jaquette," Duchess of Bedford; to her son, "A. Riveres," Lord Seales; to "Gruthuse;" and lastly, to the Duke of Newcastle, in the 17th century. As Lord Rivers translated the Proverbs of "Chrystyne of Pyse," and gave them to Caxton to print, it is very probable he took them from this identical volume. It is a magnificent folio MS. with splendid illuminations. The library of Gruthuse is still entire at Paris, and has been described by M. Van Praet. Whether this volume was accidentally separated from it, or whether the illustrious Fleming possessed it merely whilst in England, cannot now be ascertained.

June 19. W. R. Hamilton, esq. V. P.

The contemporary account of the entertainment of Gruthuse was read. It is minutely circumstantial, and a very curious illustration both of the ceremonials and economy of the Court of Edw. IV.

Mr. Ottley's long essay on ancient manuscripts was concluded.

The Society then adjourned to the 20th of November.

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LADY CHAPEL, ST. MARY OVERY.

June 21. A General Meeting of the Friends and Subscribers to the Restoration of this elegant Building, was held in the Chapel, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Committee.

The Lord Bishop of Winchester, on the motion of J. I. Briscoe, esq. M. P. was unanimously voted to the chair, and opened the business in an eloquent and appropriate address, in which his Lordship adverted briefly but forcibly to the progress of the restoration.

The Report was then read by the Honorary Secretary, Mr. E. I. Carlos, which detailed at length the proceedings of the Committee. The preservation of the Chapel, and the procuring a space of 130 feet in front, to afford a perfect view of the ancient Church and the restored Chapel, were the objects which have been successfully achieved by the Committee.

We regretted to hear that the Committee were under the necessity of making another appeal to the public, in consequence of the expenses attending the application to Parliament, and the contest in the parish, having, with the contract, far exceeded the subscriptions.

The entire amount of expenses, including £2,500, the sum paid to Mr. Hartley, the contractor for the restoration, has been £. s. d.
3,760 14 9

The subscription only amounted to 2,634 2 0
Leaving a deficiency £. 1,126 12 9

The Committee appeal to public liberality, to enable them to discharge this debt, and as it appears that the funds necessary for the purposes of the Committee have been liberally advanced by Thomas Saunders, esq. F.S.A. the gentleman to whose individual exertions the Lady Chapel was so much indebted, we trust that the appeal will be liberally received by the public, and that a gentleman who has so disinterestedly given up so much of his time, and devoted his most zealous services to the cause, will not be allowed to be a loser in a pecuniary point of view.

It gave us great pleasure to see the Lord Bishop of the diocese supported by the Lord Lieutenant of the county (Lord Arden). The zealous support given by the excellent Prelate to the undertaking in its early stages, attends the work to its conclusion.

The Meeting was respectfully attended; besides the Lord Bishop of Winchester and Lord Arden, we observed J. I. Briscoe, esq. M. P.; J. Richards, esq. M. P.; the Rev. Drs.

Dakins, Fancourt, Russell, and Kenney; the Rev. W. Mann and the Rev. W. Curling, Chaplains; Wm. Paynter and Jas. Sydney Taylor, esq. Barristers at Law; P. H. Leathes, esq., A. J. Kempe, esq., R. Taylor, esq., L. N. Cottingham, esq., and G. R. Corner, esq., Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries; B. Harrison, esq. Treasurer of Guy's Hospital; Samuel Paynter, esq. J. B. Burbage, esq., John Woolley, esq. and many other distinguished individuals.

It is satisfactory to add, that upwards of £370 was collected at the Meeting, including the munificent additional subscriptions of £100 from Messrs. Barclay, Perkins, and Co.; £52. 10s. from Messrs. C. A. and W. Potts; 20 guineas each from Samuel Paynter and T. Saunders, esq. F.S.A. and £20 from B. Harrison, esq. besides many donations of £10. 10s. and smaller sums from gentlemen who had previously subscribed.

SALES OF COINS.

On the 5th of May last a sale of a miscellaneous collection of coins took place at Messrs. Sotheby and Sons. The collection comprised a few Greek and Roman Coins; but principally consisted of English Coins and modern Medals of different nations. There were also many lots of tradesmen's Tokens of the 17th century, of nearly every county in England. The following were the principal:

Pennies, Halfpence, and Farthings.

A Penny of William the First, front faced bust, holding two sceptres, struck at Nottingham, 11.

A Penny of Henry the First, front face, with annulets, struck at London, 18s.

Another with full-faced portrait holding two sceptres, struck at Rochester, 16s.

Another with full-faced portrait holding a sceptre, struck at London, 18s.

Another with a rose before the head, side-faced, 21 2s.

Another with side-face to the right, struck at Bristol, 11 12s.

Stephen, his head crowned and in profile to the left, holding a sceptre, struck at Canterbury (unpublished), 21 7s.

Eustace, with the lion; damaged, 11 6s.

Stephen and Henry, their effigies joining hands, 31. 5s.

The farthing of John, his head within a triangle, struck at Waterford; well preserved, 91. 9s.

The proof groat struck by one of the three Edwards, 21. 6s.

The farthing of Edward III. struck at York, 11. 10s.

The penny of Richard III. with S. on the bust of the portrait, struck by Bishop Sherwood, 11. 9s.

The halfpenny of Richard III. *Rose mint mark*, 2*l.* 5*s.*
 Henry Vith's penny, with arched crown, struck at Canterbury, 1*l.* 1*s.*
 Edward Vith's penny, his head in profile, 3*l.* 8*s.*
 Another; the king on his throne; *damaged*, 2*l.* 3*s.* Both these pennies are of extreme rarity.
 Mary. Penny, struck at London, *Extremely rare*, 3*l.* 3*s.*

Groats and Half Groats.

Edward III. struck at Calais, 16*s.*
 The English Groats are very common.
 Richard III. m. m. boar's head and rose, 1*l.* 13*s.*
 The very rare and curious Groat, supposed to have been struck by the Duchess of Burgundy for Perkin Warbeck when he invaded England, (*see Martin Folkes, and Akerman's Numismatic Manual*, p. 142.) 8*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* This groat was probably bought in, as another brought a much higher price some time since.
 The Tournay groat of Henry VIII. (Ruding, Plate VII. No. 13,) 17*s.*
 Henry VIII. with the legend, "Redde cuique," &c. well preserved, 2*l.* 4*s.*
 Edward VI. m. m. an arrow; very fine, 4*l.* 4*s.*

Patterns for Farthings and Halfpence.

Oliver Cromwell, a pattern for a farthing in copper, inscribed, "Charitie and Change," very rare, 3*l.* 7*s.*
 Charles the Second; a hand issuing from the clouds over four human heads, 3*l.* 3*s.*
 Anne. Peace in a car. "Pax. missa. per. orbem." 4*l.* 4*s.* This is the rarest of Anne's farthings.
 Elizabeth. "The pledge of a halfpenny," with her bust, *fine*, 1*l.* 19*s.*
 Other pattern pieces were: Oliver's pattern for a sixpence, which brought 6*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* and Ramadge's half crown, 17*l.* Charles the Second's rupee of Bombay, 1*l.* 15*s.*

At the recent sale of English coins collected by the late Mr. A. Edmonds, there were some very choice specimens. There were also a few medals of great rarity; and the whole collection was in a singularly beautiful state of preservation. The following were the most remarkable:

Stephen's side-faced penny, "ROBERTON. LUN." 3*l.* 3*s.*
 Henry VIII. Base silver testoon or shilling, 2*l.* 15*s.*
 Edward VI. Shilling, ton mint mark, and sixpence with the same mint mark, 2*l.* 10*s.*
 Philip and Mar^a. Shilling *without date*, 5*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

Mary's Irish shilling, 3*s.* 4*d.*
 Mary of Scotland, her shilling with crowned bust in profile, 2*l.* 13*s.*
 Her sixpence, date 1562, 7*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*
 Elizabeth's milled shilling, key m. m. very rare, 3*l.* 12*s.*
 Her portcullis shilling for the East Indies, 2*l.* 3*s.*
 Her portcullis sixpence, 1*l.* 10*s.*
 James the First's shilling, ton mint mark, "QUÆ DEUS," &c. 6*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*
 Charles the First's half-crown by Briot; in beautiful preservation, 7*l.* 10*s.*
 His half crown; the king trampling on armour, 6*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*
 Edward VI. Crown, m. m. the letter Y, in an unique state of preservation, but not an uncommon type, 11*l.* 15*s.*
 Elizabeth. I mint mark. *Very fine*, 4*l.*
 Her portcullis crown, in very fine preservation, 6*l.*
 The Commonwealth crown, sun m. m. in very fine state, the type common, 2*l.* 2*s.*
 James II. His Guinea, in singular preservation, 1686, 6*l.* 15*s.*
 Anne. Guinea of 1702; rose in centre of reverse; very fine, 13*l.*
 Blondeau's half-crown of the Commonwealth, inscribed on the edge, "IN THE THIRD YEAR OF FREEDOM BY GOD'S BLESSING RESTORED, 1651," 14*l.*
 Blondeau's sixpence, 2*l.* 16*s.*
 Oliver's crown of 1648, in very fine state, 5*l.*
 Oliver's pattern for a shilling, differing slightly from any yet published, 30*l.*
 Oliver's pattern, usually called the ninepenny piece, 5*l.* 5*s.*
 His sixpence of 1658, of great rarity, 31*l.* 10*s.*

Medals in Silver.

A medal of the Commonwealth, having on one side the arms on an anchor and cable, with the word "MERUIT." Reverse, the Commons' House of Parliament; the work of the celebrated Simon, (Vertue, plate XVI.) 36*l.*
 A medal of Sidney Pointz, General of the Parliamentary forces, by Abraham Simon, (Vertue, plate XXI.) 10*l.* 5*s.*
 Charles II. a vessel, "NOS PENES IMPERIUM;" the work of Rawlings, 6*l.* 6*s.*
 Charles II. the king in a marine car, by Thomas Simon, 13*l.* 15*s.*

Medals in Gold.

Oliver Cromwell. Reverse, the olive tree, a small oval medal by Thomas Simon, (Vertue, plate XII. fig. F.) 16*l.*
 An honorary medal given by the Commonwealth to naval commanders, without the border, (Vertue, plate XVI. No. 2) 14*l.*

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

May 21. Mr. Lyall moved the second reading of the MERCHANT SAILORS' WIDOWS' Bill. He stated that the leading and prominent feature of the measure was the provision by which it was proposed to transfer the expences contributed by the merchant seamen, and now paid into the naval chest of Greenwich Hospital, to the general fund of the Merchant Seamen's Institution, for the relief of the objects of the latter establishment. Although when the sixpence-tax in support of Greenwich Hospital was first levied, it had been intended that all seamen, whether merchantmen or those belonging to the King's service, should equally enjoy its benefit, yet by its present constitution and invariable practice, the former were entirely and most unjustly excluded. He hoped that as the measure involved the interests of 120,000 British seamen, the House would agree to the second reading without opposition.—Sir James Graham was perfectly ready to admit the meritorious character of the merchant service, and would be most happy, if they possibly could, to make any concessions in its favour; but after the best reflection, he and the other members of his Majesty's Government found it totally impossible, consistently with a sense of the duty they owed to the public and to the Hospital itself, to give their consent to the motion.—Lord Althorp said that the proposition before the House was simply this—to take 20,000*l.* from Greenwich Hospital and give it to the hospital for merchant seamen, and then to supply the deficiency thus created to Greenwich Hospital by a charge on the Consolidated Fund. Let the House recollect that this bill did not propose to relieve the merchant seamen from any deduction now made from their pay; it only gave a different application to what they paid. On the whole, he saw no case made out for the bill, and he would therefore oppose it; and he hoped that the House would not consent to make this deduction from the funds of Greenwich Hospital until some provision was made to replace it. The House then divided, when there appeared for the second reading, 84—against it, 57.

The JEWISH CIVIL DISABILITIES Bill was, after some opposition, read a second time, by a majority of 123 to 52.

Mr. H. Flemerwood moved the second reading of the LORDS DAY OBSERVANCE

Bill.—Mr. O'Connell moved that the bill be read a second time this day six months. The House then divided, when there appeared for Mr. O'Connell's amendment, 77—for the motion, 45.

Mr. Poulter moved the second reading of his bill on the same subject.—Sir H. Moleworth moved, as an amendment, that it be read a second time that day six months. For the amendment 12—against it, 52. The bill was then read a second time.

May 22. Mr. E. L. Bulwer proposed a resolution that "it is expedient to repeal the Stamp-duty on NEWSPAPERS at the earliest possible period;" which after some discussion was negatived by 100 to 58.

Mr. Pollock obtained leave to bring in a bill to abolish arrest for DEBT, as to all debts contracted after the first of January, 1835, unless the debt be founded upon or secured by a bill of exchange, or promissory note, bond, or other security in writing.

May 28. The LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK Bill, though strongly opposed by the government, was read a third time, and passed by a majority of 137 to 76.

On the motion for the House going into Committee on the Poor Law Amendment Bill, Mr. P. Scrope opposed several provisions of the measure. He particularly objected to the enactments relating to vagrants and the able-bodied poor, and affirmed that the latter had a clear legal right to relief in the hour of destitution. The greatness, wealth, manufacturing superiority, and all that gave England so many advantages, she had obtained under that system; and let them look to the condition of Ireland, left destitute of it. The Hon. Member offered several other objections to the Bill. The House then went into Committee, and after a good deal of desultory conversation, clauses 13 to 20 were agreed to.

May 27. Mr. Ward brought forward a motion relative to the Church ESTABLISHMENT in Ireland. He said that the first consideration for the House was the extraordinary charge which the Irish Protestant Church occasioned to the country at large—an expense to which they would put an end if they desired to economise the resources of the empire. The Hon. Member then adverted to the system as a fruitful source of lying and discontent, against which existed a deep rooted and unanimous feeling. The revenue

Church amounted to 937,456*l.* annually—namely, Bishops' lands, 120,680*l.*; Deans and Chapters, 23,606*l.*; Glebes, 135,500*l.*; Returns of Tithes, 657,670*l.* The total number of benefices was 1456, of which, 74 ranged from 800*l.* to 1000*l.*, 75 from 1000*l.* to 1500*l.*, 17 from 1500*l.* to 2000*l.*, and 10 from 2000*l.* to 2800*l.*, which was the maximum. There were 407 livings, varying from 400*l.* to 800*l.* per annum, and 386 livings exceeding 800*l.* From a return presented in 1819, it appeared that the number of resident clergymen was 758; Non-residents, 531. What he should propose to do would be to give to commissioners the power of assigning certain salaries in particular cases to Clergymen of the Established Church in Ireland, subject to the control of Parliament. The Hon. Member concluded, amidst loud cheers, by proposing, "That the Protestant Episcopal Establishment in Ireland exceeds the spiritual wants of the Protestant population; and that, it being the right of the State to regulate the distribution of Church property in such manner as Parliament may determine, it is the opinion of this House, that the temporal possessions of the Church of Ireland, as now established by law, ought to be reduced."—Mr. *Grote* seconded the resolution, which he conceived to be conformable with the strictest and purest principles of justice, and the general interests of the empire. The motion having been read from the chair, Lord *Althorp* rose, and said, "Since my Hon. Friend, who rose to support this motion, commenced his address, circumstances have come to my knowledge which induce me to move that the further debate upon it be adjourned to Monday next. I cannot now state what those circumstances are; but I hope the House has sufficient confidence in me to believe that I would not make such a proposition unless I were convinced of its propriety. (Cheers.) I now move that the further debate on this motion be adjourned to Monday next." The motion was then put and carried, and the House adjourned till Monday.

June 2. Lord *Althorp* rose, and requested Mr. *Ward* to postpone for the present his motion respecting the appropriation of Irish TITHES. His Lordship deeply regretted the separation which had recently taken place in the Ministry, and the loss which the public service had thereby sustained—adding, that though they differed on the present, they agreed on all other points. His Lordship then said, that his Majesty had, by the advice of his Ministry, issued a lay commission, "having power to visit all the parishes and ecclesiastical divisions in Ireland, for the purpose of ascertaining in each of

them the number of members of the Established Church, not only in each union, but in each separate parish in each union; also the number of Ministers of the Established Church in each union and parish respectively, of whatever rank, and whether resident or not; and the number of times Divine service is usually performed in each, and the number of persons attending such services; that is, the average number, and whether the same be increasing, or diminishing, or stationary; with similar information respecting the number of Roman Catholics, Presbyterians, and other Dissenters in each parish; with every particular respecting the moral and religious education of the people; the number of schools established in each parish, whether they are increasing, diminishing, or stationary, and the same particulars respecting the children attending them; likewise, whether in any or all of the parishes there appear to the commissioners adequate means for the purposes of moral and religious instruction for the people. The commissioners are to report not only on these subjects, but on all other matters relating to the moral, political, and religious condition of the members of the Church, and of those belonging to the various denominations of Dissenters, so as to acquire as complete a comparative knowledge of the relation in which those several classes of religionists stand towards each other as circumstances may permit." His Lordship added, "Having in this way proposed to make known the number of Catholics and Protestants in each parish and union respectively, I am sure the House will do us the justice to believe that we have not given advice to his Majesty to issue such a commission without being prepared to follow up that advice by acting upon the report to be made by the commissioners in such manner as the exigency of the case may seem to require." Mr. *Ward* declined to accede to the Noble Lord's request, observing, that if the Noble Lord and his colleagues left office, the commission would be worthless.—Lord *Althorp* then rose, and said the best course which he could adopt, was to move the previous question.—Lord *J. Russell* stated to the House, that the appointment of the Commission involved the principle of the Hon. Member's motion, that Parliament had a right to dispose of the surplus revenues of the Irish Church; and if Hon. Members believed Ministers to be men of honour and character, he conceived that they were bound to support their amendment.—Mr. *Stanley* mentioned the unavoidable alternative which had separated him from colleagues, with whom, in all the great principles of a

foreign and domestic policy, he had always found it a pleasure to act. He, however, conceived that the Commission of inquiry just issued involved a principle destructive of the Church, to which, as Protestants, they were attached. The question of the appropriation of the property of the Church to any other but Church purposes, involved principles to which he could never give his assent.—Mr. S. Rice strongly denied that the principles of his Majesty's Government involved the destruction of the Protestant Establishment of the Church of Ireland. The question merely regarded the right of Parliament to deal with the surplus wealth of the Church of Ireland (should any such be proved to exist), after the necessary purposes of that Church had been amply provided for.—Mr. P. Connell strongly denounced the vacillating conduct of the Government. He maintained that the Commission would not give any satisfaction to Ireland, and exhorted the Government to change its course, with a view to do justice to that unhappy country.—Sir R. Peel gave it as his decided opinion, that the House was bound to maintain the Protestant Establishment in Ireland inviolate.—Lord Palmerston affirmed that there were not the slightest grounds for opposing the amendment. Ministers were unanimous on this subject.—Mr. Ward having replied, the House divided, when there were—For the previous question, 396; Against it 120; Majority against Mr. Ward's motion, 276.

The House Tax Repeal Bill was read a third time and passed.

June 3. Mr. Buckingham moved "that a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the extent, causes, and consequences of the vice of drunkenness among the labouring classes of the united kingdom, in order to ascertain whether any legislative measures can be devised for preventing the further spread of so great a national evil."—Lord Althorp opposed the motion, conceiving that the Committee would not be productive of any practical benefit.—After some discussion, the motion for the Committee was carried by a majority of 64 against 17.

Mr. Roebuck brought forward a motion on the subject of General Education, which he maintained could only be carried into effect by legislative interference. After entering into a variety of arguments, to show the advantages to be derived by the labouring classes from an improved state of moral cultivation, the Hon. Gentleman moved for the appointment of a Committee to consider of the best means of carrying it into effect.—Some discussion took place, the result of which was, that

on the suggestion of Lord Althorp, a Select Committee was appointed to inquire into the state of the education of the people in England and Wales, and into the application and effect of the grant made last session for the erection of school-houses, and to consider the expediency of further grants in aid of education.

June 5. Mr. G. F. Young brought forward a motion for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the Act of the 4th George IV. cap. 77, commonly termed "The Reciprocity of Duties' Act," with a view of restoring to Parliament its constitutional control over all treaties with foreign powers, involving the commercial interests of the British community. The Hon. Member affirmed, that the system which bore the specious name of reciprocity, had done more injury to the shipping interest than any measure that could possibly be devised. It was mischievous in its effects, unjust in its operation, and impolitic in principle. It had not only completely failed to accomplish the object for which it was intended, but it had had a direct contrary effect. In place of affording protection to the British shipping interests, it stimulated and encouraged the shipping of foreign countries, and promoted their prosperity, while it aggravated our distress.—Mr. P. Thompson opposed the motion, observing that the law as it at present stood enabled the Crown to remove duties from foreign vessels, when our vessels were allowed into the foreign port free; and it also gave the Crown the power of imposing duties upon foreign vessels, where our vessels were made to pay heavy duties in the ports from which those vessels came.—After some discussion, the motion was lost by a majority of 117 against 52.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

June 6. The HOUSE DUTIES REPEAL Bill passed through committee—to be read a third time on Monday the 9th.

The Bishop of Winchester presented several petitions against the admission of Dissenters to the Universities, and against the separation of Church and State.

The Earl of Wicklow, in moving for the production of a copy of the Commission relative to the CHURCH OF IRELAND, wished to know whether it was intended to effect the overthrow of the Protestant Church, by despoiling it, and converting its property to the use and benefit of the Roman Catholic population?—Earl Grey said, the principle on which Ministers wished to proceed was, not to seize the property of the Church, but to correct abuses. He thought that

after Parliament had provided for the interests of true religion, if there remained a surplus revenue, the State had a right to deal with it. It was not intended to give the Roman Catholics the spoils of the Church; but, looking at the state of things in Ireland, it was impossible to say that a change was unnecessary. The purpose of the Commission was, to collect such evidence as might enable Parliament to decide what ought to be done. He called upon their Lordships not to be led away by clamours about the Church being in danger, but to accommodate themselves to the spirit of the age, and pursue a course which would be alike honourable to themselves and beneficial to the country.—The Earl of *Ripon* bore testimony to the truth of the statements made by the Noble Earl relating to his attachment to the Established Church; although he declared that he could not in his conscience support such a measure as that proposed by his Majesty's Government respecting the Church Establishment in Ireland.—The Earl of *Eldon* denied the right of the State to apply Church property to any other end or purpose but the one originally intended.—The Duke of *Richmond* felt the deepest regret that a paramount sense of duty made it imperative on him to separate from his colleagues, the more so as he had agreed with them in all those great measures of reform proposed by them, and now happily part and parcel of the law of the land.—The Archbishop of *Canterbury* had not the least doubt that the Noble Earl (Grey) was determined to support the Established Church of England, at the same time he could not coincide with the Noble Earl's plans for preserving the permanency of that Church.—The Earl of *Winchelsea*, the Bishop of *London*, the Earl of *Harwood*, the Earl of *Lincoln*, the Marquess of *Westmeath*, the Bishop of *Exeter*, and the Dukes of *Cumberland* and *Wellington* expressed themselves averse to the object of the proposed inquiry; while the Earl of *Radnor*, the Marquesses of *Lansdowne* and *Clanrickarde*, and the Lord Chancellor, supported the view of the subject taken by Earl Grey. The motion was agreed to.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, the House went into Committee on the POOR-LAWS' AMENDMENT Bill, when, after some discussion, clauses 21 to 32 were agreed to.

In reference to GREENWICH HOSPITAL, Sir J. *Graham* said, that an arrangement had been entered into by the Government, that 20,000*l* should be allowed from the Consolidated Fund, in lieu of the six-

pences exacted from the merchant seamen. He moved a resolution to that effect.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

June 9. The House having resolved itself into committee on the POOR LAW AMENDMENT Bill, a good deal of discussion took place on the 33d clause, which gave one vote only to the rate-payers in a parish, but allowed cumulative votes and the right to vote by proxy to the owners of property, on the ground that, although the immediate expense of supporting the poor fell upon the occupiers of the land, still the effects arising from an increase or diminution in the poor-rates affected the landlord much more than the occupier of the soil. After two divisions of 35 against 128, and 30 against 125, the clause was ordered to stand part of the Bill. The House then proceeded as far as the 45th clause, on which Mr. P. *Scrope* moved an amendment, giving guardians of the poor power to grant relief to their sick and impotent poor out of the work-house, or to such widows, orphans, and illegitimate children, as they might choose to succour, without being subject to the control or prohibition of the Commissioners.—After a few words from Lord *Althorp*, who denied that the Bill took away that power from the guardians, as it was thought that the subject might give rise to a protracted discussion, the Chairman reported progress, and the House resumed.

The House having gone into committee to take into consideration the payment of the holders of FOUR PER CENT. ANNUITIES, Lord *Althorp* said he was happy to state, that he should be able to pay off the dissentients, though their number was greater than had been anticipated.

Lord *John Russell* obtained leave to bring in a Bill having for its chief object the more effectual registration of persons entitled to vote in the election of Members to serve in Parliament in England and Wales; and though it would be necessary to alter many clauses of the existing Bill, yet the original principle of that measure would remain unaltered. It had been found, that, in consequence of leaving to the overseers the uncontrolled duty of registration, they had acted frequently upon their own notions, and in many places in the country, especially in the county of Somerset, they had been very negligent in the discharge of their duty. It was proposed, therefore, to follow the practice of which they had an example in the Jury Bill, by which the Clerk of the Peace in counties should issue his precept at certain periods to the over-

seers to make out the lists of the names of the voters. With regard to boroughs, it was proposed, that the Town Clerk, instead of being obliged, as he now was, to put up the names and places of abodes of freemen, should put up the notices of any new claims of parties to vote at elections of Members of Parliament, in the way which was practised with reference to the freeholders of counties. In the registration of towns, it was proposed, that persons rated to the poor, instead of paying every year, should only pay one shilling the first time they should have their names put on the list, as in the case of county voters.

June 10. Considerable discussion took place on Mr. P. Scrope's amendment to the 45th clause of the Poor-Act Amendment Bill, which went to preclude the Commissioners from issuing any order to the guardians of the poor which should prohibit them from giving relief, out of the workhouse, to such of the sick or impotent poor, and to such widows, orphans, and illegitimate children as they might think fit so to relieve.—Lord Althorp could not see the necessity of the amendment, as the clause did not prevent the Commissioners, in certain cases, affording relief out of the workhouses. It left the decision of that question open to the Board; but, in case of sickness, provision was made for the able-bodied labourer, without his going into the house, and in other cases of emergency, guardians and overseers would have the power to grant out-door relief. On a division, the numbers were—for the Amendment, 40; against it, 148.

June 11. The COUNTY CORONERS' Bill being re-committed, a debate took place on the clause which proposed to grant to the coroner 30s. for each inquest, and 1s. 6d. per mile for travelling expenses.—Col. Davies moved an amendment, reducing the allowance for each inquest to 20s., which was carried. Some opposition was made to the clause declaring all coroners' inquests open courts; but it was finally agreed to.

The Felons' Property Bill was thrown out, on the motion of the Attorney-General, that the report be taken into further consideration that day 3 months.

The Jews' Disabilities' Bill was read a third time, and passed.

The resolutions of committee for paying off the holders of 4 per Cent. Annuities, and for granting an allowance to the Polish exiles, were severally read and agreed to. A Bill for the more effectual registration of voters was read a first time.

June 12. The Attorney-General ob-

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tained leave to bring in a bill to abolish the LAW OF IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT under certain modifications. Read a first time.

The report of the committee on the COUNTY CORONERS' Bill was brought up, and the Bill was ordered to be read a third time on the 16th.

Mr. F. Baring brought in a Bill to enable Government to pay off the 4 PER CENT. ANNUITIES, which was read a first time.

June 13. After considerable discussions, clauses 46 to 50, of the POOR LAWS AMENDMENT Bill, were agreed to.

The CAPITAL PUNISHMENT ABOLITION Bill was read a third time, and passed.

June 16. The House went into Committee on the POOR LAWS AMENDMENT Bill. On coming to clause 62, respecting settlement by birth, Lord Althorp said, that it was proposed to make some alterations regarding the law of settlement, which would render it necessary to strike out clauses 62, 63, 64, 65, and part of 66. It was intended to abolish settlement by hiring and service and apprenticeship, and to render it necessary, in order to gain a settlement, that the person should be rated for a year for the tenement of which he was the occupant—the *house rate* amount he thought should be 10*l*. Clauses 62 to 65 were then negatived. Clause 66 was amended, it being therein declared, that henceforth no settlement should be acquired by hiring or apprenticeship; clause 67 was agreed to; clause 68 was amended by the introduction of the words "be it enacted, that, from and after the passing of this Act, no settlement be acquired or completed by occupation of any tenement, unless the person occupying the same shall have been assessed to the poor-rates in respect of such tenement for the space of one year."

The COUNTY CORONERS' Bill was read a third time, and passed.

June 18. The House having gone into committee on the POOR LAWS AMENDMENT Bill, agreed, after a good deal of discussion, to the remaining, and also to some new, clauses. The bastardy clauses gave rise to a lengthened debate, but on a division there appeared, Ayes, 114; Noes, 33. They enact that, for the future, the mother of a bastard child shall be liable for the maintenance of her offspring, while the father is to escape without penalty, either pecuniary or personal.

June 20. Mr. G. Wood moved the second reading of the Bill for the admission of the Dissenters into the University.—Mr. Estcourt opposed the motion, and moved an amendment that the Bill be read that day six months.—The Hon. S. Herbert seconded the amendment, and

maintained that the measure before the House would destroy the University system, and put an end to a national system of education for a national Church. He wished the Dissenters to establish Universities of their own, and try if they could produce such men as Oxford and Cambridge had sent forth.—Messrs. *W. Pitt, Poulter, Ewart, and E. Buller* supported the Bill.—Mr. *Wynn* opposed it.—Mr. *Spring Rice* contended that, so far from injuring, the Bill would be a benefit to the Church.—Mr. *Coniburn* contended that it would be impossible to preserve

the religion of the country if they admitted of a mixed system of education in the Universities.—Mr. *Stanley* supported the principle of the Bill; and hoped that in Committee the most serious objections would be removed.—Sir *Robert Inglis* and Sir *Robert Peel* opposed, and Lord *Althorp* supported the motion, affirming, that, so far from injuring the Established Church, it would contribute to its advantage and security. On a division, the numbers were—for the motion, 321; for the amendment, 147.

FOREIGN NEWS.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

The quadripartite alliance lately formed between England, France, Spain, and Portugal, for terminating the civil contest which has so long desolated the Peninsula, has at length brought the struggle to a close; and the two royal pretenders, Carlos and Miguel, have been compelled to quit the Peninsula. The Madrid Gazette of the 31st of May, officially announced the departure of Don Carlos, the Spanish army of General Rodil having taken possession of the frontier towns of Portugal. According to this account, Don Carlos was excessively alarmed lest he should be taken by the Spanish troops, and hastily consented to any terms which were proposed. He was directed to embark at Aldea Galega, in pursuance of a convention entered into at Evora between Generals Saldanha and Lemos, and Mr. Grant, secretary to the British legation at Lisbon. The Infante was accompanied by the Bishop of Leon, five generals, and some priests and monks.* Three hundred officers and six hundred soldiers, who had not been permitted to embark with him, were to be sent to a depot, there to await instructions from Madrid. At the same convention were settled the terms of submission of Don Miguel and his troops. Previously to his embarkation at Evora, Miguel signed a Declaration, that he would never return to any part of Portugal or Spain, nor interfere, directly or indirectly, in the political affairs of the kingdom or its dominions; in either of which cases he is to lose all right to his stipulated pension (in English money about 15,000*l.* per annum,) and be liable to all the consequences arising from such conduct. He

has appointed Mr. Jose Luiz de Rocha Procurator of his household and all his personal property, desiring him to deliver up all the Crown jewels to Don Pedro's Commissioners at Evora as previously determined.

At Lisbon, four Decrees had been published by the Government, the first convoking the Cortes of Portugal for the 15th of August; the second abolishing all descriptions of monks and friars, and making the whole of the monastic property available for the services of the State; the 3d puts an end to the monopoly, called the "Douro Wine Company," and consequently opens the wine trade on more liberal terms than hitherto pursued, in consequence of the exclusive privileges exercised by the above named, and now no more, Company; the fourth Decree expels from the House of Peers all noblemen who have acknowledged the legitimacy of Don Miguel. The publication of these Ordinances had been received with every demonstration of satisfaction, and had rendered the Emperor very popular, as they were considered an earnest of the good intentions of the administration, and of their watchfulness for the welfare of the country.

The Queen of Spain is proceeding steadily with her Government. She has published seven decrees on the subject of the National Debt; the first six go to adopt into the present great book all outstanding debts of whatever character or period. To this liberal decree the seventh is the antithesis.—Art. 1. The whole of the Spanish debt, of which mention is made in the preceding decrees, shall be reduced proportionally, and according to its assigned price one-third—those debts which are provided for by diplomatic treaties always excepted. Art. 2. The other two-thirds of the debts to be converted into a deferred stock of 100 parts, of which one part shall be drawn yearly

* On the 17th of June, Don Carlos arrived at Portsmouth, on board H.M.S. the *Danegal*, and was received with the honours due to his rank as a member of the blood royal of Spain.

for a hundred consecutive years, and the winner to receive 3 per cent. upon his claim. Art. 3. The whole of the Spanish debt shall be called, without exception, the national debt, and shall be entitled to receive a uniform interest of 3 per cent., to be paid fractionally every four months. Art. 4. There shall be created a sinking fund of 1 per cent., upon the whole. Art. 5. This decree to repeal all former ones upon the subject.

GERMANY.

By intelligence from Vienna, we learn that the following is a summary of the operations of the Congress:—1. That no manifestation or public declaration of principles shall be made; some articles of police will alone be made public, in order to prepare for their execution. 2. That it was not possible to come to any agreement relative to a general system of commerce between Austria and Prussia, which therefore remain widely separate. 3. That the military forces of the Confederation shall be augmented for each contingent, and carried to the war establishment. 4. The principle of expulsion shall be universally admitted into all the Federal States, and applied not only to private offences, but to all kinds of political crimes. 5. That the censorship shall be applied not only to the journals and periodical publications, but also to the disputations of the Universities, to speeches from the tribunes, and even to books, wherever they touch upon political matters."

AMERICA.

A violent contest is agitating the United States, from the Maine to Louisiana. The President, supported by a majority in the present House of Representatives, and by the democratic party among the people, has determined to put down the Bank of the United States at all hazards. On the other hand that institution, strenuously supported by a majority of the Senate, nearly the whole of the mercantile interests, and the aristocracy in the cities, is defending itself with energy. The agricultural interests are claimed by both the parties, but it is believed the majority are still with the President. The scheme of the President for dispensing with a National Bank is considered by the most eminent politicians in America, to be wholly impracticable. The Foreign Exchanges have fallen, and must continue to fall; distress already prevails to a great extent, and menomials on the subject continue to pour into Congress.

Captain Back writes from the east end of Great Slave Lake, that, during the summer, he had reached to about 100 miles from Bathurst's Inlet. The letter is dated December 7, 1833.

Letters from Lima, of Jan. 16, state that a revolution had broken out there on the 3rd. The President, it appears, had fled to the Castle of Callao. The port of Chorillos had been declared in a state of strict blockade.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Declaration of the Laity of the Church of England.—At a levee held on the 27th of May, the Central Committee in London, for promoting the adoption and circulation of the above declaration, presented the following address to his Majesty:—"We, your Majesty's dutiful subjects, beg leave humbly to approach your Majesty with the profoundest feelings of affection and loyalty towards your Majesty's sacred person and throne, and, as Lay-members of the Church of England, to offer to your Majesty the expression of our firm attachment to her pure faith and worship, and her apostolic form of government. We further find ourselves called upon, by the events which are daily passing around us, to declare our firm conviction, that the consecration of the State by the public maintenance of the Christian religion, is the first and paramount duty of a Christian King and people, and that the Church established in these realms, by carrying its sacred and beneficial influences through all orders and degrees, and into every corner of the land, has for many

ages been the great and distinguishing blessing of this country, and not less the means, under Divine Providence, of national prosperity than of individual piety. In the preservation, therefore, of this our National Church in the integrity of her rights and privileges, and in her alliance with the State, we feel that we have an interest the most direct and real; and we accordingly avow our firm determination to do all that in us lies, in our several stations, to uphold, unimpaired in its security and efficiency, that Establishment, which we have received as the richest legacy of our forefathers, and desire to hand down as the best inheritance of our posterity. We avow these sentiments with the greater confidence, from a conviction that they are widely and deeply rooted in the hearts of your Majesty's subjects, a conviction confirmed by the fact, that, independently of many other unquestionable demonstrations, the same declaration which we now humbly make, has been most extensively adopted throughout England and Wales, having already received actual signatures of upwards of

230,000 of your Majesty's Lay Subjects, for the most part substantial householders and heads of families, and all of them persons of mature age. That your Majesty may long continue to watch over and protect that Church, of which your Majesty and your Royal Predecessors have so long been the 'nursing fathers,' is the earnest prayer of your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects.

(Signed) BEXLEY, &c. &c. &c.
Having thus conveyed to the foot of the Throne the sentiments of those who have signed the Declaration, and the fact of those sentiments being so widely spread, this Committee proceeded to congratulate His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury upon this unparalleled demonstration of affection for the National Church on the part of the Laity, and to crave permission of His Grace to deposit the proofs of this feeling in His Grace's hands, with a view to the preservation of so invaluable a Record among the Archives of Lambeth. They accordingly, on the 3rd of June, waited upon His Grace at his Palace of Lambeth, with an Address, to the above purpose; when the Committee had the high satisfaction of receiving from His Grace the following answer:—

"Gentlemen,—I receive your assurances of respect and kindness towards me, and of veneration for the office in which it hath pleased the Almighty to place me, with more than ordinary satisfaction; and I request you to accept my grateful acknowledgments of your zeal in the cause of the Established Church, at a time when, in England and Ireland, and in all our colonial possessions, it stands so much in need of defence against the machinations of enemies avowedly intent on its destruction. Amidst the perils which are multiplying around us, the Clergy will derive the greatest encouragement to persevering exertion, from these public professions of your devoted adherence to the Church, and your implied approbation of the character and conduct of its Ministers. While such are the sentiments of the wisest and best among our Fellow-countrymen, we may look forward with hope, and, whatever may be the event of the hostility with which we are threatened, we shall find consolation in their sympathy, and in the consciousness of not being altogether unworthy of it. With great pleasure I take on me the custody of these important documents. They will be deposited among the Archives of Lambeth, and will there be preserved, as authentic memorials of your filial reverence for the National Church, your attachment to her polity, her faith, and her formularies, and your deep sense of the blessings, which, through the mercy of God, in our Lord

Jesus Christ, are diffused, by her agency, through the whole of our social system."

His Grace having been pleased to accede to the request of the Committee, the copies of the declaration, with the original signatures, were deposited at Lambeth Palace.

June 24. The first performance of the Royal Musical Festival, at Westminster Abbey, was celebrated this day. The King and Queen, and the Royal Family, and most of the Nobility, were present. The prices of admission were one and two guineas, according to the situation, and all the tickets for disposal had been purchased several days previous. The entire area of the nave, the space within the aisles, and the great galleries at each side, were filled with ladies and gentlemen—the number of the former greatly predominating, and their dresses being of the lightest, gayest, summer colours, the effect of which was heightened by the fitful chequered fall of the light, broken as it was in its course by the heavy clustered pillars. The Royal box, or rather spacious apartment, and its two wings, as also the enclosed gallery before it, looked still more attractive from the great number of Court and military uniforms which appeared in them. His Majesty, the Queen, the Princess Augusta, the Princess Victoria, and the Duchess of Kent, occupied the front row of the apartment. The Duke of Gloucester, the Duke of Meiningen, the young Princess, and a great number of the Household, appeared behind. The side apartments were filled with her Majesty's Suite, and with Lords-in-Waiting, with the Aides-de-Camp of his Majesty. In front the Directors appeared, for the most part in uniforms. The Archbishops of Canterbury, York, and Armagh, several bishops and dignitaries of the Abbey, also had here seats provided for them. About 250 instrumental performers attended, amongst whom were 60 violins, 30 tenors, 18 violoncellos, 18 double basses, 8 flutes, 2 octave flutes, 12 oboes, 8 clarionets, 12 bassoons, 12 horns, 8 trumpets, 8 trombones, 2 ophicleides, 2 serpents, 1 side drum, 2 kettle drums, and 2 tower drums; and the vocal department was equally strong, as in the semi-chorus there were 12 soprani, 8 alti, 8 tenori, and 12 bassi; there being in the full chorus, 112 soprani, 60 alti, 54 tenori, and 88 bassi, in addition to the numbers before mentioned. Every thing was conducted with the greatest exactness, and both instrumentalists and vocalists acquitted themselves to the satisfaction of all present. The chorusses were admirably executed, particularly the *Coronation Anthem*. The performances commenced at twelve, and concluded about four.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

St. Mary's Church, Shrewsbury.—In addition to the improvements recently effected within the interior of the venerable Church of St. Mary, Shrewsbury, see *Gent. Mag.* xcvi. ii. p. 316; *xcvii.* i. p. (843), a handsome stone screen, in the style of Henry VII.'s time, has recently been erected beneath the fine-toned organ. It is divided into three compartments, formed by as many obtusely pointed arches, and divided by buttresses of two stories, highly decorated with reticulated divisions, containing an open flower in relief; round the inner recesses of the arches are text inscriptions from the Psalms in old characters.

Above is a series of smaller arches, similar in style, having cinque-foil heads, and filled with the like reticulated divisions and ornaments, each of the arches being divided by a small plain buttress; the string course is charged with elaborately carved heads of angels, pateras, &c., and the spandrels of the several arches throughout are enriched with elegant and varied foliage, exquisitely sculptured. The whole forms a prominent and imposing feature to the main entrance of the nave, and will be a permanent monument of the good taste and munificence of the donor, the Rev. William Gorsuch Rowland, M. A., Minister and Official of the Church. It was designed by Mr. John Carlisle, jun., of Shrewsbury.

The north transept also has been

adorned with three handsome stone monuments, executed in the gothic style, which harmonize with the splendid memorial erected to the Rev. J. B. Blakeney, and form a pleasing appearance on entering the Church at the north-east end.

Other improvements in the interior of the Church are in contemplation, which when completed will render St. Mary's the handsomest, as it is now one of the most interesting ecclesiastical buildings in Shropshire. H. P.

May 13. A grand procession, at which all the Catholic inhabitants assisted, took place in *Monckton*. The occasion was laying the first stone of a convent, to be called the Convent of the Four Sisters of the Order of Visitation of St. Francis de Sales, and its object is the education of 400 or 500 poor female children.

June 4.—The foundation was laid of a light-house at the entrance of *Falmouth* harbour. The following is the inscription on the plate of the foundation stone:—"On the 4th of June, 1834, in the fourth year of the reign of His most gracious Majesty King William the Fourth, this foundation-stone of the Falmouth Light-house was laid, in form, by the Ancient and Honourable Society of Free and Accepted Masons, the Magistrates, and Committee, in the presence of the Heads of the Naval and Army Establishments, and public Officers, together with a numerous body of Ladies and Gentlemen. William Walker, esq. architect; Messrs. Oliver, builders."

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

May 10. 26th Foot, Capt. E. Hopper to be Major.

May 27. Knights, Major-Gen. the Hon. Alex. Duff, G.C.H. Major Gen. Joseph Mac Lean.

May 30. 6th Foot, Lieut.-Col. Thos. Reed to be Lieut. Col.

June 3. The Rt. Hon. T. Spring Rice and Sir John Vaughan, sworn of the Privy Council, and the Rt. Hon. T. Spring Rice, sworn one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State (for the Colonies).

June 7. Gen. Baron Auckland, to be First Lord of the Admiralty.

June 10. Robert Napier and Carew, of Castleboro, co. Wexford, Esq. to be a Baron of Ireland, by the name of Baron Carew.

June 11. The Right Hon. James Abercromby of his Majesty's Most-Gracious Foot, to be Major.

June 11. Hugh, Esq. Capt.

June 11. Cutler Ferguson, Esq. to be Judge-Marshal of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer, and to be Clerk of the Peace.

June 11. Major W. Cox, from the 10th, to be Major, 10th W. Buffs.—Robert Graham, esq. and Mr. Henry to be Commissioners of the Customs and Excise.—F. T. Secretary to the Treasury.

The Earl of Carlisle to be Lord Privy Seal.—Rt. Hon. Edw. Elliot to have a seat in the Cabinet.—The Marquis of Conyngham to be Postmaster-General.—Rt. Hon. Robert Grant to be Governor of Madras.—Major the Marquis of Douro to be Commander in chief and Lieut.-Governor of Guernsey.

ECCLIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. W. Hyder, to be Archbishop of Ceylon, re-Cath.

Rev. — Colins, Prob. of Clonfert Cath.

Rev. J. Fortescue, Canon of Worcester Cath.

Rev. A. Gore, Canon in Kildare Cath.

Rev. R. J. Hobson, Prob. of Limerick Cath.

Rev. J. Barnes, Curate P. C. co. Stafford.

Rev. A. Clarke, to the Church of Liverpool.

Rev. H. Clarke, North End R. co. Worcester.

Rev. J. Clavering, Wotton R. co. Suffolk.

Rev. T. M. Clavering, Farnham P. C. Somerset.

Rev. C. Dickson, Farnham R. Norfolk.

Rev. J. Edwards, Kingston Holme R. Norfolk.

Rev. J. Fendall, Bucknell R. co. Lincoln.

Rev. J. H. Fudger, Thimbleton and Aysen R. co. Rutland.

Rev. J. Greenly, Sharroett R. Wilt.

Rev. B. Harris, Deane R. co. Northampton.

Rev. J. Hargill, Brixton Heath R. co. Yorkshire.

Rev. E. Home, Church of Farnham, co. Abingdon.

Rev. R. Jarrett, Luddenden P. C. York.

Rev. D. Jones, Luddenden P. C. York.

Rev. D. Z. Langley, Olney R.

Rev. R. Longe, Coddensham V. Suffolk.
 Rev. F. H. Maberly, Great Finborough V. Suffolk.
 Rev. W. Puchett, Ponton Magna R. co. Lincoln.
 Rev. F. Robinson, Stonesfield R. co. Oxford.
 Rev. T. H. Sotherby, North Mimms V. Hertfordshire.
 Rev. J. Smith, Long Buckby V. co. Northampton.
 Rev. H. Stothhouse, Alton Barnes R. Wilt.
 Rev. W. B. Tate, Nissen Wallow V. Hampshire.
 Rev. J. Taylor, St. John's P. O. Newcastle.
 Rev. E. O. Wingfield, Market Overton R. Rutland.
 Rev. G. W. S. Mentein, Chap. to the Bp. of Caithness.
 Rev. H. J. Taylor, Chap. to the Bp. of Worcester.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Cambridge.—Bt. Hon. T. Spring Rice.
 Derbyshire (North).—Hon. G. H. Cavendish.
 Devonshire.—Esq. Jacob, esq.
 Edinburgh.—Sir John Campbell, Attor. Gen.
 Rt. Hon. Sir J. Abercromby, re-elected.
 Fermanagh (free).—Messrs. Arden, esq.
 Leith Burghs.—Rt. Hon. J. A. Murray.
 Monaghanshire.—Hon. D. R. Weston.
 Perth.—Rt. Hon. Sir G. Murray, B. C. B.
 Wells.—N. W. R. Colborne, Esq.

BIRTHS.

May 4. At St. John's, Newfoundland, the lady of the Hon. Chet. Judge Bouton, a son.—9. The 1st of Galloway, a dau.—18. At Denby Grange, co. York, the lady of Sir John L. L. Kaye, Bart. a son.—23. At Weymouth, the wife of Major R. Vandeleur, a dau.—24. At Hood House, Totnes, the wife of Lieut. Col. Hill, C.B. a son.—25. At Seaton, Devon, the wife of Capt. Wm. H. Proby, R.N. a son.—28. At the residence of his mother, lady Wm. Seymour, the lady of Henry Seymour, esq. a son.—31. At Spy Park Lodge, the wife of J. E. A. Starky, esq. a son and heir.—In Wimpole street, the Countess Winterton, a dau.—At Brighton, the Hon. Mrs. Anderson, a son.

June 3. At the Vicarage, Bathurst, the wife of the Rev. Spencer Madan, a son.—4. The wife of J. H. Vivian, esq. M.P. a son.—In Water ou Place, Mrs. F. Livingston, a son.—The Countess Dundonald, a son.—7. At Chatham, lady Harrington, wife of H. T. Jones, esq. a son.—8. At Blatherwycke Park, Northamptonshire, Mrs. Augustus Fitzroy, a son.—The wife of John Wilson, esq. of Normanton Hall, Leicestershire, a dau.—Lady Henry Thynne, a dau.—10. In Wimpole street, the lady of Sir Philip Grey Egerton, of Oulton Park, Cheshire, a dau.—In Berkeley square, the Countess of Darney, a son.—11. Viscountess Farnham, a son.—12. In Edinburgh, the Hon. Mrs. Richard Beaumont, a dau.—13. In Upper Gloucester place, the wife of Lieut. Col. James Tod, a son.—The wife of M. D. Hill, esq. M.P. for Hull, a son.—14. In Eaton place, the Hon. Mrs. Osborne, a son.—In Ireland, the Viscountess Beaumont, a dau.—15. At Wandsworth, the wife of the Hon. and Rev. Horace Powys, a dau.—At Bryanston House, Dorset, the Lady Emma Portman, a dau.—At the Vicarage, Mottingham, the wife of the Rev. Charles Otway Mayne, a son.—16. The Duchess of Sutherland, a dau.—18. The Marchioness of Ailesbury, a son.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 21. At the Mauritius, the Rev. Langrishe Banks, second Colon of Chaplain, to Louisa, e.d. dau. of Lieut. Col. Evers.

March 15. At St. George's, Hanover sq. the Hon. Edw. Cecil Curzon, to Emily, sixth dau. of J. Danell, esq.—17. At Whitechurch, in Oxon, the Rev. P. Arden Cooper, to Amelia Frances, dau. of Philip Lybbe Powys, esq. of Hardwick House, Oxon.—23. The Rev. John Bathurst Deane,

F.S.A. to Miss Foulds, of Tottenham.—25. At Sutton, the Rev. T. Patterson, Rector of Patney, Wilts, to Rosa Sewell, fourth dau. of W. Deane, esq. of Alton Hall, near Ipswich.

April 15. At Marston Magna, Somerset, the Rev. R. Albion Cox, Vicar of Montacute, to Frances, dau. of the Hon. John Williams, Prob. of Wells.—At Aylesbury, Deacon, the Rev. G. T. Smith, Vicar of Uxbridge, to Margaret Frances, dau. of the late Rev. H. Marker.—16. Edward Inge, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Belle Emily Lydia, dau. of Fulmer Craven, esq. of Craven House, Harby, and Chilton House, Berks.—At St. Pauls, Bristol, the Rev. George Neale Barrow, Rector of St. John's, to Harriett Ennis, dau. of Thomas Heaven, esq. merchant.—17. At East Bourne, Sussex, John S. Enys, esq. of Enys, Cornwall, to Cath. Gilbert, eldest dau. of Thomas Gilbert, of that place, and of Tredegar, Cornwall, late President of the Royal Society, and Member for Bournemouth. At Weston super Mare, the Rev. Edw. Ness, M.A. to Laura Henrietta, only dau. of the late Francis James Jackson, esq. H.M. Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America, &c.

May 3. At St. George's Hanover sq. George Sheppard, esq. of Frampton, Dorset, to Isabella, youngest dau. of the late A. Fodley, esq. of London.—At the Abbey Church, Great Malvern, the Rt. Hon. Lord Newborough, to Francis Maria, eldest dau. of the Rev. Walter Watkins, of Hvy Castle, Brecon.—17. At Hackney, the Rev. I. May, Rector of Holington, Yorkshire, to Maria, dau. of the late W. Frampton, esq. of Lendalsh street.—20. At Ross, Herefordshire, the Rev. Charles Rodd, Rector of North Hill, Cornwall, to Miss Emma Harvey.—At Edgworth, Warwickshire, the Rev. Wm. Knox Marshall, B.A. incumbent of St. Mary's, Bridgworth, to Louisa Sophia, third dau. of the Rev. W. Marsh, M.A. and grand-dau. of the late Col. Sir C. Marsh, of Reading, Berks.—23. At Trull, near Taunton, John Iyer, esq. to Miss Juliana, eldest dau. of the late Col. Vibart, of Amber House.—W. F. Farrer, esq. of Evesham House, Bucks, to Fauny Beranda, only child of Col. L. P. Jones, of North Wales, and niece of Sir Chas. Wetherell.—At Chisleton, co. Oxford, the Rev. T. Vavasor Durel, Vicar of Pyrlton, to Harriett, dau. of the late Rev. J. Adams.—At Benson, co. Ox. the Rev. A. Browne, Vicar of Filton, Bedfordshire, to Elizabeth, third dau. of T. H. Power, esq. Bachel. of Law in the University of Oxford.—25. At Brighton, F. Wm. Medley, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the Rev. R. Feagell.—7. At Charlton, near Dover, the Rev. T. B. Lancaster, of Harriett, Kent, to Emily, third dau. of John Ward, esq. Collector of Customs at Dover.—At St. George's, Hanover sq. Vice. Corry, to Emily Louisa, dau. of the late W. Sheppard, esq. of Broadhurst, Kent.

July 1. At Easton, Northamptonshire, the Rev. W. Thorpe, D.D. of Belgrave Chapel, to Annabel Elizabeth Countess of Pembroke.

June 2. At Paris, Hugh Forbes, esq. son of the late Sir Wm. Forbes, Bart. to Ann, e.d. dau. to J. G. Morgan, M.D. late of Barnstaple.—3. At St. George's, Hanover sq. the Rev. Somers, to Jane, widow of the Rev. G. Waddington.—8. At Bath, John Christian Boudie, esq. to Clementina Elizabeth May, only dau. of Vice-Adm. Sir H. Wm. Boscawen.—10. At St. George's, Hanover sq. the Rev. C. M. Long, to Harriet Mary, eldest dau. of the late W. Ellice, esq.—At St. George's Hanover sq. the Rev. F. A. S. Farr, to Joanna, youngest dau. of the late Sir B. Hobhouse, Bart.—11. At Beckenham, Kent, James Hamilton, esq. to Martha, fourth dau. of the late Rev. J. J. Talman, Vicar of North Curry.—12. At St. James's, Westminster, the Rev. Fred. Fisher, to Charlotte Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late George Dering, esq. of Ashham Court, Kent.

OBITUARY.

THE EARL OF BURLINGTON.

May 9. At Burlington house, Piccadilly, aged 84, the Right Hon. George Augustus Henry Cavendish, Earl of Burlington, and Baron Cavendish, of Keighley, co. York; uncle to the Duke of Devonshire.

This venerable nobleman was born March 31, 1734, the younger son of William fourth Duke of Devonshire, K.G. by Lady Charlotte Boyle, Baroness Clifford, daughter and heir of Richard Earl of Burlington and Cork. Immediately on coming of age, he was returned to Parliament for Knarborough, on a vacancy occasioned by the death of Sir Anthony T. Abdy in April 1775.

At the general election in 1780 he was elected for the town of Derby, which he continued to represent in four Parliaments until the death of his uncle Lord John Cavendish, in Dec. 1796, made a vacancy for the county of Derby, for which he was Member in nine Parliaments until his elevation to the peerage in 1831.

In Oct. 1783 Lord George Cavendish was nominated Colonel of the first battalion of the Derbyshire militia.

In 1797 Lord George Cavendish voted with the present Premier on his motion for a Reform in Parliament. He always maintained the firmest Whig principles, and was ever regarded as a model of consistency and honour. Like his late venerable friend Lord Fitzwilliam, he was one of the steadiest supporters of the turf, but was never known to bet.

By his union with the noble heiress of the Comptons, and by the vast fortune bequeathed to his family by his celebrated relative Mr. Cavendish the chemist, Lord George became eminently qualified to support the dignity of the peerage; but it was not conferred upon him until towards the close of his life, when he was created Earl of Burlington, and Lord Cavendish, of Keighley, by patent dated Sept. 7, 1831.

The Earl of Burlington married at Trinity chapel, Conduit street, Feb. 27, 1782, Lady Elizabeth Compton, daughter of Charles 7th Earl of Northampton; and by her Ladyship, who survives him, he had issue five sons and six daughters: 1. William Cavendish, Esq., M.P. for Aylesbury, who was killed by being thrown from a gig, Jan. 14, 1812, having married in 1807 the Hon. Louisa O'Callaghan, eldest daughter of Cornelius first Lord Lisnane, by whom he had issue William now Earl of Burlington, two other sons and a daughter; 2. George-

M.P. for Aylesbury, and a Captain in the 7th dragoons, who was drowned in the disembarkation of the British army in Spain, in Jan. 1809, in his 25th year; 3. Elizabeth-Dorothy, who died an infant; 4. Lady Anne, married in 1825 to Lieut.-Col. Lord Charles Fitzroy, by whom she has two daughters; 5. the Hon. Henry-Frederick-Compton Cavendish, Lieut.-Col. of the first Life Guards, and Equerry to the King, and M.P. for Derby; he married first in 1811 Sarah, daughter of Wm. Aug. Fawkener, Esq., who died in 1817, leaving two daughters and a son, secondly, in 1819, Francis-Susan, sister to the Earl of Durham, and widow of the Hon. Frederick Howard, by whom he has three sons and two daughters; 6. Elizabeth, who died young; 7. the Hon. Charles-Compton Cavendish, M.P. for East Sussex, who married in 1814 Lady Catherine Susan Gordon, eldest daughter of the Earl of Aboyne, and has issue a son and two daughters; 8. Mary-Louisa, who died an infant; 9. Lady Caroline, who is living unmarried; 10. Frederick-Compton, and 11. Charlotte, who both died in infancy.

The present Earl of Burlington, who has succeeded to his grandfather's honours, was born in 1808. He is a Fellow of the Royal Society; he had the distinguished honour of representing the University of Cambridge in the last Parliament, and has sat in the present for North Derbyshire; he married in 1829 Lady Blanche-Georgiana Howard, fourth daughter of the Earl of Carlisle, by whom he has had two sons, the elder of whom is lately dead, and the younger is now Lord Cavendish.

The body of the late Earl was conveyed to Derby, for interment in the family vault at All Saints Church; where the funeral was attended by the Duke of Devonshire, the two younger sons of the deceased, his grandson Mr. George Cavendish, and his son-in-law Lord Charles Fitzroy.

The Duke of Devonshire, the Hon. C. C. Cavendish, and the Right Hon. James Abercromby, are executors of the late Earl's will.

LORD BLAYNEY.

April 8. At Bilton's hotel, Sackville-street, Dublin, in his 62d year, the Right Hon. Andrew Thomas Blayney, eleventh Baron Blayney, of Monaghan (1621), a Lieutenant-General in the army.

His Lordship was born Nov. 30, 1770, the younger son of Cadwallader the

ninth Lord, by Sophia daughter of Thomas Tipping, esq.

He succeeded to the title on the death of his brother on the 2d April, 1784; and entered the army in 1789 as Ensign in the 32d regiment, which he joined at Gibraltar. He performed the various duties of subaltern in that garrison, and had the best opportunities for forming his principles and future conduct, from the regiment being at that period remarkable for its excellent order and perfect state of discipline. He embarked thence for the West Indies, and exchanged into the 41st regt. as Lieutenant; and subsequently obtained a company in the 38th, of which corps his father had been Colonel. In 1794 he obtained the Majority of the 69th, by raising recruits for that rank; and embarked in the expedition to Ostend, under Lord Moira. His Lordship served the entire of the campaign in Flanders, and on one occasion he had his horse shot under him, and received a cut on the bridle hand and over the eye.

At the close of the campaigns, he returned to England with the remains of the regiment, and they proceeded, with other corps, to form a camp at Sunderland, in order to embark with the fleet under Admiral Christian for the West Indies. In 1796 he obtained the brevet of Lieut.-Colonel, and in 1799 was appointed Lieut.-Colonel of the 89th regiment by purchase. Previously to that period, he was selected by Lord Curhampton, then Commander of the Forces in Ireland, to command a flying camp, composed of detachments of light cavalry, light artillery, and flank companies, the north of Ireland being then in a serious state of disturbance. In the course of this command, it was difficult to steer clear of party, and to execute satisfactorily the duties required; he was, however, so far fortunate as to meet with public thanks from the grand juries of three separate counties, and the entire approbation of the Commander-in-Chief. His Lordship was actively employed during the entire of the rebellion in Ireland, particularly at Vinegar Hill and in the town of Ennis-corthy, where he was again wounded in the thigh.

He subsequently proceeded to Minorca; and on advice being received from Lord Nelson relative to the precarious situation of the King of Naples, who had been forced to abandon his continental dominions and retire to Sicily, his Lordship was selected with the 89th and the 90th to proceed thither; and, although the King was surrounded by hosts of enemies, and the British troops had to encounter intrigue, disaffection, and revolutionary

principles, these regiments had the good fortune to be most materially useful in preserving that monarchy. Lord Blayney was afterwards sent to Malta, to assist Sir A. Ball in the siege and blockade of that Island, where his presence was materially useful. He afterwards went to Florence, Mantua, and Verona; and joined the Russians under Suwarrow, at Ausburg, from whence he returned to England, bringing the accounts of the operations in that quarter. Two months after he again embarked for the Mediterranean, and joined his regiment, which in the meantime was actively engaged in the reduction of Malta. His Lordship, then commanding a detachment of the Maltese corps and some flank companies, was the first who planted the British colours on the fort of Recusoli, five days before the entire capitulation of the island.

He next embarked on the expedition under Sir R. Abercrombie for Egypt, where he was actively engaged in every action during that campaign. The regiment being afterwards detached, together with the 90th, a few of the 11th light dragoons, and a corps of Albanese, had orders to occupy the right bank of the Nile, and to possess Rosetta, which was accordingly done. This corps had constant skirmishes with the enemy at Ilassong and some other places, in which they were always successful, though opposed to superior force. The army under the command of Sir D. Baird, arrived soon after from India; and these regiments, with others, were ordered to reinforce Lord Keith's fleet, then short of complement, and to go in pursuit of the French squadron under Admiral Gantheaume. Lord Blayney was embarked with part of the regiment on board the *Minotaur*. After passing some time at Malta, the news of the peace of Amiens arrived; and the army, with the exception of garrisons, was ordered home.

After a very short time the services of the regiment were again required, and his Lordship embarked at Cork to join the expedition under Lord Cathcart. A violent gale occasioned the loss of a great proportion of that army, among which were the head-quarter ship of the 89th, the entire of the staff, the band and drummers, with a fine grenadier company, &c. His Lordship, who lost the whole of his luggage, landed with the remainder of the regiment at Bremerlee, and joined Lord Cathcart's army, some Swedish troops, and a Russian force under Count Tolstou.

On the return of the British troops, Lord Blayney and the remains of the army were quartered in Kent, from

whence they joined the expedition under Gen. Whitelocke, to South America: at the conclusion of which they proceeded to the Cape of Good Hope. The regiment was soon after ordered into camp, and Gen. Grey appointed Lord Blayney to an extensive command, in which he gave great satisfaction. On the breaking up of the camp, his lordship embarked for Ceylon and the East Indies, and afterwards went to Rio Janeiro, where Sir Sydney Smith was commanding the fleet, and undertook the superintendence of the force, consisting of 4,000 Portuguese, with a detachment of seamen and marines from the fleet. Orders, however, arrived to stop the expedition, and Lord Blayney returned to Europe.

His lordship afterwards went to Gibraltar, and thence to Cadiz, where he continued some time during the siege. His services among the Spaniards were particularly useful, from his knowledge of the language, which enabled him, when among the Guerillas, to direct their operations with great effect. On his return from Cadiz to Gibraltar, he was sent on an expedition to furnish arms and ammunition to the Spaniards, and to take Malaga. His lordship attacked Fingeroles, when an action commenced which lasted twenty-two hours; and, the Spaniards giving way, a battery fell into the hands of the enemy, which was charged by Lord Blayney, with a detachment of the 2d Battalion 60th, and re-taken with the bayonet. His lordship's horse was killed under him at the battery; and, after having succeeded in another charge, he was taken prisoner, being far in advance and unsupported. Having remained for some time a prisoner in Spain, he went to Verdun, where he was soon after employed by the British Government in the distribution of money towards the support of our own prisoners of war, and assisting in relieving those of our allies, in a manner which did immortal honour to the British nation. His lordship obtained the rank of Major-General 25th July, 1810, and of Lieutenant-General 12th Aug. 1819. His lordship was distinguished by extreme good-nature, and was a very convivial companion.

On the Saturday preceding his death he was left at table in his usual rather delicate health by his agent, who dined with him, and was subsequently found alone by his servants, senseless, and lying on the floor with his leg entangled in his chair, in which it had probably caught in an attempt to rise from the table. He was carried to bed, as if it had been an ordinary accident, and no doctor was called in till next evening, when it was

found that the torpor he had evinced the preceding night was not abating, though he appeared occasionally in pain. The doctor, on examination, found that his thigh was broken very near the hip, and every attention was paid to his very dangerous state. He appeared to improve a little on Monday; the same night fell again into a state of insensibility, which terminated in dissolution.

He married, July 3, 1793, Lady Mabella Alexander, eldest daughter of James first Earl of Caledon, and sister to the present Earl; and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue one son and three daughters: 1. the Hon. Anne, married in 1818 to Capt. Charles Gordon, R.N.; 2. the Rt. Hon. Cadwallader-Davis now Lord Blayney, born in 1802, and late M.P. in the present Parliament for Monaghan-shire; 3. the Hon. Elizabeth-Harriet, who died in 1818; and 4. the Hon. Charlotte-Sophia, married in 1833 to Frederick Angerstein, esq.

REAR-ADM. SIR C. CUNNINGHAM.

Feb. 11. At Oak Lawn house, near Eye, Suffolk, aged 78, Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Cunningham, K.C.H.

This excellent officer was a native of Eye; and, having imbibed at an early age a taste for a maritime life, went as a boy into the merchant service and made several voyages to America. In 1773 he entered the Royal Navy as a midshipman in the *Eolus* 32, then a "crack frigate" under the command of Capt. Wm. Bennett. In 1776 he sailed for the West Indies, where he was removed to the *Bristol* 50, the flag ship of Sir P. Parker. In 1778, having distinguished himself in a sanguinary contest with a French privateer, when temporarily lent to the *Ostrich* 14, Mr. Cunningham was deemed worthy of promotion to the *Port Royal* sloop, as Acting Lieutenant; from which he was soon after removed in the same capacity to the *Hinchinbroke* 14, commanded by the gallant Nelson. In the beginning of 1780 Mr. Cunningham joined the *Pallas* 36, with which he served until its leaving Jamaica in the summer of 1782, when he removed to the *Ajax* 74, and in September was appointed to command the *Barrington* 12, in which he was employed in preventing the American salt-trade with the Bahamas, and in conjunction with Nelson in some operations against Turk's Island, which were shortly followed by the peace. The *Barrington* was paid off at Jamaica in 1782.

In 1788 Lieut. Cunningham joined the *Crown* 64, bearing the broad pendant of the Hon. W. Cornwallis; and, having served in the East Indies about two

years, he was made Commander into the Ariel sloop, and shortly after returned home.

On the breaking out of the revolutionary war, he was appointed to the Speedy 14, and dispatched to join the fleet in the Mediterranean; where he arrived in April 1793, and was actively employed in keeping up the communication between the fleet and the diplomatic agents on the station, in services which required both address and ability, especially one wherein he had to convey the celebrated Mons. Colonne on a political visit to Naples. On the 5th of Oct. in the same year, the Speedy accompanied the Bedford and Captain, 74s, into the harbour of Genoa, and seized the French frigate Modesté and two tartans of four guns each; and immediately after proceeded to the Gulf of Spezia, in order to take another frigate, the Imperieuse 38. This fine ship, on the approach of her enemies, was scuttled and abandoned by the crew; but, being weighed again, was purchased for the King, and Capt. Cunningham was posted into the prize, under the name of the Unité, there being an Imperieuse already in the service.

Early in 1794, Capt. C. exchanged ships with Capt. Walseley, of the Lowestoffe 32, in which he was employed in the reduction of Corsica. Here he again met his old friend Nelson; and acquitted himself so much to the satisfaction of Lord Hood, that he was charged with the public dispatches announcing the conquest of that island, and in which he was very handsomely mentioned. Capt. Cunningham afterwards commanded the Clyde, a fine 38-gun frigate, for six years, and distinguished himself as a smart and active cruiser. That the discipline and attachment he maintained among the crew was more than ordinary, was memorably displayed on the mutiny at the Nore, when he and Sir Harry Neale were the only Captains who could remain on board their ships, and the Clyde was the first which left the rebellious fleet and repaired to the royal station at Sheerness.

The Clyde shortly after took charge of a convoy for the Baltic; and on her return captured the Success privateer, and another named la Dorade, but which was wrecked the same day in a heavy gale. In 1798 the Clyde was placed in attendance on the King at Weymouth. In Jan. 1799, on resuming her duties on the Channel station, she captured l'Air, a schooner letter of marque, and le Bon Ordre, a fine privateer of 16 guns. On the 29th of Aug. following, Capt. Cunningham highly distinguished himself by his

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promptitude and courage in pursuing two frigates of the enemy, each of force little inferior to his own, without any scrupulous delay on account of being ignorant of their strength. This intrepid conduct was triumphantly rewarded; for one of them, la Sagesse of 24 guns, took refuge in the Gironne; and the other, la Vestale 36, was captured after a running fight of nearly half an hour. It is said that George the Third was at one of the theatres, when he was informed that the Clyde had chased two frigates, one of which she took, and drove the other into port, and that he was so delighted at the good success of a ship which had been recently attending upon him, that he immediately stood up in the box, and commanded the news to be communicated to the audience, when "Rule Britannia" was loudly called for from every part of the house, and performed with reiterated applause.

The Clyde afterwards joined Earl St. Vincent and the persevering Adm. Cornwallis. In the summer of 1800 she was employed in a close reconnoitre of the coasts of France and Spain, having on board Mr. Serres the marine painter (husband of the *101. ditant* Princess Olive) to sketch the various ports and headlands for the Admiralty; his drawings were executed with singular skill, and some of them bear witness to the activity of the Clyde in cutting out. In this year she took the Deux Amis, a Spanish privateer of 4 guns; two French schooners, la Rose and la Magicienne; el Belez, a fine Spanish packet pierced for 18 guns; and retook the Dick, an English Guineaman.

In the summer of 1801 Capt. Cunningham was selected to command a squadron of frigates and smaller vessels in Concale Bay, for the protection of Guernsey, Jersey, and Alderney. The extent of his station was from Havre de Grace to Bas Islet, a space of dangerous navigation, and a charge of the greatest anxiety. He discharged this duty with the marked approbation of the Admiralty, until the Treaty of Amiens; upon which the Clyde was paid off at the Great Nore, June 24, 1802.

On the recommencement of hostilities, our officer was commissioned to the Princess of Orange, of 74 guns, and appointed to command in the Texel. Being relieved by Sir Sidney Smith, he was removed, for a particular duty, to the Leopard a fourth-rate ship, and this was the termination of his career afloat; for, in Sept. 1803, on the Hon. John Rodney being removed from the Victualling Board to a lucrative post at Ceylon, his vacant seat was without any solicitation offered to Capt. Cunningham by Earl St. Vincent, who

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had had good opportunities of observing his merits. In 1806 he became Resident Commissioner of Deptford and Woolwich Dockyards; and he filled that arduous situation for a period of nearly seventeen years, with a spirit and activity which were manifest in all the various departments under his direction. In 1823, on the reduction of those establishments, the Commissioner was removed to Chatham Yard, from the superintendence of which he retired on the 4th of May 1829 with the rank of Rear-Admiral, having then almost incessantly served the public for fifty-four years. He was treated with the greatest consideration by the authorities; and on the 24th Oct. 1832, his Majesty conferred upon him the honour of knighthood, with the insignia of Commander of the Hanoverian order. The loss of his son (Charles-Proby, a promising youth who died while serving as a midshipman, Nov. 11, 1822, aged 20 years), was a severe blow to his connection with the Navy, and he latterly resided with his daughter in retirement.

Adm. Cunningham was a spare well-built man, with hard but good features; of an active disposition, firm principles, and correct conduct. In society his conversation was various and animated; his hospitality and kindness were remarkable, and his attachments warm and faithful. He was twice married; first to Miss Boycott, who like himself was a native of Eye; and secondly to a daughter of Commissioner Proby, one of the companions of Anson. This lady died suddenly at Chatham, in the same room where her father expired.

[This article has been abridged from a longer Memoir of Rear-Adm. Cunningham, which appeared in the United Service Journal for May.]

JOHN FULLER, Esq.

April 11. In Devonshire place, aged 77, John Fuller, Esq. of Rose Hill, Sussex, formerly M.P. for that county.

This gentleman was the son of John Rose Fuller, esq. He succeeded in estate his uncle Rose Fuller, esq. M.P. for Rye (ob. 1777) who was the younger son of Mr. Thomas Fuller, the purchaser of the estate, and builder of the house, of Rose Hill, by Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Rose, of Jamaica.

Mr. Fuller was first elected to Parliament for Southampton in Feb. 1780, and having been re-chosen at the general election of the same year, he sat for that town until the dissolution in 1784. He served the office of Sheriff of Sussex in 1797.

In 1801, on the elevation to the peerage of the Rt. Hon. T. Pelham (by the

title of Earl of Chichester), Mr. Fuller became a candidate for the representation of the county of Sussex, and was successful after an arduous contest with Col. Sergison, which lasted sixteen days, and cost him 20,000*l.* in addition to a subscription purse for 30,000*l.* made by the county. He was re-chosen in 1802, 1806, and 1807, and sat until the dissolution of 1812. He generally voted with Mr. Fox; and is said to have indignantly refused the offer of a peerage from Mr. Pitt, deeming it a trial of his integrity. It is related that he threw the Minister's letter into the fire, in the presence of a large party of friends, declaring "I was born Jack Fuller, and Jack Fuller I will die."

In 1810, during the inquiry on the Walcheren expedition, Mr. Fuller got embroiled in an insane contest with the supreme authority of the House of Commons. On the 22d of Feb. he was repeatedly called to order; but on the 27th no appeal from the Speaker or remonstrances from his friends, could restrain him within the bounds of propriety. The House was in consequence resumed from the Committee into which it had resolved itself, and Mr. Fuller was immediately voted into the custody of the Sergeant at Arms; when he violently rushed into the House, vehemently asserting that the Speaker, whom he designated as "the little insignificant fellow in the wig," was the servant of the House, and had no authority over the Members, who had converted him into their Master. He was at length carried off the field by the united efforts of four of the messengers of the House. He remained two days in custody; and was then discharged with a very severe reprimand from the Speaker, who threatened him with summary expulsion on a repetition of his offence. After this memorable scene, he was not returned to another Parliament.

Mr. Fuller was distinguished through life by much eccentricity; but it was mingled with a kind heart, that displayed itself in deeds of princely munificence. The favourite object of his liberality was the Royal Institution, where he first founded a Professorship of Electricity, in the year 1821, and subsequently, a few weeks before his death, a Professorship of Comparative Anatomy and Physiology. He also gave the Institution at the same time the sum of 3000*l.* to accumulate in the funds; making the sum total of his benefactions amount to 10,000*l.* On the 24th of March last the members were specially convened to thank him; and it was resolved that a subscription should be made for a Bust

of their munificent Patron, to be placed in a prominent situation in this Institution.

Mr. Fuller erected an observatory at his house of Rose Hill. About twenty years ago it was expected that he would promote the publication of a history of the three Eastern rapes of Sussex; for which it was supposed that the large collections of the Rev. Mr. Hayley, which were in his possession, would furnish very extensive materials.

Mr. Fuller has died extremely rich. The bulk of his fortune, consisting of estates in Sussex and in the island of Jamaica, are left to Augustus Elliot Fuller, esq. brother to Capt. Fuller, R.N. and a nephew of the deceased, as also of Lord Heathfield. The estates in London are left to Sir Peregrine Palmer Acland, Bart. another nephew. He has also left very numerous legacies. His remains were taken to the family vault at Brightling in Sussex for interment, attended out of London by twenty-four private carriages.

T. B. BRYDGES BARRETT, Esq.

June 1. On the French coast, near Boulogne, after a few days illness, aged nearly 45, Thomas Barrett Brydges Barrett, Esq. of Lee Priory, near Canterbury, late Captain and Lieut.-Colonel of H. M. regiment of Grenadier Guards.

He was born June 20, 1789, the eldest son of Sir Samuel Egerton Brydges, Bart. (who asserts the barony of Chandos of Sudeley as his right by the law of the land,) and Elizabeth, sole daughter and heiress of the Rev. Dejonas Byrche, by Elizabeth, only sister of the late Thomas Barrett, of Lee Priory, esq.

He succeeded to the estates and name of his maternal great-uncle Thomas Barrett, esq. in January 1803, when a minor at Harrow School. His great-grandfather was that Thomas Barrett, esq. (who is noticed in Nichols's Illustrations, vol. vi. p. 788, 790, and in Dibdin's Decameron, who has given his portrait), a great collector and virtuoso; and who was grandson of Sir Paul Barrett, Sergeant at Law, and Recorder of Canterbury, &c. &c. Col. Barrett was also great-great-great-grandson of the celebrated physician Sir George Ent, the pupil and biographer of William Harvey.

He entered the army as an Ensign in the grenadier guards in 1807. During his twenty years' service, he was engaged in some of the severest dangers and hardships of the Peninsula War, and was distinguished as a soldier for his bravery, his skill, his endurance of all privations and all fatigues. He was in the retreat

with Moore, which ended in the battle of Corunna; he was at Walcheren; he was at the siege of Bayonne, and various other engagements. He loved his profession, and understood it scientifically. He was, by the universal admission of all who knew him, one of the most benevolent, amiable, and virtuous of human characters. His probity, his self-denial, his generosity, his utter disregard of all worldly vanity and show; his resolute avoidance of all selfish luxuries; his devoted affection for his family; his kindness to every human being; were, by general admission, such as had no parallel. He had great talents, and was an excellent classical scholar. He was buried at Boulogne, on Tuesday June 3d.

The Barrett estate, being strictly entailed, goes to his next brother, John William Egerton Brydges, formerly a Lieutenant in the 14th dragoons, with which he served in the Peninsula, where in 1812, at the battle of Fuentes d'Honnoir, he received a *coup de soleil* from which his health has never recovered; though he rejoined his regiment, and was taken prisoner at New Orleans; but on his return was so ill as to be put on half-pay. Lee Priory will now therefore be let.

THOMAS EDWARDS, Esq.

May 26. At Southport, Thomas Edwards, Esq. formerly a considerable bookseller at Halifax, in Yorkshire.

He was the youngest son of Mr. William Edwards, a character of very great eminence in the same profession, and of no common estimation for the energies of his mind. His skill in collecting rare books, not less than his exquisite taste in rich and expensive bindings, will long be remembered in the annals of Bibliography. He died Jan. 10, 1808, aged 86. He brought up four sons to his own business; most of whom eventually retired from trade to enjoy the comforts of well-earned fortunes. In 1784 Mr. Edwards, sen. when 64 years of age, set up his eldest son James with a younger brother John, in business in Pall Mall, under the firm of Edwards and Sons. Mr. John Edwards died in early life, and the business was conducted for some years by Mr. James Edwards with great reputation. By success in trade, and particularly by the purchase of several whole libraries in Italy, and selling them by auction, (amongst others the far-famed Pinelli Library), in about 20 years, Mr. J. Edwards acquired a considerable fortune, and, retiring from trade, was succeeded by Mr. R. H. Evans, the celebrated book auctioneer. Mr. James Edwards died Jan. 2, 1816, at his seat at Harrow on

the Hill, to the great regret of his numerous friends. A memoir of him appeared in our Magazine for February 1816. He had previously disposed of his valuable Library: an account of which is in our volume for 1815, part 1, pp. 133, 254, 349. Among the rarities in it, was the celebrated Bedford Missal.

Mr. Richard Edwards, another brother, was sometime a bookseller in Bond Street; but retiring from Trade, obtained an appointment under Government in Minorca.

The late Mr. F. Edwards, after his father's death in 1808, continued as a bookseller at Halifax with high reputation, for many years, but he lately retired from business to Southport. He has left a widow and family to lament the loss of a most worthy man. He was buried on the 2d of June at Trinity Church, Halifax.

We have been disappointed of receiving authentic memoirs of the late Francis Douce, Esq. and Thomas Stothard, Esq. R.A. in time for our present Number; and from the pressure of other matter, are otherwise in arrears in this department, which we hope to repair by dedicating a larger space to our Obituary in the Magazine for August.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Jan. 6. In Curzon-st. aged 22, Charles Twisleton Alston, esq. of Corpus Christi coll. Camb., son of Sir Charles Alston.

April 1. Aged 24, Edward Henry, 2nd son of the Rev. Charles Baker, Rector of Tellisford, Somerset.

April 4. At Putney, aged 64, Wm. Jones, Esq., Marshal of the King's Bench.

April 6. At the house of her uncle Capt. Fane, R. N., Green Park-pl. aged 19, Charlotte-Anne, eldest dau. of Col. Hamilton.

April 10. In Grosvenor-sq. at the house of Sir Wm. Alexander, aged 38, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Seymour Thomas Bathurst, 3d son of Earl Bathurst. He served at the battle of Waterloo, and was lately Treasurer to the Government at Malta. He married in 1829 Miss Julia Harkey, by whom he has left a son born in 1832.

April 11. At Brentford, the wife of George Cooper, esq. surgeon, dau. of the late Dr. Nicholas, of Ealing, and of Brynderry, co. Monm.

April 21. At the residence of his father-in-law Mr. Poulton, in Cadogan-

pl., aged 34, Mr. Frederick Read, R.N., and K. T. S.

April 21. Thomas Myers, Esq. LL.D. of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and of Lee-terrace, Blackheath. He was the author of a Compendious System of Modern Geography, 1812; A Statistical Chart of Europe, 1813; Essay on improving the condition of the Poor, 1814.

May 8. In Regent-st., Louisa, widow of George Little, esq., of Pencraig-court, Heref., youngest dau. of the late Wm. Hornby, esq. of Portman-sq. and the Hook, Hants.

May 15. Aged 2 years and a half, the Rt. Hon. William Lord Cavendish, eldest son of the Earl of Burlington.

May 16. In Hans-pl. aged 37, Henry Rolleston, esq. a Senior Clerk at the Foreign Office.

May 17. At the residence of her father, Edward Robson, esq., Eliza, wife of the Rev. J. W. Daltry, Vicar of Madeley, Staffordshire.

Aged 46, Eliza, widow of Major-General Lemuel Warren, who died on the 29th of October last, (see his memoir in our vol. I. p. 226).

May 18. George Heald, esq. of Upper Harley-st. one of His Majesty's Counsel, and a Benchet of Gny's-inn; for several years an eminent counsel at the Chancery Bar.

At South Lambeth, the widow of Luke Hansard, of Great Turnstile, Lincoln's-inn fields, esq.

In Hanover-sq., aged 65, Robert Walpole, esq. 2nd son of the Hon. Richard Walpole (brother to Horatio the 1st Earl of Orford, of the creation of 1806.)

Drowned in the river Thames, from a boat, aged 19, the 2d son of Sir John Pringle, Bart. a Cadet of the Royal Military College, Woolwich.

At Stamford-hill, Elizabeth, wife of John Treacher, esq. in the 75th year of her age, and the 56th year of their marriage.

May 19. At Powis-pl. Anne Angelina, widow of Thomas Wilson Hetherington, esq. of Walthamstow.

May 31. At Walworth, aged 81, Mr. John Clarke, formerly of Banbury, where he was the founder of the first Sunday School, and the Old Charitable Society.

Lately. Of consumption, Mr. John Ductow, clown of Astley's theatre, and brother of Mr. Duerow, the celebrated equestrian. His body was conveyed to the burial ground of old Lambeth Church in a plumed hearse, drawn by four horses, and preceded by his two favorite ponies. Six mourning coaches followed.

In Upper Seymour-street, aged 80,

Nicholas Tuite Selby, esq., for more than 50 years a partner in the firm of Messrs. Wright and Co., bankers.

May 24. In New Cavendish-street, Juliana, the wife of Sir Charles Watson, Bart., of Wrating-park, Cambridgeshire. She was the second dau. of Sir Charles Copley, the first Bart. of Sprothorough, in Yorkshire, by Mary, daughter of Joan Francis Buller, esq.; and sister to Catherine Marchioness of Abercorn, and Anne Lady Manners. She was married to Sir Charles Watson in 1789; and has left a son and five daughters.

May 26. Aged 34, Lydia, wife of A. Weston, esq., of Highbury-park.

May 27. In Sackville-st., Parnel, wife of Wm. Reader, esq., of Baughurst House, Hants.

May 29. At Lambeth, aged 31, Mr. Thomas F. Clarke, late Editor of the *Gloucestershire Chronicle*.

May 30. At Upper North-place, Gray's Inn-road, Agnes, widow of G. Hornby, Esq.

Lately. Aged 4, Lady Charlotte Poulett, only dau. of Earl Poulett.

June 1. At Hackney, aged 50, Sarah, widow of the Rev. S. Neale.

June 2. At her house in Cadogan-pl. in her 85th year, Mr. Mary Ward, widow of the Rev. Richard Ward, M.A., whose decease is noticed in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. lxxv. ii. 501. She was daughter of the Rev. Samuel Nicoll, LL. D. Rector of St. James's, Westminster, and Master of the Temple.

June 8. In Privy Gardens, Catherine Gertrude, widow of the Hon. Fred. Robinson, uncle to the Earls of Morley, de Grey, and Ripon. She was the 2nd dau. of James Harris, esq. of Salisbury, and aunt to the present Earl of Malmesbury; was married in June, 1785; but had no children.

Aged 75, John Richards, esq., Secretary to the Sun Fire Office, in which establishment he had served 47 years.

June 10. By a carriage going over him, immediately upon falling from his horse, J. C. Powell, esq. eldest son of S. Powell, esq. of Upper Harley-st., and Brandlesome-hall, Lancashire.

June 11. In Great Ormond-st. Lieut.-Col. Charles Stonor.

June 16. Sarah, wife of the Rev. Dr. Sleath, High Master of St. Paul's School.

June 13. At the house of his maternal grandfather the Rev. James Tate, in Amen-corner, aged 8, James, second son of the Rev. Thomas Austin, of Haughton le Skerne, co. Durham, a scholar on the foundation of St. Paul's.

June 17. Drowned in the Serpentine,

Lieut. Sydney Parry. He was walking with Lieut. Brooke, a brother officer, along the west bank of the Serpentine-river, when they were observed to separate, the latter gentleman going round to the opposite side. Lieut. Parry then sprang into the river with his clothes on, and swam manfully into the middle of the stream, but then turned round, the wind and stream being unfavourable for him to proceed to the opposite bank. When about twenty yards from the bank, he became quite exhausted, and called out, "A boat, a boat, I cannot get in." He then sank, and never rose more. Verdict, Accidental Death.

BRICKS.—May 22. Aged 65, Abraham Kirkman, esq. of Blackwell Hall, formerly of Cannon-street, London, solicitor.

CAMBRIDGE.—Lately. At the manor-house, Little Shelford, aged 65, Stephen Piper, esq. late of Newmarket.

CORNWALL.—Jan. 3. At St. Ives, Augustus Stephens, esq. a Deputy-Lieut. of the county.

April 17. At Bossahan, near Helston, in his 45th year, Humphry Millett Grylls, esq.

DERBY.—May 21. At Newbold, near Chesterfield, in her 90th year, the widow of James Stovin, esq. of Whitgift-hall, in the county of York.

June 5. At Ashbourn, aged 67, John Beresford, esq.

DEVON.—March 26. At Plymouth, aged 80, E. Lloyd, esq. retired Surgeon R.N.

April 22. At Barnstaple, aged 61, Capt. G. Richardson, of the E. I. Co.'s Service.

May 22. At his residence, in Tiverton, aged 90, John Govett, esq. surgeon. He had lived to see the Corporation of the borough, to which he had belonged for a period of sixty-five years, undergo a complete change in its members four times.

June 8. At the vicarage, Sidbury, aged 12, Anne-Lucy, youngest dau. of the Rev. Henry Fellowes.

June 9. At the Royal Naval Hospital, Plymouth, P. Macieman, esq. M.D. surgeon R.N.

ESSEX.—May 17. Aged 75, Philip Simpson, esq. of Stisted (late of Halstead), Essex, being the third of the family who have died within six weeks.

June 7. Aged 61, Ann, wife of L. King, esq. of Wickham-hall, Essex.

June 9. At Bechampt St. Paul, aged 84, the widow of the Rev. Jeremy Pemberton, Vicar of that parish.

GLOUCESTER.—*April 5.* At Cheltenham, George Madegon, esq.

April 15. At Cheltenham, aged 82, Wm. Hall, esq. father of the Rev. John Hall, rector of St. Werburgh's, Bristol.

April 28. At Cheltenham, aged 39, Charlotte-Udny, widow of James Stewart, esq. formerly of the Bengal Medical Establishment.

May 2. At Woodchester-park, Seymour Moreton, youngest son of the Hon. Henry Moreton, M.P.

May 15. At the house of his son-in-law Hardwick Shute, esq. M.D. in Gloucester, aged 72, George Gregory, esq.

May 19. At Clifton, aged 42, Isabella, wife of W. J. Alexander, esq. of Caledon, Ireland.

May 25. At the Hotwells, Bristol, aged 25, Howell Williams Walters, esq. banker, of Swansea.

May 27. At Clifton, aged 10, Arthur John, only son of William Buckler Astley, esq. and nephew of Sir John Astley, Bart. M.P.

June 10. Aged 27, Anne-Shrapnel, youngest dau. of the Rev. T. T. Biddulph, minister of St. James's, Bristol.

HANTS.—*April 23.* Captain George Foster, son of Colonel Foster, commanding the Royal Artillery in Portsmouth garrison.

May 27. Aged 71, Capt. Charles Hewitt, R.N. of Winchester.

May 31. At Southampton, aged 78, the relict of the Hon. Col. Hamilton.

June 4. At Southampton, aged 66, Lady Bligh, relict of Rear-Adm. Bligh.

June 7. At Winchester, Lady Caroline Knollys, eldest sister of the late Earl of Banbury.

HEREFORD.—*April 5.* At Hereford, aged 38, Richard Bulmer, esq. Mayor.

Lately. Aged 34, Thomas Pearce, of Llangarren Court.

May 29. Ann, wife of Wm. George, esq. of Ailstone's-hill, near Hereford.

HERTS.—*May 7.* At Cheverells, in her 70th year, the Hon. Louisa Sneyd, widow of Walter Sneyd, esq. who died June 23, 1829 (see a memoir in the Gentleman's Magazine for that year). She was the elder sister of the present Lord Bagot, and the Bishop of Oxford, and daughter of William the first Lord, by the Hon. Louisa St. John, eldest daughter of John second Viscount St. John, and was married May 9, 1786.

KENT.—*April 7.* At Beckenham, aged 88, the widow of Col. Gordon, and aunt to Lord Poltimore. She was the second daughter of Sir Richard Warwick Bampfylde, the fourth baronet, by Jane, daughter

and heiress of Col. John Codrington, and was married Jan. 7, 1780.

April 12. At Tunbridge, in his 17th year, Peter-Perchard, son of Maj.-Gen. Le Mesurier.

LANCASTER.—*June 3.* At Belle Vale, Liverpool, aged 80, Hannah, widow of James Watt, Esq. of Warrington, eldest daughter of the late Alex. Chorley, esq. of Hanley Bank.

LINCOLN.—*May 21.* Aged 72, Mr. Alderman Newcombe, of Stamford, for 46 years one of the proprietors of the *Stamford Mercury*.

NOBOLK.—*May 12.* At Starston Rectory, aged 27, Captain E. C. Spencer, of the 69th regiment, younger son of the late Lieut.-General Spencer, of Beamley Grange, Yorkshire.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—*March 31.* At Stamford Baron, aged 83, Alice, widow of George Hepburn, esq. formerly a captain in the East India Service, and sister of the late Spelman Swaine, esq. of Levington, in the Isle of Ely.

NORTHUMBRIAND.—*May 3.* At Hartburn Vicarage, Susannah, second surviving daughter of the Rev. John Hodgson. She was born at High Heworth, co. Durham, Nov. 24, 1817.

OXON.—*May 26.* Aged 83, Mr. Jacob Bobart, of Denton, near Wheatley.

RUTLAND.—*April 24.* Aged 70, Michael Pierrepont, esq. of Ryhall, late Lieut.-Col. Commandant of the Rutland Militia. He has left 500*l.* to the Minister and Churchwardens of Ryhall, to be distributed yearly in coals, between Christmas and Lady-day; 500*l.* to the Stamford and Rutland Infirmary; and the next Michaelmas half-year's rent to all his tenantry, besides a reduction of 20 per cent. since last Lady-day; and liberal legacies and rewards to all his servants. He is succeeded in his estates by his nephew (son of the late Admiral Pierrepont), Henry Bennett Pierrepont, of Leywell near Brixton, Devonshire.

SHROPSHIRE.—*June 2.* Aged 83, the widow of the Rev. Reginald Heber, of Hodnet Hall, Shropshire, and mother of the late Bishop of Calcutta.

SOMERSET.—*April 10.* At Bishop's Hull, Elizabeth, wife of Wm. Jenkins, esq., mother of the lady of J. M. Becca, esq. of Henbury.

STAFFORD.—*May 9.* At West Bromwich, Anne, wife of the Rev. James Spry, A.M., brother to Dr. Spry of Bath.

WARWICK.—*Feb. 25.* At Leamington, Samuel Stephens, esq. of Tregenna Castle, Cornwall, and Baker-street, London. He was the second son of Samuel Ste-

phens, esq. of St. Ives, M.P. for that borough in 1751-4; was himself returned to Parliament for St. Ives in 1806 and 1807, and sat until 1812. He married the dau. of Capt. Wallis the circumnavigator.

WORCESTERSHIRE.—*May 28.* At Evesham, in his 62d year, John Thorp, esq. formerly of London.

YORK.—*April 6.* At York, Major H. Ellis, late 93d highlanders.

May 25. At Beverley, in her 83d year, Mary, wife of Wm. Harling, esq., after a union of fifty-seven years and seven months.

WALES.—*April 26.* At Wyessam, near Monmouth, aged 77, George Han-

bury Williams, esq. a retired Captain and brevet Major in the Army.

April 29. At Troedyraur, co. Cardigan, aged 66, Frances, wife of the Rev. Thomas Bowen, M.A.

SCOTLAND.—*April 3.* At Edinburgh, aged nearly 80, Lord Craigie, one of the senators of the College of Justice.

IRELAND.—*March 21.* At Dublin, aged 26, Lieut. R. Cogblan, 83d regt. son of Lieut.-Gen. Cogblan. He shot himself through the head with a pistol; verdict, "Temporary Insanity."

JERSEY.—*April 21.* At Jersey, aged 24, Phillis, wife of Lieut. Wm. Mansell, R.N. only dau. of Joseph Horsford, esq. of Weymouth.

BILL OF MORTALITY, May 21 to June 24, 1834.

Christened.		Buried.								
Males	1383	} 2781	Males	1030	} 2053	Between	2 and 5	196	50 and 60	160
Females	1398		Females	1023			5 and 10	118	60 and 70	191
				10 and 20	78		70 and 80	151		
				20 and 30	139		80 and 90	65		
				30 and 40	172		90 and 100	6		
Whereof have died stillborn and under two years old.....						584	40 and 50	193		

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, by which the Duty is regulated to June 25,

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
47 6	28 5	21 11	33 1	34 9	37 3

PRICE OF HOPS, per cwt. June 23,

Kent Bags.....4l. 10s. to 7l. 7s.	Farnham (seconds) 0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.
Sussex.....0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.	Kent Pockets.....6l. 0s. to 6l. 10s.
Essex.....0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.	Sussex.....5l. 10s. to 8l. 0s.
Farnham (fine)6l. 10s. to 12l. 12s.	Essex.....5l. 10s. to 8l. 18s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, June 24,

Smithfield, Hay, 3l. 10s. to 4l. 4s.—Straw, 1l. 12s. to 1l. 16s.—Clover, 4l. 10s. to 5l. 10s.

SMITHFIELD, June 23. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....2s. 0d. to 3s. 8d.	Lamb 3s. 10d. to 5s. 0d.
Mutton.....2s. 0d. to 3s. 10d.	Head of Cattle at Market, June 23:
Veal.....2s. 4d. to 4s. 0d.	Beasts 2,087
Pork.....3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.	Calves 250
	Sheep & Lambs 26,270
	Pigs 300

COAL MARKET, June 23,

Walls Ends, from 18s. 6d. to 19s. 9d. per ton. Other sorts from 16s. 0d. to 18s. 6d.

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 44s. 0d. Yellow Russia, 44s. 0d.

SOAP.—Yellow, 62s. Mottled, 70s. Curd, 72s.

CANDLES, 7s. per doz. Moulds, 8s. 6d.

PRICES OF SHARES.

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock and Share Brokers,
23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

Birmingham Canal, 233.—Ellesmere and Chester, 85.—Grand Junction, 255.—Kennet and Avon, 254.—Leeds and Liverpool, 510.—Regent's, 17.—Rocbdale, 120.—London Dock Stock, 55.—St. Katharine's, 66.—West India, 96.—Liverpool and Manchester Railway, 200.—Grand Junction Water Works, 594.—West Middlesex, 80.—Globe Insurance, 152.—Guardian, 33.—Hope, 64.—Chartered Gas Light, 524.—Imperial Gas, 50.—Phoenix Gas, 414.—Independent Gas, 46.—United General, 46.—Canada Land Company, 504.—Reversionary Interest, 130.

For Prices of all other Shares inquire as above.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From May 26, to June 25, 1894, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
May	°	°	°	in. pts.		Jan.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	53	62	45	30, 30	fair	11	50	60	48	29, 68	cldy. rain
27	56	67	49	, 22	fine	12	56	65	54	, 72	fair, do.
28	57	63	49	, 18	do.	13	62	65	59	, 76	cloudy, do.
29	48	65	55	, 10	do.	14	61	70	58	, 87	do. do. thdr.
30	57	65	54	, 10	fair, cloudy	15	66	71	59	, 85	do.
31	56	65	54	, 20	do. do.	16	61	67	56	, 61	do.
J.1.	64	75	56	, 28	fine	17	59	60	55	, 74	do. rain
2	71	77	63	, 18	do.	18	65	67	63	, 99	do.
3	68	76	57	, 00	cldy. show.	19	66	75	57	30, 05	do. fair
4	65	68	57	29, 80	do. do.	20	65	77	67	, 06	do.
5	61	63	50	, 70	do.	21	78	82	67	29, 64	fair, rain
6	56	65	54	30, 04	do.	22	67	74	58	, 90	cloudy
7	56	65	53	, 06	do. fair	23	63	74	56	30, 20	fair
8	61	71	56	29, 81	do. do.	24	66	70	60	, 26	do.
9	66	75	57	, 70	do. do.	25	62	73	65	, 30	do. cloudy
10	64	67	54	, 60	do. rain						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From May 26, to June 26, 1894, both inclusive.

May & June.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Cent. 1818.	3½ per Cent. Reduced.	New 2½ per Cent.	4 per Cent. 1826.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	New South Sea Stock.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
26	216		91 7/8		98 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2					49 50 pm.
29	216 1/4	91	92 1/2		98 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	17 1/2		28 pm.		50 51 pm.
30	216 1/4	91 1/2	92 1/2		98 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	17 1/2		30 28 pm.	103 1/2	49 51 pm.
31	216 1/4	91 1/2	92 1/2		98 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	17 1/2		28 30 pm.		50 51 pm.
2	216 1/4	91 1/2	92 1/2		98 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	17 1/2	207 1/2	28 pm.		50 51 pm.
3	216 1/4	91 1/2	92 1/2		98 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	17 1/2	267 1/2	30 28 pm.	103 1/2	50 51 pm.
4	216 1/4	91 1/2	92 1/2		98 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	17 1/2	26 1/2	30 pm.		50 51 pm.
5	216 1/4	91 1/2	92 1/2		98 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	17 1/2	208	30 28 pm.		50 51 pm.
6	216 1/4	91 1/2	92 1/2		98 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	17 1/2		28 30 pm.		51 52 pm.
7	216 1/4	91 1/2	92 1/2		98 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	17 1/2		30 28 pm.		51 52 pm.
9	216 1/4	91 1/2	92 1/2		98 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	17 1/2		28 pm.		51 52 pm.
10	217 1/4	91 1/2	92 1/2		98 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	17 1/2		30 28 pm.		51 52 pm.
11	217 1/4	91 1/2	92 1/2		98 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	17 1/2		28 30 pm.		51 52 pm.
12	216 1/4	91 1/2	92 1/2		98 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	17 1/2		28 30 pm.		53 pm.
13	216 1/4	91 1/2	92 1/2		98 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	17 1/2		28 30 pm.		53 54 pm.
14	—	91 1/2	92 1/2		98 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	17 1/2		28 26 pm.		53 52 pm.
16	217 1/4	91 1/2	92 1/2		98 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	17 1/2		26 28 pm.		52 53 pm.
17	—	91 1/2	92 1/2		98 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	17 1/2		28 26 pm.		52 53 pm.
18	—	91 1/2	92 1/2		98 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	17 1/2		28 30 pm.		52 53 pm.
19	216 1/4	91 1/2	92 1/2		98 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	17 1/2		26 28 pm.		52 54 pm.
20	216 1/4	91 1/2	92 1/2		98 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	17 1/2		27 25 pm.		51 52 pm.
21	216 1/4	91 1/2	92 1/2		98 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	17 1/2		24 pm.		52 50 pm.
23	—	91 1/2	92 1/2		98 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	17 1/2		25 22 pm.		49 50 pm.
24	—	91 1/2	92 1/2		98 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	17 1/2		24 20 pm.		49 48 pm.
25	216 1/4	91 1/2	92 1/2		98 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	17 1/2				48 49 pm.
26	215 1/4	91 1/2	92 1/2		98 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	17 1/2		21 23 pm.		48 50 pm.

Old South Sea Annuities, May, 27, 69½.—June 16, 69½.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock Broker, 1, Bank Buildings, Cornhill,

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HOUSE OF COMMONS PALACE,

WESTMINSTER.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE. AUGUST 1834.

By, SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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Embellished with Views of the NEW LIBRARY of LAMBETH PALACE;
and SOUTHWICK CHURCH, near BRIGHTON.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

We have received more than one inquiry respecting the non-progress of the "SCOPE AND GROSVENOR ROLL." We now insert the remarks of "A Subscriber," which we trust will elicit some satisfactory reply:—Mr. URBAN, A Subscription, as you may remember, was entered into by a body of individuals some years ago, for the purpose of printing the celebrated Scope and Grosvenor Roll. The Subscribers have paid their money (five guineas), and have, long since, received two very handsome volumes, containing much curious matter, and which, they are ready to admit, are worth in the market double the sum subscribed for the whole work. But, whether this is the case or not, the Subscribers ought to be informed *when* (or it may be *whether*), the last volume—the last quarter of a pound of flesh mentioned in their bond—is to be forthcoming. Patience pushed beyond a certain point is a vice rather than a virtue. Permit me therefore to inquire where the hitch is?—what screw is loose?—If our workmen have struck, let us find others. If our funds are exhausted, let us replenish them; but at any rate let us *know* what has been—*is*—and *is* to be—done, as the patience of the Subscribers is nearly exhausted."

In reply to J. P., July number, page 2, MAGNUS WHITEGRAVE communicates the following information respecting the Rev. Dr. John Hildrop: "The first notice that I have is the presentation of John Hildrop, gent., 14th Sept. 1703, by Thomas, Earl of Ailesbury, to the Mastership of the Royal Free Grammar School at Marlborough, vacant by the death of John Watton, gent. Mr. William Stone was appointed to the said Mastership, 4th Dec. 1733, by Charles, Lord Bruce, on the resignation of Mr. John Hildrop. Mr. Hildrop held the Rectory of Maulden, co. Beds, his resignation of which is dated 23d March 1734. The institution of John Hildrop, A.M., to the Rectory of Wath, near Ripon, on the presentation of Charles Lord Bruce, took place 13th April, 1734; and he was succeeded there, on his death in 1756, by Cuthbert Allanson, A.B. Dr. Hildrop was the author of the following publications: 1. An Essay for the better Regulation and Improvement of Free Thinking. In a Letter to a Friend; 1739. 2. The Contempt of the Clergy considered. In a Letter to a Friend; 1739. 3. An Essay on Honour, 1741. 4. A Commentary on the Second Psalm, 1742. 5. Thoughts upon the Brute Creation, Examination of Father Bougeant's

Philosophical Amusement, &c. In Two Letters to a Lady, 1742. 6. A Letter to a Member of Parliament, containing a Proposal for bringing in a Bill to revise, amend, or repeal certain obsolete Statutes, commonly called the Ten Commandments, 1745, which in a short time ran through six editions. The registers of the parish of St. Mary, Marlborough, furnish the dates of Mr. Hildrop's children; but the books are very defective at that period, and may not contain all his issue; at least the Katherine baptized 1792, and the Katherine buried 1756, aged thirty-one, could not have been the same person, unless an error may have crept into one or other of the memorials:—

"Katherine, daughter of Mr. John Hildrop, baptized July 11, 1773."

"William, son of Mr. John Hildrop, bapt. Jan. 22, 1724."

"Susan, daughter of Mr. John Hildrop, baptized July 27, 1726."

On a stone in the chancel of Wath church is an inscription to the memory of Katherine, wife of Mr. Francis Bacon of York, apothecary, and daughter of the Rev. Dr. John Hildrop, Rector of Wath, who died 18th Jan. 1756, aged 31. There is no memorial to Dr. Hildrop.

VICARIUS makes the following inquiry: In the Valor Ecclesiasticus of 26 Hen. 8. as printed by order of the King in 1517, my vicarage is returned thus: "Magr. A.B. Vicarius ejusdem ecc'lie hiet in decimis p'dial'ibus, viz. garbaru' et feni et unius molendini, vicarie sue p'dict' cu'ibus annis p'tinen' 104. 4s. 6d." "In libro suo comput' Paschat' p'ricatarum decimarum co'ibus annis, 20s." "In minoribus decimis, viz. porcoru', anseru', canapu', lini, cere, et mellis, ac aliorum consimiliu' co'ibus annis, 36s." I should be much obliged to any of your readers if they could inform me what these "Privy Tithes" were, and what I am to understand by the expression. My parishioners pay me small sums for Privy Tithes, as they call them, but neither they nor I profess to know what they are. I am inclined to think that "Privy Tithes" is only another and a local expression for Vicarial Tithes; but I want confirmation on this point. No law-book that I am acquainted with mentions them. Hence it appears to be only a local expression, of limited extent. As far as my knowledge goes, I can only find it made use of occasionally in the counties of Worcester and Gloucester.

In page 183 of our present number, line 37, *for lives read lines*; line 39, *for power read poem*.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

ITALY, WITH SKETCHES OF SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

BY THE AUTHOR OF Vathek. 2 vols. Bentley.

MORE than half a century* has elapsed (a half century that has enclosed in its womb a millenium of events) since the then youthful Author of these fascinating volumes, wearied and disgusted with the barbaric forms of his Transalpine regions—high in hopes, and ardent in imagination, commanded the treasures of the Western World which he possessed, to waft him to the delicious shores and sunny climes of Italy. There, stretched in the viny grottoes of Sorrento, and reposing amid the citron blossoms of Naples, he might realize the gorgeous pictures with which he had so long pampered his ardent imagination, and forgetting the ‘*fumum strepitumque*’ of the northern Rome, “its sea-coal and stock-fish,” which he had left; hasten to that more favoured one, which Nature has blessed with all the charms of climate and scenery, and Art has enriched with the costliest treasures of her enchanting empire. An enthusiasm more fervent, or more genuine, we can hardly conceive; Mr. Beckford seems to have read, talked, thought, and dreamt of Italy, till it became impossible to remain separated from it; a sort of strong instinctive impulse at length carried him there; such as wings the swallow and the stork, from the autumnal gusts of the north, to happier elements and milder climes. We believe that the title of the present work, when it originally appeared, was a “Day-dream in Italy:” and it was one truly characteristic of it. It is a dream of enthusiasm—a visionary pilgrimage. The book itself is like Mr. Rogers’s Italy, in prose—not less elegant, less poetic, or less replete with the finest imagery, and thought, and fancy. The strong characteristic of Mr. Beckford’s mind is here unfolded to us—the uncontrollable tendency of his genius—he seems to have early sur-

* It appears that Vathek was first printed in 1784; our French edition is that of Lausanne, 1787. The Preface attached to the French Vathek is entirely different from that which precedes the English, and as it is short is worth giving:—“L’ouvrage que nous presentons au Public a été composé en François par M. Beckford. L’indiscretion d’un homme de lettres, à qui le manuscrit avoit été confié, il y a trois ans, en a fait connoître la traduction Anglaise avant la publication de l’original. Le traducteur a même pris sur lui d’avancer dans sa preface que Vathek étoit traduit de l’Arabe. L’auteur s’inscrit en faux contre cette assertion, et s’engage à ne point en imposer au Public d’autres ouvrages de ce genre qu’il se propose de faire connoître; il les puisera dans la collection précieuse de manuscrits Orientaux laissés par feu M. Wortley Montague, et dont les originaux se trouvent à Londres chez M. Palmer, regisseur du Duc de Bedford.” Was this *Man of Letters* the late Dr. Samuel Henley, the author of the notes on Vathek, and afterwards Principal of Hertford College? There is an occasional difference between the French and English version of this work, and a few passages have been veiled in the latter. The French seems written after the manner of the Arabian Nights, as a tale recited to the Monarch of the East.—As “Mais, Sire, votre Majesté me permettra sans doute de laisser la calife à dîner dans sa nouvelle passion, et de suivre,” &c. This is lost in the English. Some remarks on this work were printed by the Rev. Stephen Weston, in Gent. Mag. vol. lvii. p. 55, and answered by Dr. Henley, p. 120.

rendered himself up to the contemplation, the love of the beautiful, the voluptuous, the magnificent, and the ideal :—to have permitted his active and brilliant fancy to revel amid the splendours and glories of the most romantic creations—skies for ever cloudless, and amid scenery for ever flowery and fragrant. All the pomp of Asiatic magnificence and beauty was ever before him. He lived in the glory of the Caliphs—his heart was at Bagdad, or Cairo, or Damascus—every slumber must have carried him to Delhi or Astrachan. He would have made a most superb vizier, or would have sat with dignity even on the throne of Iran itself—he was born to revel amidst furs, and diamonds, and shawls, and sables, and silks—to live on pilaus, and sweetmeats, and sherbet—to have his palace on the banks of the Tigris, and to have erected his pavilions in the Valley of Delight—to have talked of talismans and genii, and to have counted the treasures of the pre-Adamite Sultans—to have listened to epic poems on the wars between the Dives and Afrits, or to have sung to the lute the loves of Megnoun and Leileh—he was not made to wear hats, or broad cloth, or shoes, or to sit by coal fires ; and certainly he seems constituted to form the *worst English country gentleman* that possibly can be conceived ; he can have no more knowledge of the duties of a Justice Sessions or Assize Meeting, than the Reis Effendi himself. To realize these dreams and fictions of the fancy, seems to have been the main purport of Mr. Beckford's life ; for this he commanded his fairy palace to glitter amid the orange-groves, and palms, and aloes of Cintra—for this he crowned the Wiltshire hills with his rich monastic turrets—for this, in later days, he has placed his airy coronet on the turreted brow of the city of Bladud—for this he collected in his romance of *Vathek* every gorgeous accumulation of luxury and pleasure ; and lived in idea among them, since a too cruel fate had forbidden him, even with the boundless prodigality of his wealth, to equal the magnificence of the son of Motassem. The cruel Paræ only gave a pale unsubstantial phantom to his grasp, when he stretched out his arms to embrace the young Nouronihar ; and instead of seeing his imperial tower blazing like a meteor in the midnight sky, alas ! he only beheld it ignobly mouldering in the dust and dirt of its fall.*

Vathek is a creation of genius that would immortalize its Author at any time, and under any taste. It combines the real character of oriental description, with all the graces that wit and elegance can bestow. It is so faithful to the customs and usages of the East, that Haroun Al Raschid himself would have supposed it to have been invented at Bagdad for the amusement of his Harem. Voltaire might have envied the brilliant wit and sportive fancy of its varied scenes, while there is in parts a depth of passion, and an intensity and truth of feeling, which the Lord of Ferney never could feel or could describe. Though some of the scenes are too passionate and voluptuous not to be pregnant with danger, and though there is a licentious vein of mockery and derision in other parts, yet the termination of the tale, with the awful moral which dignifies its conclusion,

* Mr. Beckford published, when very young, a little work called "*Biographical Memoirs of Extraordinary Painters*," &c. which has been through three editions. The Quarterly Review says that it is but little known. We have, however, been acquainted with it for many years, and have found our literary friends generally conversant with it. The same Review considers it as written to deride the Dutch and Flemish School of Painting ; we always considered it as a satire on some of our *English Painters*, not very difficult to recognize under the feigned names. It was reviewed in the Monthly Review, vol. lxiii. 1780, p. 469.

and which is drawn in colours so true and so tremendous, is one that has never been surpassed in effect, by the finest creations of poetry.

————— "The nice search
I made to know Heaven's secret justice, is
Revenge'd;—hold earth! I weep into the sea,
And sigh to augment the winds!"

But we must now hasten to the volumes before us.—Why they have been so long secluded from the anxious gaze of the public, the Author has not thought proper to inform us; for fifty years, with the exception of a most limited impression for a few presents, these charming pages have been enshrined in one of the ebony cabinets of Fonthill; while every now and then, some brilliant crystal or jewel has been selected from them by an amateur author who had been privileged to see them, to adorn his own less attractive pages. Mr. Beckford alleges this as one of the causes that has wrung his slow consent to their publication; and he must also feel that he incurs no risk of failure in venturing at length on the sea of public opinion, as the seal of approbation, from the select few, had already been so fully bestowed. The readers of these volumes of Travels, fortunately for them, will not meet with the researches of an antiquary or a scholar, or a statist, or a naturalist. Mr. Beckford neither measured buildings nor broke fossils, nor dried plants, nor described cameos, nor quoted Cluver, nor misquoted Muratori; but his book is the outpouring of the exuberant spirits, the youthful hopes, the ardent aspirations of a man of knowledge and genius. Wordsworth or Byron, if they had written these volumes, would have written them in verse; Mr. Beckford happens to have preferred prose; but such prose as would be more difficult to rival, than most of the poetry that has challenged the admiration of the modern world. Considered as *Letters*, they stand in the foremost rank of that very difficult species of composition; they are not so brilliant and conversational in their manner as Walpole's, but they have not his affectation and the minauderie of his clique; they certainly cannot rank so high as Gray's, for the most finished and chastened wit, or the most classical eloquence; but they are just in thought, unaffected in style, picturesque in description, forcible in narrative, happy in their touches of humour, glowing with genius, and having all the characteristics which mark the man of poetic feeling and of taste, the poetic enthusiast united to the refined and finished gentleman.

When Mr. Beckford left England, it was for the purpose of finding himself in Italy; but unfortunately for him, these two countries not only do not join, but are separated from each other by some very wealthy and respectable nations of no very poetical character and no very picturesque scenery. We shall see by a short extract in what mood, and manner, our Traveller passed through these intermediate stages of his progress.

"When at Ostend," he says, "my dreams anticipated the classic scenes of Italy, the proposed term of the excursion. Next morning, I arose refreshed with those agreeable impressions; no ideas, but such as Nemi or Albano suggested, haunted me while travelling to Ghent. I neither heard the coarse dialect which was talking around me, nor noticed the formal avenues or marshy country which we passed. When

we stopped to change horses, I closed my eyes upon the dull prospect, and was transported immediately to those Grecian solitudes which Theocritus so enchantingly describes. To one so far gone in the poetic lore of ancient days, Ghent is not the most likely place to recall his attention, and I know nothing more about it, than that it is a large, ill-paved, plethoric, pompous-looking city, with a decent proportion of chapels and con-

vents, monuments, brazen gates, and gilded marbles. In the great church were several pictures by Rubens, so striking, so masterly, as to hold me broad awake, though I must own there

are moments when I could certainly fall asleep in a Flemish cathedral, for the mere chance of beholding in vision the temple of Olympian Jupiter."

This poetic feeling much assists our imaginative traveller, in his forced pilgrimage through a land whose only temples are certainly not dedicated to Jupiter or Apollo. The view from the flat rush-bound sands of Scheveling—"the vessels of different sizes, their sails purpled by the sun, and their path of innumerable brilliants in the waves," remind him of the fortunate islands of the West; and a glass-case of dried butterflies—"leads him another dance, when he thinks of their native hills and beloved flowers, on the summits of Haynang and Nan-hoa." He quits this cabinet "for a dinner at Sir Joseph Yorke's, with all nations and languages; among the company being two honourable boobies and their governors, all from Ireland. The youngest, after plying me with a succession of innocent questions, wished to be informed where I proposed spending the Carnival. 'At Tunis,' was the answer. The questioner, not in the least surprised, then asked who was to sing there? To which I replied, 'Farinelli.' This settled the business to our mutual satisfaction." This is as neatly said as if it had come from Strawberry Hill. We shall give one more extract before our author leaves Holland:

"If frogs were not excluded from the magistrature of this country, (and I cannot but think it a little hard that they are) one should not wonder at this choice (i.e. hanging their pleasure-houses over their noxious pools). Such burgomasters might erect their pavilions in such situations; but after all, I am not greatly surprised at the fishiness of their site, since very slight authority would persuade me there was a

period when Holland was all water, and the ancestors of the present inhabitants fish. A certain *oysterishness* of eye, and flabbiness of complexion, are almost proof sufficient of their aquatic descent; and pray tell me for what purpose are such galligaskins as the Dutch burthen themselves with contrived, but to tuck up a flouncing tail, and thus cloak the deformity of a dolphin-like termination."

As the charms of the landscape, and the picturesque and sublime scenery of nature, her moonlight skies, and mountain chasms, and sounding torrents, are avowedly our Author's main delight, and indeed the objects that have chiefly moved him to leave his native shores, it was not probable that he would pass through the valleys of the Rhine—*Arctoo spumantem vortice Rhenum*, without some note of admiration, or without imparting to his friend the impressions its *two-horned visage* had made upon his mind:

"Let those (he writes) who delight in picturesque beauty, repair to the borders of the Rhine, and follow the road from Bonn to Coblenz. In some places it is suspended like a cornice above the waters; in others it winds behind lofty steep and broken declivities, shaded by woods, and clothed with an endless variety of plants and flowers. Several green paths lead amongst this vegetation to the summits of the rocks, which often serve as the foundation of abbeys and castles, lofty roofs and spires, rising above the tops of the mountains, and impress passengers with an idea of grandeur, that might possibly be approached, but not reached. Just before we came to Andernach, an antiquated town, with strange Morisco-

looking towers, I spied a raft at least 300 feet in length, on which ten or twelve cottages were erected: the women sat spinning at their doors, whilst their children played amongst the water-lilies, that bloomed in abundance on the edge of the stream. A smoke arising from one of these aquatic habitations partially obscured the mountains beyond, and added not a little to their effect. Altogether, the scene was so novel and amusing, that I sat half an hour contemplating it from an eminence, under the shade of some leafy walnuts; and should like extremely to build a moveable village, people it with my friends, and so go floating about from island to island, and from one woody coast of the Rhine to another. Would

you dialike such a party? I am much deceived, or you would be the first to explore the shady promontories beneath which we should be wafted along. * * *

After supper, I walked on a smooth lawn by the river, to observe the moon journeying through a world of silver clouds, that lay dispersed over the face of the heavens. It was a mild, genial evening. Every mountain cast its broad shadow on the surface of the stream; lights twinkled afar off on the surface of the hills; they burnt in silence. All were asleep, except a female figure in white, with glow-worms shining in her hair. She kept moving disconsolately about. Sometimes I heard her sigh; and, if apparitions sigh, this must have been an apparition.

"The pure air of the morning invited me abroad at an early hour; hiring a skiff, I rowed about a mile down the stream, and landed on a sloping meadow, level with the waters, and newly mown. Heaps of hay still lay dispersed under the copses, which hemmed in on every side this little

sequestered paradise. What a spot for a tent! I could encamp here for months, and never be tired. Not a day would pass by without discovering some untrodden pasture, some unsuspected vale, where I might remain among woods and precipices lost and forgotten. I would give you and two or three more the clue of my labyrinth; nobody else should be conscious even of its entrance. Full of such agreeable dreams, I rambled about the meads, scarcely aware which way I was going. Sometimes a spangled fly led me astray, and oftener my own strange fancies; between both, I was painfully bewildered, and should never have found my boat again, had not an old Genoese naturalist, who was collecting fossils on the cliffs, directed me to it. When I got home, it was growing late, and I now began to perceive that I had taken no refreshment except the perfume of the hay, and a few wood-strawberries—airy diet, you will observe, for one not yet received into the realms of Giustinian."

The description of Augsburg and Munich is lit off in a few clever and comprehensive sentences; which tell us more than a whole ream of ordinary travels. The women are in the very dresses in which Holbein painted them, and the gentlemen "as smart, as bags, swords, and pretty clothes could make them, looking exactly like the fine people one sees represented on Dresden porcelain." But the gentlemen and the ladies of Bavaria, and the peasants flocking to Munich fair, to eat sugared tarts and homed gingerbread, Mr. Beckford leaves behind him, as the wheels of his impatient chariot roll towards the mountains of the Tyrol. His descriptions of such scenery, with their not uncommon accompaniments, are too happy and well selected to be omitted.

"As we were surveying this prospect, a thick cloud, fraught with thunder, obscured the horizon, while flashes of lightning startled our horses, whose snorts and stamping resounded through the woods. The impending tempest gave additional gloom to the firs, and we travelled several miles almost in total darkness; one moment the clouds began to fleet, and a faint gleam promised serener intervals, but the next was all blackness and terror. Presently a deluge of rain poured down upon the valley, and in a short time the torrents beginning to swell, raged with such violence as to be forded with difficulty. Twilight drew on just as we had passed the most terrible; then ascending a mountain, whose pines and birches rustled with the storm, we saw a little lake below; a deep azure haze veiled its eastern shore, and lowering vapours concealed the cliffs to the south; but over its western extremities hung a few transparent clouds. The rays of a struggling sunset streamed on the surface of the waters, tinging the

brow of a green promontory with tender pink * * * * * When got beyond the last chapel, I began to hear the roar of a cascade in a thick wood of beech and chestnut, that clothes the steep of a wide fissure in the rocks. My ear soon guided me to its entrance, which was marked by a shed encompassed with rocky fragments, and almost concealed by bushes of rhododendron in full red bloom; amongst these I struggled, till reaching a goat track, it conducted me, on the brink of the foaming waters, to the very depths of the cliff, whence issues a stream which, dashing impetuously down, strikes against a ledge of rocks, and sprinkles the impending thicket with dews. Big drops hung on every spray, and glittered in the leaves partially gilt with the rays of the declining sun, whose mellow hues softened the rugged summits, and diffused a repose, a divine calm, over this deep retirement, which inclined me to imagine it the extremity of the earth—the portal of some other region of existence,—some happy

world, beyond the dark groves of pine, the caves, and awful mountains, where the river takes its source! Impressed with this romantic idea, I hung eagerly over the gulf, and fancied I could distinguish a voice bubbling up with the waters,—then looked into the abyss, and strained my eyes to penetrate the gloom, but all was dark and unfathomable as futurity. Awakening from my reverie, I felt the damps of the water chill my forehead, and ran shivering out of the vale to avoid them. A warmer atmosphere than had reigned in the meads I had wandered across before, tempted me to remain a good while longer collecting *dianthianthi*, streaked with beautifully varied colours, and a species of white thyme, scented like myrrh. While I was thus employed, a

confused murmur struck my ear, and on turning towards a cliff, backed by the woods from whence the sound seemed to proceed, forth issued a herd of goats, hundreds after hundreds, skipping down the steep; then followed two shepherd boys, gambolling together as they drove the creatures along; soon after the dog made his appearance, hunting a stray heifer, which brought up the rear. I followed them with my eyes till lost in the windings of the valley, and heard the tinkling of their bells die gradually away. Now the last blush of crimson left the summit of *Sinas*, inferior mountains being long since cast in deep blue shade. The village was already hushed when I regained it, and in a few moments I followed its example."

This description we think sweetly touched, and part of it breathes the very soul—almost the very words, of *Vathek* itself. Mr. Beckford flies along with ever increasing velocity, crying out with the sorceress of old—"Why tarry the wheels of my chariot?" as the azure of the skies, and the brightness of the sunshine, spoke to him of Italy. He left behind him the pine woods of the Tyrol, the tomb of Maximilian, the bronze statues of the Tyrolese counts, and the castle of Embras; and gazing from the heights of Schonberg, the mountain of beauty, he at once descended into the garden of nature, into the Elysium for which he had pined—the land of fragrance and flowers, of light and melody. In sober prose, he arrived at Bolsano; and surely Italy never opened her arms to receive a stranger more able to estimate her treasures, more inclined to admire her supereminent beauty, or, we may add, more richly endowed with the power of feeling and describing them.

Mr. Beckford's Views of Venice have never been equalled except by Canaletti. The long blue lagoons, the islands surmounted with pines, and studded with fig-trees, the white silvery-looking convents; the crowd of boats, barges, and gondolas that sweep along the fairy scene; the music issuing from the Rialto, and swelling down gallery, and terrace, and portico; the gondoliers answering each other in the distance with soft and plaintive tones; the illuminated palaces, and tapers gleaming through the awnings—and then the freshness, the beauty of the morning scene; the Grand Canal covered with fruits and vegetables, and loads of grapes, and peaches, and melons; and noble Venetians just come from their casinos, met to refresh themselves with fruit, before they retired to sleep for the day. But we must close the account of Venice with a passage, which all must remember, as it appears reflected with fresh lustre in the mirror of Mr. Rogers' beautiful poem:—

"I had not much time to contemplate the beautiful effect of the waters—the emerald and purple hues which glistened along their surface. Our prow struck foaming against the walls of the Carthusian garden, before I recollected where I was, or could look attentively around me. Permission being obtained, I entered this cool retirement, and putting aside with my hands the boughs of figs and

pomegranates, got under an ancient bay tree on the summit of a little knoll, near which several tall pines lift themselves up to the breezes. I listened to the conversation they held with a wind just blown from Greece, and charged, as well as I could understand their airy language, with many affectionate remembrances from their relatives on Mount Ida."

So farewell to the Place of St. Mark, in whose princely area Petrarch beheld a tournament, which he describes; farewell to that enchanted square which the Senate hung with awnings, and covered with the richest carpets of the East, and sat to receive Henry the Third, hastening to his more splendid and more secure throne, and to put the lilies of France on his brow; and we must bid farewell to the architectural elegance of Sansovino, and the colossal sculpture of the Scala dei Giganti; and we sympathize with the melancholy of the Author, whom one of the Sbirri awoke from his transporting dream by closing the gates of the Ducal Palace on him one hour—one brief inestimable hour—too soon. "For the twilight," says the voice of the Charmer, "enlarged every portico, lengthened every colonnade, and increased the dimensions of the whole just as imagination desired. This faculty would have had full scope had I but remained one hour longer. The moon would then have gleamed on the gigantic forms of Mars and Neptune, and discovered the statues of ancient heroes emerging from the gloom of their niches."

From these moonlight dreams and poetical associations, the Traveller was awakened by finding himself in the Great Square, just lighted up, and all Venice assembling on its glittering pavement. The nobles were in their casinos, drinking coffee and playing triez; Turkish and Armenian, and Slavonic, and Greek, were muttered in every corner. Here was a circle of Armenian priests and jewellers; there were assembled the pliant Greek and smooth Dalmatian: here was just landed a Russian prince, with his dwarfs and his governors; and there was a grave Venetian magistrate stealing with his goddess under his arm, and skulking away through blind alleys and winding passages, unknown even to his family, where he could carry on his intrigues in inaccessible retreats, and in haunts unsuspected and undiscernible. Now the romantic and inquisitive Author of *Vathek* was in his element,—here rose in reality the *Palace of the Five Senses*; not, indeed, on the hill of the *Pied Horses*, but in the city of the immortal *Four*,—here was everything of fair, and beautiful, and divine that his fancy had so long anticipated, and so often created; and how long he would have lingered here, or how he would have escaped the thousand perils that surrounded him, masked in their false and delusive beauty, we dare not think; but, fortunately for him, Madame de Rosenberg arrived, whisked him away with her, and set him down to coffee and the card table, where we will leave him till three in the morning, hearing the sound so delightful to Venetian ears—Uno, due, tre, quatre, cinque, faute, cavallo, re,—till the apartment echoed with no other syllables, and the guests participated in no other interests.

(To be concluded in our next.)

MEMOIRS OF ICHTHYOSAURI AND PLESIOSAURI.

By THOMAS HAWKINS, Esq., F.G.S.

THE announcement of any oryctological work must necessarily create deep interest and anxiety in the mind of every naturalist and philosopher; to pry into the mysteries of departed ages, and the wonders of the past and future conditions of our globe, is the instinctive and gratifying exercise of the human mind. Indeed, under the guidance of sound judgment, and becoming humility, it expands alike the knowledge and faculties of man, as well as becomes the handmaid of virtue, liberality, and piety. But more especially will that interest and inquisitiveness be enhanced,

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when the subject involves the debris contained in the substrata of our own country, and the remains shrouded by the rocks from whence we derive the supplies requisite for the sumptuous erection and ornament of our private as well as public edifices. The contemplation of the Ichthyoi and Plesiosauri even afford us an additional charm; they are peculiarly British—pre-eminently under our own protection, and bear an undoubted claim upon our national zeal and liberality. That great prodigy of natural science, the illustrious Cuvier, has himself awarded the palm to our countrymen for their labours in this department; and the undeviating candour of the Baron has left on immortal record, that it is to the zeal of our virtuosi that the discovery, description, and classification of these reptiles is to be ascribed. The discovery of the Ichthyosaurus appertains to Sir Everard Home, and its name to Koenig; and although Sir Everard halted for a time between two opinions, and would fain have designated them *protosauri*, still the researches of our amateurs soon furnished materials for the firm establishment of the early nomenclature. The Plesiosaurus is the fondling of Mr. Conybeare, and to which he has assigned the most seductive of all Homeric epithets, *Dolichodeirus*. Other names might be adduced to swell out our catalogue, as Buckland, Mantell, Lyell, &c.; but their exertions and talents are too well known and appreciated to need an enumeration in advocating our pretensions to the Saurian conquest. Yet even by the co-operation of these distinguished geologists, the extraordinary sauri were known only by isolated detached fragments, and very imperfect specimens: sufficient had been collected to determine the species, though not to point out with undeviating certainty the varieties of their race. Our knowledge of them was abundantly ample to screen the Altorf vertebrae from Schuechzer's theory of anthropolites, but not to indicate them as the spoils of the *Chiroparamakostinus* or the *Hextarsostinus* specifically. This difficulty has at length been surmounted by the indefatigable and disinterested Hawkins; and no small degree of honest pride may we modestly foster, since the researches and assiduity of a fellow-citizen have effected such an advance in science by an immense sacrifice of time, of comfort, and of wealth. More particularly we rejoice that the paddles and hinder extremities, which were either totally absent, or exceedingly mutilated in all former specimens, are in the plates before us in most excellent order, and in the highest state of preservation, so much so, that they have furnished the means of assigning a peculiar and characteristic feature to each animal. This is a step further in our acquisitions than we could well hope to attain, and its importance may be estimated by the result to which our author was led, to compose a new name for each variety; so that the ancient Ichthyosaurus platyodon of Cuvier is now introduced as the *I. Chirostrongulostinus*, the *I. Communis* as *I. Chiropolyostinus*, the *I. tenuirostris* as *I. Chirostrongulostinus*, and the *I. Intermedius* as the *I. Chiroparamakostinus*. We dislike exceedingly to quarrel with names, but these strongly remind us of the unmouthable words of the "*Memoria Technica*." The Plesiosaurs have undergone a similar metempsychosis, and we opine on a more satisfactory and uniform plan than the former; but whether the vertebrae can be better distinguished now by their paddle names, than formerly by their snout appellations, must be left for more practical geologists to decide. Perfect specimens were wanted, and the meed of praise is due to Mr. Hawkins for his zeal and perseverance in obviating the deficiency. The paramount necessity of possessing such entire remains may be deduced the visionary ideas which have been propagated concerning, and the

egregious errors incident to calculating from, such as are mutilated and imperfect; witness the *carnivorous megalonyx*, the Veronese *Ichthyolites*, &c. We have the instance of Conybeare's having originally drawn the *Plesiosaurus*—his *dolichodcirus*—with a short neck; and even to the present day, Dr. Buckland's *Megalosaurus* is contracted by one into thirty feet long, expanded by a second to fifty-five feet, and a third, like a boy tugging at his India-rubber, stretches the same animal to seventy feet, or upwards should occasion require it, and his book gain a more speedy sale by the wonderful tale. All these special pleaders, of course, proceed upon some fancied analogy; but speculation is an injury to true science, and tends to the discredit of their actual determinations.

The subject of the volume before us is intended to disseminate the knowledge of the immensely valuable and interesting specimens of *Ichthyosauri* and *Plesiosauri* now in the cabinet of the author, and which have justly elicited from the oryctologists of our times the most unbounded applause, as well as furnished the best foundations upon which the superstructure of this branch of the science may ultimately be reared. Some parts of the production are decidedly singular and humorous, attributable no doubt to Shakspearcan dreams of youth, and too great a desire to soften down the asperities of science, and render his work acceptable to the general reader. He has, however, volunteered to supply the place of Hiram in bequeathing his stone and gold; and although he may have failed as a "*Sampson*" to consummate the edifice, yet we hope some *Solomon* may soon arise to erect it a temple to the Lord. We feel constrained to repress every playful sentiment, when we view the magnificence of the plates, and the sumptuous liberality of Mr. H.'s "*Lares*," in preparing them for the public service. They are the most beautifully executed delineations we have ever beheld in any geological work, and alike do credit to the projector's enthusiasm, and O'Neill's lithographic skill. They rival the head of the *Cheiropolyostinus* itself, which is valued in the mind of its kind master at a "*necklace of Oriental pearls*!" The descriptions of the Lyme and Street stratifications are minute, useful, and interesting; and the anatomical analysis of the wonderful oviparous reptiles is scientific, and, we presume, accurate. This division of the work would most indubitably have proved of infinite service to M. Gaillardeau in classing his anomalous Luneville discovery in a strata coeval, to mention the least point of analogy, with the blue lias of Lyme.

In a second edition we should recommend a revision of the Orthography of the new Nomenclature, the classification of the Scarborough "*Guliah*," and plates of the four omitted *Plesiosauri*.

In the mean time we urge Mr. Hawkins to prosecute his researches with unabated vigour and accustomed liberality. He has every inducement to incite him, for already his collection appears to be, *sui generis*, unrivalled, occupying more than four thousand superficial feet, and is in weight above twenty tons. As we love soaring imagery and extraordinary schesis, we will mount a Pterodactyle, that *rara avis in terris*, and take an airing whilst cogitating on the pristine world of Hawkins, who, in spite of all Cuvier's hypothetic theory of Asia and New Holland becoming sportive, still persists in a planet ante-human:

"Ichthyosauri and Plesiosauri filled up the measure of their years long 'ere Eden was planted, and the dominion of the man, made of the red earth, acknowledged over the fish of the sea, fowl of the air, and

cattle, and over all the earth, and upon every creeping thing.

"There was the pre-Adamite—the just emerged from chaos—planet, through periods known only to God Almighty.

Theirs an *elirich* world aninhabitate, sunless and moonless, and scared in the angry light of *supernal fire* (Query, candle light!); theirs a fierce *anark* thing scorched to a horrible shadow; and they were the horrible chimeras—inexplicable and wonderful incarnations of the myriad generations of the after times, which denuded that dreadful earth alone. The sometime terran, sometimes oceanic (be it

remembered our nag is the former), Pterodactyles—those more than vampire monsters, which had solitary occupation of the wastes of sand, when black night fell down upon them, were so after thought: they followed at the *heels* of the former, and when they did come to scarce solitude at the sound of wing and the fish of the sea, 'twas the herding together of furies that hunted in a leash.'

We are rather inclined to doubt that the Pterodactyle followed at the heels, or succeeded the Saurians, since the Manheim specimen was derived from the grey rocks at Aichstedt, which, like the *lias*, we presume to be of the Jurassic strata.

HISTORY OF WINES.

(Concluded from p. 11.)

IN the *arrondissement* of Lyons, the most noted wine is the *Cote Rôtie*. It is grown near *Ampuis*, and is esteemed one of the finest wines in France. The quantity produced is very small; it is remarkable for the excellence of its colour, clearness, strength, and perfume; having the sweet odour of the violet, and is much improved by a voyage. The best white wine is that of Condrieu, grown at St. Colombe. It is very delicious, and eagerly bought up by the merchants. The wine is made from the plant called *vignier*. We must leave the wines of the Isere, of Grenoble, Vaucluse, and Avignon, none of which are of the first quality; though those made where the Grenache and Alicante grape predominate, are remarkable for their bouquet and flavour. The wines of Narbonne are hot and high coloured, and are all used in the distillery; but the wines of Lemoix are, by some, preferred to Bourdeaux and Burgundy. Montpellier produces the wine called St. George d'Orgues. This is exported to Italy, and is called one of the wines de Cargaison. The Muscadine wines of this department are divided into two qualities—the first comprehend the Frontignan, and the Lunel—these are luscious and sweet. The quantity grown is small. *Muscatel*,* grown at Beziers, ranks next. In this part of France the vines are planted among the olives, and the wine is little esteemed; but they are exported to places in the Mediterranean. The *Roussillon* is grown in the department of the *Pyrenées Orientales*, near Perpignan and Ceret; it is a wine highly esteemed in Spain and in the North. The Malvasia and Macabeo wines are made by one or two persons only, and seldom exposed to sale. The Muscadines keep a long time. A French gentleman had in his cellar some that was made the year of the treaty between France and Spain, 1659: it was quite sound. The wines of Poix, in the Lower Pyrenées, are good, great attention is paid to them. The vintages at Gurançon are sometimes prolonged to November, or even December. But we must hasten on to the vineyards of Gascony, and the banks of the Garonne. The extent of vineyard ground in the department of the Gironde, is no less than 137,002 hectares; their total productions 2,205,1076 hectalitres, valued at no less a sum than 49,177,454 francs. Of these nearly two millions of hectalitres are exported; but it is also computed that one-third

* The Muscadine grapes are laid at the foot of the tree after they are gathered, which is after the dew is evaporated, till they are dried and shrivelled, and then they are trodden and pressed. Some let the fruit dry on the stem.

more is exported from Bourdeaux than is grown in that province. This is drawn by the merchants from Spain, and from other departments in France, to mingle with the juice of their own grape, and adapt it to the foreign markets.

The inferior and secondary wines of Bordeaux are so little known to Englishmen, and so few ever come to this country under their own names, that it seems hardly worth while entering into any detail concerning them. We shall therefore pass over the wines of Blaise, and of the Palus of Dordogne, and the canton of Bourg,* and the hill wines, which are divided into 'vins fins,' and 'vins de côtes;' the common wines are bottled in a year or two after vintage, the superior not for five or six, or even twelve years. The wines gain in price every year, for five years after being bottled, 50 francs per ton, and the best sorts more. The prime St. Emilian, Cenon, and Barbe Blanche, at twelve years old, sell for three francs and a half the bottle. The wines of the Palus are degenerated, but are much improved by age and a sea voyage; they are what the French call a little *mous*, and rough, and should be kept seven or eight years in the wood. The district of the Graves is so called from its *gravelly* soil, it lies on the left bank of the Garonne, and produces a very delicate wine. Generally speaking, they are superior to the wines of Medoc in strength, but inferior in raciness and bouquet. The Chateau Haut Brion, is one of the finest, the flavour resembles burning sealing-wax. The bouquet savours of the violet and raspberry. The south district of Bourdelais is the Medoc, the most important of all for its extent and the quality of its produce. The Medoc district is an immense triangular plain, divided on the side of the Garonne by small hills, which produce the best wine. The soil is light and sandy, and covered with small oval flints. A sea voyage (fatal to some of the finest wines in France), improves the produce of the Gironde; but there is a defect in the wines of Medoc, which is, that they tend to decomposition in sixteen or seventeen years. The wines from the Commune of Ludon are great favourites with the Dutch, who like high colour, raciness, and aromatic taste, and they are free from tartness. Canteuac, the fifth commune (for we overpass those of inferior quality), is remarkable for the excellence of its vintage, which rivals the best in Medoc. The vines of Margaux are the most esteemed in the whole tract. The soil is very flinty: here the famous *Chateau Margaux* is grown: about eighty tons of the first growth are made, and twenty of the second: the wine of the first quality is seldom found genuine in England, and comes metamorphosed out of the London merchant's cellar. It is strong without being heady, has a rich colour, and a soft bouquet, and it is said to possess one admirable quality—it leaves the mouth cool. Chateau Margaux, Chateau Latour, and Chateau Lafitte, all sell in England at about the same price. The wines are classed by the brokers, who decide to which class the wine of each grower shall belong. The St. Julien which is the eighteenth commune, produces a wine inferior to the Margaux, with a peculiar bouquet, that distinguishes it from any other. In the nineteenth commune, that of St. Lambert, is made the famous wine of *Chateau Latour*. It is distinguished from the Chateau Lafitte by superior body and consistence; but it should be kept a year longer in the wood than the Lafitte. The vine grows on a

* The vine plants most cultivated in Bourg, are the merlot, petite chassane noire, carminet, mancin, teinturier, verdot, bochet, and others. The merlot, carbinet, verdot, balourat; massoulet grapes, make the Graves Wines which are grown on five different sites.

sand and gravel. It is all purchased for England. About eighty tons are made, it is not so fine as *Lafitte*. In the Commune of *Pouillac* is grown the incomparable *Chateau Lafitte*: of this about one hundred tons are made, all consumed in England. It is lighter than the *Latour*. The wine next in quality is the *Branne-Mouton*, of which the produce is above one hundred tuns. The mean product of the red *Medoc* wines is 37,660 tuns: the first class sells for about 2300 francs the tun. In the *fifth* year the prices are double the *first*.

The finest wines are never sent to England in a pure state. The English palate is very vitiated; and since the detestable *Methuen Treaty* has lost all its delicacy and taste. Consequently, strong red *Hermitage*, and *Roussillon*, and *Beni Carlos* from Spain, and pure alcohol, are poured in to the extent of twenty-four per cent, destroying all the delicacy of the flavour, and injuring the salutary quality of the wine. Adulteration to serious extent exists in the cellars of *Bordeaux*. Inferior wines are mixed with the best, and false stamps are put on the bottles.

The wines in *Medoc* and *Grave* are planted three feet from each other each way; and the stem is allowed to attain a foot in height. To the stakes are joined horizontal laths, and the branches are extended on them. The plough is used between the rows three or four times in the year. The best white wines are all grown in the *Graves*; they are divided into dry and luscious. The *Sauterne*, *Pontac*, *Barsac*, *Preignac*, and *Carbonieux* are the finest. The price augments with age, so that these wines will sell at even 4000 francs the tun. In the Commune of *Ordonnac*, is a small vineyard of only eight hectares in extent, belonging to the ancient Abbey of *Ile*, the produce of which has a fine odour of roses, and sells high. The white wine vines are planted in *joalles*, in rows six feet and a half from another range. The wine called *Claret*, is a mixture of different sorts—of *Beni Carlos* and *Bordeaux*—*Languedoc* wine and *Bordeaux*—*Hermitage*, *Alicant*, *Roussillon* and *Bordeaux*, and always spirit of wine in addition, for John Bull likes to make his *Claret* as much like *Port* as possible. In fine seasons the *Haut-brion*, *Branne Mouton*, *La Rose*, *Rozan*, and other wines, approach closely to those of the first quality, and are often exported as such. The wines of *Bergerac* are much drunk in Holland.

The wines of *Calors*, though good, are so little known here that it is useless to enlarge on them. The *Moselle* wines are now chiefly German; as that department of the *Rhine* has been taken from France. On the *Meuse*, some wines of the first class are produced from the *Pineau noir*. In the department of the *Meurthe*, (part of old *Lorraine*), the quantity of juice given out of the vine, is enormous. The Curate of *Achain* declares that he has often obtained two hundred hectolitres per hectare! The red wines of *Anjou* are very good, though not known abroad, and the white excellent. In *Berri*, a good white wine is grown, called *Moustille*, like *Chablis*. The wines of *Corrèze* (*Bas Limousin*) are good and keep well. Near *Tours*, wine of a common class is grown: that of *joué* is the best. The department of the *Jura* produces tolerable wines, that are exported to *Switzerland*, *Russia*, and *Germany*. We remember enjoying some excellent wine at *Poligny*, and find it to be in great repute. The wines of the *Landes*, which are on vast plains of sand bordering the gulf of *Gascony*, are inferior; the vines are buried up by the encroachments of the sand, have to be transplanted every ten years. The *Bourbonnais* and *Ais* produce inferior wines. At *Moulins* they make a species called

via fou, or mad wine. The vine district of the Seine, is large in extent, and the produce great, but the quality inferior. It produces 1849,718 hectolitres. In the 15th century, Mantes was noted for its wine, as among the best in France: it resembled Bourdeaux: but when the vineyard of the Celestins was grubbed up, the wines fell in repute—*so much for France*.

We must be very brief indeed in our remarks on the vineyards of Italy and Spain. The latter country would equal the growth of France with equal cultivation, for the soil and climate are both most favourable. We have little from Spain but the hot Sherries, and the luscious Malaga, but it produces the finest red wines. The Val de Peñas or Valley of Stones grown in La Mancha, is excellent; the vineyard is on the estate of the Duke of St. Carlos; it sells only for 3*l.* 10*s.* per pipe. Mr. Inglis thinks that an English merchant going with wine staves to La Mancha, just before the vintage, might secure some of the finest wines on earth, suitable to the English taste. From Valencia the *Beni Carlos* is exported to mix with Claret and Port. At Alicante fine 'Vino Tinto,' red sweet wine, is grown; it comes from the *tintilla* plant. Here from the extreme heat and driness of the climate, extensive reservoirs are made, and the vines are irrigated. Murcia produces chiefly vins de liqueur. Andalusia is the province where the wines esteemed by foreigners are made. The Tinto di Rota is a good red wine—they flavour their wine here with fruit; the one in which cherries are mixed, is called *Guindre*; they also put roasted pears into wine, hence the saying,

El vino de las peras
Dalo a quien bien quieras.
Give the wine of pears
To him, who your love bears.

The Malaga Xeres approaches the real sherries in excellence: the Americans trade much with this city; they have given as much as 200*l.* for a cask of old Malaga Sherry. Of Sherry from Xeres, about 40,000 pipes was made in 1829, about 18,000 butts were shipped, varying from 15*l.* to 65*l.* the butt. *Brown Sherries are made by boiling*, the different shades of colour are all produced by mixture of *boiled wine*, and therefore the pale are the most pure. A butt of pale Sherry is reduced by boiling to a fifth part, by which time it has acquired its deep rich brown colour. The boiled wine is made from a cheap grape, and is used chiefly for the *English markets*! with the addition of some *Cape wine*, and other cheap ingredients. Sherry sells in England from 58*l.* to more than 100*l.* the butt.

Paxarete is made at an ancient monastery near Xeres. The red Tinto di Rota (Tent) is made at a vineyard five leagues from Cadiz, of a grape that is said to be coloured *all through*. The Spanish wines are now encroaching much on the Portuguese, and are expected to rival the finest produce of France. Vidonia is a Teneriffe wine: it is a corruption of *Verdona*, a green wine of good body exported to the West Indies, and greatly improves by age in warm climates. The Canaries send us about 1,000 tons of wine yearly; they are inferior to the growth of Madeira. In Ashley's Collection of Early Voyages, is one by a person named *Nicols*; he lived eight years in the Canaries; he says the Island of Teneriffe produces three sorts of wine, Canary, Malvasia, and Verdonna, which may all go under the denomination of 'Sack.' The term of Sack, therefore, was applied neither to sweet nor dry wines exclusively, but to Canary, Xeres, or Malaga. In old Spanish Dictionaries, Sack is given—"Vino de Canaries;" hence it was Canary Sack, Xeres Sack, or Malaga Sack.—This for the Shakspeare Commentators.

We have no time to stop on the banks of old father Rhine,* or take a long glass of his Johannisberg, or his Rudesheim, or his not less illustrious Hochheim; † but just swallowing a small half pint of Augensheimer with our excellent friend Professor Wytebach of Treves, "sweeter than Virgin's milk," (lieb frauen milch) we pass on, happy that we need not stint ourselves in quantity, as *gout is unknown on the banks of the Rhine*, and *Vinum Mosellanum, est in omni tempore sanum*," and so we may take our Asinanhäuser or Gruenhäuser as we like. We pass over Switzerland, just sipping a glass of the Chiavenun of the Grisons, and the la Marque of Martigny; and the 'Wine of Blood' which Basle boasts, made on the field where, in the time of Louis XI, 1,600 Switzers met 30,000 French, and fell at length only of fatigue. And lo! we find ourselves in the Land of Song—

—O'er the Alps we fly
Fir'd with ideas of fair Italy.

The best wines are in the kingdom of Naples. The *Lacryma Christi*, as its name imports, was a vin de Liqueur, sweet, rich, and of exquisite flavour. What is usually imported or drank now, is of very inferior quality, the best is grown at Galitta. Vino Greco is of a fine colour, and rich perfume, grown near Vesuvius. In the Roman States, the Albino is good: and the Monte Frascone, grown near the Lago Bolsena, called from a well known story, 'Est Est.' Orviêto produces fine Muscadines. If we believe the proverb, Vicenza was once noted for its grape.—"The wine of Vicenza, the bread of Padua, the tripe of Treviso, and the courtzans of Venice"—were formerly said to be the best of their kind. They now seem all gone, except the tripe; the wine has become acid, the bread sour, and the Venetian ladies a little musty. Thank God! the tripe still holds good. Tuscany is the country of the vine (the peasants' oath is 'Corpo di Bacro!') and the management of the vineyards is more attended to than elsewhere. The red wine of *Chianti* is drank by all English travellers; the Aleatico is a rich red Muscadine. The *Monte Pulciano* has killed an immense number of the clergy; and though a Vino Santo, should be avoided by all who desire to attain a fat bishopric. Red Florence wine used to be commonly imported into England in better days. See our old plays and journals; now not a cask comes, nothing but that infernal beverage denominated 'Port.' Asti affords a delicious effervescing wine. The Marsala of Sicily is a good wine, until brandied for us: and there are numerous vintages, very good, but totally unknown, scattered over that delightful country. But 'revenons à nos moutons!' let us come to Portugal at last. The varieties of grapes in Italy are endless; the *Mammolo* at Florence; the *Canajouat*,

* The vineyards on the Rhine are very ancient: by some writers their introduction is attributed to the Emperor Probus about the year 280. At Coblenz the soil first becomes well adapted to the vine. We will give the quality of soil on which Bacchus loves to build his bowers. Decomposed granite and quartz is highly favourable with basalt. Marl mingled with pebbles—dolerite—variegated sandstone in decomposition. Small marl and schistous marl, yields a fertile soil for the vine. The Germans are the only people who dress their vines with *strong manures*.

† The true Hochheim, once the property of General Kellerman, was grown only on eight acres, each acre producing 4,000 plants; the produce is about twelve casks, worth 150*l.* each. The Moselle, with a Frontignan flavour, common in the tables in London, is of the vintage of Brauneberg. These wines are *less acid* than Sauterne, Barsac, or the Graves, and are *not brandied*. The age to which the weak Rhine wines keep, as compared to all others, is unaccountable; they are possessed of 'inextinguishable vitality, and set all rivalry at defiance.

a black variety; the *Moscatello* from *Mosca* a fly, from the ancient *Apiana* wines; the *Barbarossa* or red beard; the *Malvagia*, from Greece. The *Chianti* comes from the *vite bassa*, or creeping vine.

The Government of England, believing in the doctrine of the circulation of the blood, and being deeply sensible about a century since of the humidity of our climate, the coldness of our seasons, and the dejection of our spirits, with great humanity and consideration, thought it would be to the advantage of the community to swallow ever and anon, certain portions of *liquid fire*, to exhilarate their spirits, assist their digestion, and improve their patriotism. Hence the blessed Methuen treaty; which effectually prevented us ever drinking *Port Wine*; but substituted a synonymous substance more suited to our health and dispositions, formed of fig brandy, logwood shavings, mouldy cyder, elderberries, sal tartar, gum dragon, sloes, cud-bear, catechu, and alum—a pleasing variety being sometimes procured by oak bark, burnt corn, Brazil wood, privet, beetroot, turisole, and acetate of lead. From these salutary substances the health and strength which Englishmen enjoy over people of other nations is to be attributed; and this is the great cause of their attachment to their native country, and to a Government so anxious to provide for the health of its subjects. 'Il buon vino fa buon sangue.' As none of our readers probably ever tasted Port, we will inform them, on the authority of Mr. Cyrus Redding, what it is—"Dining a few years ago with a diplomatic character belonging to Portugal, I drank *Port Wine* for the first time, and a better wine I never believe to have tasted. It was a wine called "*Vinhos Separados*;" not an export wine. It was not what the French call of the first class. It wanted the delicacy of the highest wines of France, but it was every thing that could be desired—stomachic, mellow, of good strength and colour. It had been brought over from Lisbon out of the wine sent there to be consumed by the better classes in the country. It had not been treated with elderberries to deepen its colour, not mingled with Beni Carlos in the English market. No bad Portuguese brandy had so far changed the nature of the wine, that its parent soil would have deemed it an abortion."—The increase of importation is extraordinary.

			Tuns.
Wines imported from 1700 to 1710			81,293
1800	1810		222,022

In 1756 a monopoly of the wine country was given to a Company, with a charter obtained through the Marquess of Pombal, whose wines they took in return; and this Company very gratefully created such a wine as the world never saw before, especially when improved by their brethren the merchants in London; so that a vast quantity more is sold, than *Oporto* has ever been able to export. Five-eighths of the wine brought to England, is so bad, and is such a medley of ill-flavoured heterogeneous substances, bad Portuguese brandy, and other matters, that any person may increase one pipe to three by the addition of unexciseable articles, without any fresh injury to the appearance of the wine. Brandy or alcohol never mixes perfectly with wine. Hence we drink, not brandy and water, for that would be bearable, but brandy and wine, a liquor that would have made 'Thor' himself drunk, and occasioned many violent head aches in the celestial Halls of Odin. The brandy destroys all distinction between first and second growths. The Company discovered that one class of wine alone was beneficial to them; they therefore levelled the superior growths, and amalgamated the white wine manufacture into the common hutch-potch or

bruising tub. From the Land's End to Caithness, says Mr. Redding, it is mortifying to discover that nothing is to be met with but a coarse brandied product, which in any other region but this, would be *flung into the still*. In some years, 27,000 tuns of Port wine have been imported into England, and in them, 162,000 gallons of *liquid fire* have been inserted, for the Portuguese brandy is execrable. Between 1750 and 1755, a pipe of the best Oporto wine could be bought for 2*l.* 16*s.* so low had these wines fallen. In 1767 to 1810 during the war, was the Company's triumph; in 1801 the importation reached 28,669 tuns. For then we fought and drank, and drank and fought,

"Fought all our battles o'er again,
And thrice we routed all our foes, and thrice we slew the slain."

In 1831 it fell to 11,639, and we hope it will soon descend to zero. The best Port wine of the High Douro, is produced at Pezo da Regua, and resembles Côte Rotie. Bucellas is a delicate wine grown near Lisbon; and is spoiled by being *brandied*. In every way this destructive monopoly acted, not only by the wines being spoiled, but by infamously enhancing them in price. We have said, a pipe in 1750 could be bought for 2*l.* 16*s.*; *now*, with the quality as bad as careless fermentation and brandy can make it, it sells for 40 to 45*l.* sterling; thus the English, who are as generous in disposition, as noble in principle, and refined in taste, have a penchant, not only for *bad*, but (good creatures!) for *dear* wine; and the Portuguese merchants, assisted by their brethren here, are kind enough to indulge them in their taste. Our word 'vile' no longer includes *cheapness* in its meaning. The Madeira grape is probably the Malvasia grape of Candia. Wine was exported from the island before 1460: the soil is a red and yellow tufa, mingled with clay and volcanic cinders. The varieties of the grape are Malvasia, Pergola, Tinta Bastardo, Muscatel, Vidogna, *Cercill* or *Esganuacao*, &c.; the vines are planted in front of the houses, and conducted on trellis work; sometimes trained up chestnut trees. Wine is made at an elevation of 2000 feet; the Cercial or Sercial, is a variety of the hock grape, it is the last that ripens, only 45 pipes of it are grown. The *Tinto* is a fine wine resembling Burgundy. There is only one vineyard of Malaisey, which the Jesuits hold. The whole produce of the island is about 25,000 pipes, of which 3000 are of fine quality; and about 5000 come to England. Sending Madeira to the East Indies is found to be an useless expense; a perfect decomposition of the saccharine principle must be produced by heat and motion. This must not be done too suddenly, a year is the least period to effect the process. In Madeira, they plunge bottles well corked into dung fermenting, and in a few months the maturity of a voyage is attained. A pipe of Madeira has been attached to the beam of a steam engine, in the engine house, where the temperature is high, and the motion continued, and in a year it could not be known from the choicest East India. Madeira has not yet been drunk too old; it perfects itself by age. No adulteration takes place in that of the first growth; but almonds and various additions are used to bring up the inferior growth to the standard of the first.

We wish we had room to dilate on the choice of cellarage, on the bottling, corking, and preservation of wine; to give directions on the proper age in which it should be drunk, or to discourse on its mellowing, like a fine painting of Titian, under the gentle smile of Time:—but all this we leave to other and happier amateurs of the grape. We cannot however elude without once more impressing on our readers the extensive and mous practice of adulteration, the disgrace of England, which calls a

the interference of government. Why should not *bad* wine be censurable, as well as *bad fish*, or *bad meat*, or *bad flour*, or ladies of *bad reputation*? Why should not *branded* wine be *branded*? Sherry, when imported, is mingled with Cape wine and cheap brandy, the washings of the brandy casks, sugar candy, bitter almonds, and other ingredients; and the colour, if too high, is taken out by lamb's blood; gum benzoin counterfeits the colour of brown sherry. The white is tempered in a large vat, and sold out in bottles of fifteen to the dozen, on which a *profit is made of twelve shillings on every dozen sold as pale sherry*; and yet wine merchants have the audacity to go to church; and some have been known even to say grace, before a dinner that they themselves have rendered poisonous! Three-fourths of the wines of England, might easily be made *without a grain of the grape at all*. A person of the name of Le Grand, proposed to give wine (not from the grape,) the same apparent qualities as if it had been, by citric and oxalic acids. Brandy, cider, sugar, tartaric acid, logwood and elderberries, and alum in due proportions, would make a beverage not distinguishable from a vast deal drunk in this country, under the name of wine; in fact, *quantities are made*. Bourdeaux wine in England, and Bourdeaux wine in Bourdeaux, scarcely resemble each other. The Hermitage and strong wines destroy the aroma, and therefore raspberry-vinegar, and orris-root, are used to restore it. The cheap Claret sold in London, is from a wretched French wine sold at a *few sous* a bottle, mingled with a rough cider, and coloured with cochineal, and turnsole. New Claret is *baked* in the oven to make it resemble old, and Port wine is *boiled* to make it deposit a crust. As for Champagne, the very bottles are bought up for the purpose of filling with gooseberry wine, and then corked to resemble Champagne. The most wretched wine that could be bought in the country at a franc a bottle, is imported, to *throw out the wine, and fill the bottles with Champagne from the gooseberry*, on which a *profit of fifty shillings a dozen is made*. In France, Champagne is never adulterated by the grower, and it could not be bought at the vineyard at the price it is offered in London, after paying duty, carriage, &c. by the generous vendor at the Colonnade and elsewhere. This is the wine that gives rise to the wit, and the delicate and high polish of the conversation at the Lord Mayor's dinner; and inspires such an ingenuous blush, and bestows such a modest retiring grace on the frequenters of the suburban shades at Vauxhall, about the time when 'Cynthia pales *her ineffectual fires*;' and other fires of a different kind arise. We shall now end *our fermentation*, by giving in a clear table, the compound which the country wine merchants, and the numerous advertisers in London, pass off for Port, and the profit that accrues to them from their ungodly devices: 2 pipes of Beni Carlos, 38*l.*; 2 pipes of Figueras, 45*l.*; 1½ pipes of red Cape, 32*l.*; 1½ pipes of strong Port, 76*l.*; 1 pipe of common Port, 63*l.*; Mountain, 60*l.*; Brandy Cowe, 20*l.*; colouring matter, 3*l.*; salt of tartar, 2½ lbs.; gum dragon, 3 lbs.; bilberries, berry-dye, &c.; which produces 8 pipes of Port; 920 gallons; value, 400*l.* Thus we have eight pipes of *superior* Port, made according to the most approved plan, which stood the advertising scoundrel of a dealer in 50*l.* per pipe, every expense included, and which if drawn off in bottles, would cost 16*s.* 9*d.* per dozen. Another approved receipt is, 45 gallons of Cider, 6 of Brandy, 8 of Port wine, 2 of Sloes. If the colour is not good, tincture of red sanders or cudbear is added; this may be bottled in a few days, and a tea-spoonful of catechu added to give a crust. The ends of the corks are dipped in de-

coctions of Brazil wood, and alum, oak-bark, elder, Brazil-wood, privet, beet, and turnsole, are used at discretion. We can no longer say, 'In vino veritas;' the proverb is worn out; but as we are willing to leave off in good humour, as becometh a lover of the grape, we shall invoke the spirit of our old friend, the renowned Panyasis; and command him to come from the Elysian Fields, where Port wine is never drank, except at state dinners of the great Infernal Monarch himself, where it is handed about in asbestos cups, diluted with a small quantity of water from the Styx, and even this goes by the name of Vin d'Angleterre. At a judges' dinner, when Minoas and Rhadamanthus dine with the King, it is drunk pure to clear the brain. Pluto was overheard lately on one of these occasions—'I agree with the great and good Dr. Johnson—Port for men!' the guests smiled—it was a dinner of the grand cross; they all seemed to add—'and brandy for heroes.' We shall repeat some lines of the Great Poet for our edification; as it is evident that he knew what a good glass of wine was, and further, knew when it was time to leave off.

Πρῶται μὲν χάριτες ἔλθοιαν, καὶ εὐφρονας Ὀραι
Μοῖραν, καὶ Διώνυσος ἐριήφορος, οἷπερ ἐτευζεν.
'Τοῖς δ' ἔπει, Κυπριγένεια θεὰ λάχε καὶ Διώνυσος.
'Ενθα τε κάλλιστος πότος ἀνδράσι γίνεται αἶνον,
'Εἰς μὲν πίνοι, καὶ ἀποτροπος αἰεὶ δ' ἀπελθοῖ,
Δαιτάι ἀπὸ γλυκερῆς, οὐκ ἂν ποτε πῆματι κύρσαι.
'Ἀλλ' ὅτε τις μοίρης τριτάτης πρὸς μέτρον ἐλαύνει
Πίνων ἀβλεπῶς, τότε δ' ὕβρις αἶσα καὶ Ἄτης
Γίνεται ἀργαλεά, κακὰ δ' ἀνθρώποισι ὅπαζει.
'Ἀλλὰ, πέπον, μέτρον γὰρ ἔχει γλυκερῶϊ ποτοῖο,
'Στίχε κατὰ μνηστῆρ' ἄλοχον, κοίμει δ' ἑταίρους.
Δεῖδιαι γάρ, τριτάτης μοίρης μελιήδεος οἶνον
Πικρόμενης, μή σ' ὕβρις ἐνὶ φρεσὶ θυμὸν ἄερσῃ.
'Εσθλοῖς τε ξένιοισι, κακῇν θήσειε τελευτήν,
Ἀλλ' ἀπιθὶ καὶ παῦε πολὺν ποτόν. —

Let the first goblet to the Graces flow
And joyous Hours, and him who gave to know
The golden grape; the Cyprian Goddess claims
The second draught that in the flagon flames.
Sweet is the temperate cup, sweet the return
To our dear home, ere angry passions burn.
But if thy lip thrice the capacious bowl
Hath emptied, nought thy feelings can control.
Dark Furies rise, and sorrow comes, and care,
And ill's repentance can but half repair.
But thou, discreeter friend, the bottle done,
Lead thy companions safely home; then run
To thy dear wife, who anxious waits to see
Her sober husband at the hour of three.
For much I fear your big three-bottled men
Their oaths, their plots, and bets of five to ten.
But wiser thou, the reckoning duly paid,
Move off in time, of no police afraid.
So may thy nightly revels never know
The sobering watch-house, or Sir Richard Roe.

THE RECORD COMMISSION.

No. III. *Concluded.*

The Parliamentary Writs, and Writs of Military Service.—8 vols, 1837-1834.

THESE volumes form part of one of the most extensive series of publications meditated by the late Commissioners of Records. The design originated with Sir Francis Palgrave, the Editor of these volumes, and was intended to comprehend a complete collection of the existing Records in any degree relating to the composition and proceedings of the deliberative portions of our Legislature, from the earliest period, down to the accession of Henry VIII.

In a paper laid before the Commissioners in the beginning of the year 1822, Sir Francis Palgrave, then Mr. Cohen, detailed a general outline of his plan, and recommended the publication of all the Parliamentary Petitions and Rolls, and all Records of proceedings in inferior Courts, but which had originated in Parliament, or before the great Council, whose jurisdiction, he stated, was blended with that of the Lords of Parliament, so as to be scarcely distinguishable therefrom. Mr. Cohen further represented that these documents would be but mutilated and incomplete, without the addition of a complete series of Parliamentary Writs, comprehending one writ of summons, of election, and for wages, relating to each Parliament, together with Writs of Prorogation and Resummons. He also stated that "Lists or Calendars must be added, containing the names of all who were summoned or returned, and of the manucaptors of the Commons; and all special returns should be printed at full length." These documents, it was represented, would form a substantive and independent portion of a work which could be begun and completed by itself; but Mr. Cohen further pointed out, that, inasmuch as Parliament was a Common Law Court, its foundation must be sought in the institutions of the Common Law, and "as the Inferior Legislative and Remedial Courts of the Common Law reflect the organization of Parliament, the development of the rise and progress of these mesne jurisdictions, will afford the best commentary upon the history of the Supreme Remedial and Legislative Court in the Kingdom." Without pausing to inquire into the accuracy of this opinion, which, although taken for granted by Mr. Cohen, appears to be exceedingly questionable, we shall merely point out, that the Courts referred to, were the Court Leet, and View of Frank Pledge, the Leet of the Hundred, Leets of Manors and Burgesses in ancient demesnes, the County Court and Eyre, and the Courts of the more considerable towns, as London, York, &c. Travelling even beyond this wide field of inquiry, Mr. Cohen recommended the addition of Records relating to Remedial and Legislative Assemblies, whether called by the name of Parliament, or bearing some affinity thereto; as, for instance, the Parliament of Ireland, the Courts of our Islands in the Channel, of the Isle of Man, and other similar jurisdictions. Mr. Cohen further proposed that the contemplated collection should be completed by an Appendix of miscellaneous matter, not of Record, but illustrating the ancient polity of England, under which description he ranged, extracts from historians, the Anglo-Saxon Laws, with an English translation, Anglo-Saxon Charters, and extracts from the Codes of Northern Nations, relating to Institutions and Courts analogous to those of England.

The mere announcement of a plan so extensive was sufficient to ensure its rejection. It was one of those visions of the day-time, those vanities of the imagination, in which contemplative men indulge too frequently and too freely. These brilliant impossibilities look well upon paper, they have a captivating appearance, they are 'full of sound and fury,' but they 'signify nothing; '—nothing, that is, which the men of our generation can achieve. Entangled in the meshes of a web so vast, the ardent student toils in vain. Human life is not long enough, human strength not strong enough, to

carry into execution such mighty plans. After a few years of exertion, the enthusiast passes from the scene, leaving behind him, as the product of his deadly labour, a mass of shapeless and unfinished materials, which no other hand can weave into the form originally designed.

Impossible of achievement, as Mr. Cohen's scheme palpably was, it yet bore the impress of talent, and of no ordinary acquaintance with the subject of Parliamentary Records. These circumstances created in the Commissioners a desire to secure his co-operation in their labours, and procured a partial acceptance of his extensive proposals. On the 27th April 1822, it was resolved. I. That the Board is of opinion that it will be desirable to reprint the Rolls of Parliament, Pleas in Parliament, and Petitions. II. And to print Records of Inquisitions, and proceedings in Courts of inferior jurisdiction, which originated in Parliament. III. Writs issued by the authority of the Great Council or Parliament, viz. Writs of Summons of the Commons, and Returns, to the conclusion of the period embraced by the Rolls, Writs of Wages, Prorogation, &c. :—and that Mr. Cohen be appointed a Sub-Commissioner for conducting such work." At a subsequent meeting, on the 4th May, 1822, the Commissioners added the following instructions to Mr. Cohen: "That, in the execution of the plan for the publication of the Rolls of Parliament, &c., with such matter as may be considered explanatory of the subject, it may be expedient to divide the work into periods. I. From the earliest time to the close of the reign of Edward II. II. From the accession of Edward III. to the close of the reign of Henry IV. III. From the accession of Henry V. to the end of the Parliament Rolls as now published. The Secretary was directed to communicate this resolution to Mr. Cohen, and to advise him generally on the subject."

Such was the qualified acceptance of Mr. Cohen's plan, and such his instructions as to the periods into which his work was to be divided. So far as it was to be a reprint, it was open to precisely the same objections as the *Fœdera*, and the bulk and body, the main-stay, if the expression may be used, of the projected work, was to consist of reprints. The Parliamentary *Placita* were first published by Mr. William Ryley, a Clerk in the Record Office in the Tower, in one volume folio, Lond. 1661. Ryley's materials were principally derived from an ancient book preserved in the Tower, and known as the *Vetus Codex*. This volume is thought, from the hand-writing, to have been transcribed in the reign of Edward III. It is described as fairly written, in folio, on vellum, and contains entries of proceedings in Parliament in the following years, viz. 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33 and 35 Edward I. and 14 Edward II. Of its history there is no other memorial than the names of some of its early possessors, written on a fly-leaf, and an entry upon the Patent Roll for the 6th Richard II. in which it is referred to as a book relating to the Parliament of King Edward I. The originals of some of the entries contained in this volume are preserved in the Chapter House; of the others we know nothing more than is contained in the *Vetus Codex*. Ryley added, in an Appendix, a selection of Records from the Close and Patent Rolls of Edward I. and II. and also some curious Parliamentary Petitions. His volume is of great use, and was a highly commendable undertaking. A collection of Parliamentary Writs was published by Prynne, in 4 volumes, 4to. 1659—64. This work contains Writs of Summons, Writs for Expenses, and a Calendar of such Writs of Elections and Returns as he had discovered. Dugdale published 'A perfect Copy of all Summons of the Nobility to the great Councils and Parliaments of this Realm, from the 49th of Henry III., until these present times.' Lond. folio. 1625. This work was reprinted about the end of the last century, and much of its matter is also to be found in the Appendixes to the Reports of the Committee on the Peerage. In the year 1765, the Parliament Rolls were published, in six volumes folio, at the expense of the public, under the editor-

ship of Dr. Strachey and other learned persons. This publication comprises the Rolls of Parliament, and also the Parliamentary Petitions from 6 Edward I., to the end of the reign of Henry VII. Its merits have lately been much before the Public, and the propriety of the Commissioners' acquiescence in Mr. Cohen's scheme, seems, by common consent, to depend principally upon the comparative correctness or incorrectness of this publication. The existence of many errors, and the omission of many documents, are admitted on all hands; but what are termed errors, are said to be chiefly literal, and to consist principally in deviations from the actual spelling of the Records, rather than in mistakes affecting the sense; and the documents omitted, have been principally discovered since the publication, and were not known to be in existence by Dr. Strachey and his coadjutors. The publications of the Record Commissioners have partaken of the character of an *editio princeps*: they have exhibited the Record just as it exists, with all its contractions. The Editors of the Parliament Rolls sometimes displayed the peculiarities of the Record, and sometimes did not do so. This was the source of some mistakes in the sense, as well as of those deviations from the Record, which exist in abundance, but do not affect the sense. Another objection made by Mr. Cohen was, that the Parliament Rolls were without an Index. They were so at the time of that gentleman's proposals, but an Index which had been in preparation since 1767, and which is said to have cost the treasury about 10,000*l.*, has been lately published. The several compilers of this Index have not had any connection with the Record Board, and it is alleged that those gentlemen were ignorant of the circumstance of that Index being in a state of preparation. If they were so, the fact is somewhat singular, for it is expressly stated in the Report of the Commons' Committee, whose recommendations the Commissioners were appointed in order to carry into effect, that such an Index 'had been undertaken by the direction of the House of Lords, and was then nearly completed.' Report, p. 16. If the Commissioners were not ignorant of this fact, which indeed we cannot suppose them to have been, it seems scarcely possible to acquit them of having acted incautiously in at once adopting the notion of a reprint, and thus stamping the old publication with a character of uselessness, at the very time when the public money was being expended, in order to render it complete. The publication of this Index would have afforded them an opportunity of correcting the mistakes in the sense, which occur in the work itself, if they had thought proper to take advantage of it, and a supplement would have comprised the omitted documents. The Commissioners, however, seem always to have been misled by the very expensive ambition of forming an uniform and dignified series of volumes; it does not seem to have entered into their imaginations that they might have been as usefully employed in the more humble task of completing the works of others.

Right or wrong, Mr. Cohen was appointed to his task, and proceeded to a general search through the Parliamentary Records in the Tower, the Museum, the Chapter House, and other repositories. In June, 1825, Mr. Cohen, then Mr. Palgrave, found that, whilst the materials for the two latter periods accumulated upon him, he did not make a corresponding progress in the first period; and having explained this circumstance to the Commissioners, it was determined to publish some such portions of his Collections as could easily be severed from the rest. The publication entitled "*The Parliamentary Writs, and Writs of Military Summons, together with the Records and Muniments relating to the suit and service due and performed to the King's High Court of Parliament, and the Councils of the Realm, or affording evidence of attendance given at Parliaments and Councils,*" was the result of this determination. Vol. I. was published in 1827, and contains the Writs, &c., relating to the reign of Edward I., with an extensive 'English apparatus, intended to render the volume more easily accessible.' Vol. II., which contains the Writs of Edward II., is separated into three

very bulky Parts or Divisions, of which Parts I. and II. bear date in 1830; Part III. in 1834. The time comprised in these volumes is about fifty years; the number of pages they contain is about 4,450, of which about 1,600 are occupied by the Records, and the remainder by the 'English apparatus.' Upon looking at these volumes, we are immediately struck with two circumstances; first, the peculiarity of the period to which they refer, and second, the comprehension of Military as well as Parliamentary Writs. The point as to the time seems almost inexplicable. In 1825 Mr. Palgrave represented to the Commissioners that he was overwhelmed with materials for the 'two latter periods,' that is, from the accession of Edward III. to the end of the Parliament Rolls; and having, from that representation, obtained directions to proceed to press with some of these overwhelming collections, published in consequence, not the collections of which he complained, but the concluding portion of the 'first period,' as to which period he had stated that he had not made 'a corresponding progress.' These volumes are numbered I. and II., and no intimation whatever is given of the earlier documents of a similar character which are known to be in existence. Perhaps some little explanation of this anomaly may be found in the Preface to the first volume, in which it is stated that the Collection "includes all the Records which show the constituent parts of the ancient legislative and remedial assemblies of England, beginning with the reign of Edward I., the period when they first assumed a definite organization." We have not space to inquire into the validity of this extraordinary assertion; in our opinion it is quite unfounded in fact. 'The definite organization' of our legislative and remedial assemblies may be obscure and difficult to ascertain before the reign of Edward I., but that these assemblies then first assumed a definite organization is a mere theory of Mr. Palgrave's, which ought not to have made its appearance in a work published under the authority of Commissioners, one of whose instructions was, that the Editor should not introduce any opinion or theory of his own. Whether the earlier documents would be found to support that theory or not, they ought to have been published in the proper order of time. The omission to do so has rendered the work incomplete, and is a breach of the Commissioners' instructions, that it was to commence from the earliest time. The Military Writs seem to have been published, in like manner, in opposition to the instructions of the Commissioners. They formed no part of the scheme originally submitted to them; they were not mentioned or alluded to in the resolutions which the Editor was appointed to carry into effect, and are irrelevant to the object of forming a collection of *Parliamentary Records*. The utility of the information they contain will not be denied; but they are out of place, and most injudiciously inserted in a collection which is already, to say the least of it, sufficiently extensive. Nearly 600, out of the 1,600 pages of Records comprised in Sir F. Palgrave's volumes, are occupied with the Military Writs.

No one can dispute the importance of the Parliamentary Writs; nor shall we deny to Sir F. Palgrave the merit of being an exceedingly careful, and, generally speaking, a very accurate Editor. Some documents, of which the originals are in existence, were published from transcripts; but, with those exceptions, Sir F. Palgrave's volumes are highly creditable to his pains-taking diligence and accuracy, qualities so frequently wanting in the Editors of such publications, that no opportunity of acknowledging their existence ought to be omitted. Many of the Records included in his volumes have been frequently published before, and some of them have been printed twice, and even thrice, within a few years past, at the public expense. Many are in the *Federa*, many in the *Rotuli Scotia*, many in the Appendix to the Report of the Lords' Committee on the Peerage; and the illustrative Documents, for the insertion of which he appears to have had very little authority from the Commissioners, and some of which have but slight connection with his subject, have been enlarged, by the inser-

tion of some Records printed before, and others which clearly came within the scope of other meditated publications of the Commissioners. Indeed, it seems to be the foible of Sir F. Palgrave that he knows not where to rest. In his original proposal Record was added to Record, until, under the notion of an edition of Parliament Rolls, he proposed the publication of almost all Records whatsoever. The same thing is traceable in his illustrative Documents, many of which are as nearly related to the main subject of the collection, as the name of 'Mango Bay' is to that of 'Jeremiah King,' from which, according to the erudite Knickerbocker, it took its origin. If we proceed onwards to the 'English apparatus,' the same foible is discoverable there; but this constitutes so important a portion of the volumes, that we must consider it a little at large.

'The English apparatus,' says Sir F. Palgrave, 'is intended to render the volume more generally accessible. Few persons can read the contractions of the text with facility; nor is the language, whether Latin or Norman French, easily intelligible, except to those who are accustomed to legal phraseology. In the [Chronological] abstract, the reader will find the contents of the documents arranged in alphabetical order. In the Calendar [of Writs] the succession of the Members of the Lower House for each county and borough is ascertained by inspection; and where the returns by indenture begin, they will be so arranged as to exhibit the rights of election; and in the Alphabetical Digest all the entries relating to each individual, &c., are compressed and indexed, that the reader, without any further search, is put in possession of all the facts which the work contains, and is enabled to ascertain whether it will or will not be necessary for him to turn to the text to obtain further information.' (Letter to the Speaker, p. 58.) To the 'helps' here enumerated, must be added an Index of Names; and over and above that, the public is to be favoured with 'Digests of places and principal matters,' which are not yet published. Now really, this is ridiculous. All this 'apparatus,' it will be remarked, is intended for those who cannot read Latin or Norman French, who do not understand the contractions used in Records, and are ignorant of legal phraseology; that is to say, for those persons who feel no interest in the matter, and neither know nor care anything at all about it; precisely that class of readers to whom these books are of no value whatever, and cannot be rendered of any value by even the most tempting of all possible Indexes. Sir F. Palgrave could not imagine that these books would ever become popular; that they would form part of a Library of Entertaining Knowledge, or supersede the last new novel; and yet, unless that is to be the case, this 'apparatus' loses all its merit. A Table of Contents, and a good Index of names and places, would have answered most of the purposes of this complicated machinery, and have rendered these volumes just as useful to the comparatively few persons, in every generation, in whose estimation they possess any value at all. But the evil does not stop at its mere absurdity. The 'apparatus,' as far as it has gone at present, occupies nearly twice as much space as the printed Records, and we are threatened with the favour of another whole volume, probably from 500 to 1,000 pages, which is not to contain a single Record, but merely a new 'apparatus,' in addition to those already published. It is really delightful to meet with an author so pre-eminently desirous of accommodating his works to the very meanest capacities as Sir Francis Palgrave; but we do hope and trust the Record Commissioners will in future permit him to publish his 'apparatus' at his own expense. These volumes have cost, we believe, more than £0,000, of which two-thirds have been expended, not upon the publication of Records, but upon those peculiarly excellent Indexes, especially framed with a view to those readers who are ignorant of Latin, of French, of Records, and of Law. Sir Francis Palgrave has somewhere said that these Indexes are the most important portion of the work; but surely that can only be meant in the sense of most important to him, inasmuch as he

happens to have been better paid for 'the English apparatus' than for any other part of his labour.

The part of the second volume recently published, contains 1481 pages, besides an introduction; of this space 1466 pages are occupied by parts of these exuberant and favourite indexes; the apparently unimportant remainder of 15 pages contains the *Nomina Villarum*, a Record which, without offence be it written, far exceeds in value the most wonderful index Sir F. Palgrave ever framed. The introduction to this volume, which relates principally to this Record, explains its origin in the following words:—"The *Nomina Villarum* is a document containing the returns made to writs tested at Clipston, 5th March, 9th Edward II., severally addressed to all the Sheriffs throughout England, stating that the King wished to be certified how many and what hundreds and wapentakes there were in the Sheriff's bailiwick; how many and what cities, boroughs, and townships there were in each such hundred or wapentake, and who were the lords thereof; and the Sheriff was therefore commanded diligently to inform himself of the premises, so that at his next proffer at the Exchequer, he might give full information to the Treasurers and Barons thereupon; and the Sheriff for this reason was to appear in person at the next proffer, unless he should have license to be absent; these returns being required in relation to the military leases granted in the Parliament at Lincoln, on the Quinzain of Saint Hilary, 9th Edward II., when it was directed that one man-at-arms should be raised by each township." The original returns, which assumed the form of rolls, have been all lost, except those for Devon, Middlesex, Salop, Stafford, and Southampton, which are preserved amongst the Records of the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer; an official copy which was made in the 1st Henry VII. has also disappeared. There exist, however, several transcripts, made at various periods, some of them containing the whole Record, and others consisting of extracts from it of one or more counties. From four of these transcripts, which are all more or less imperfect, the present text has been formed; three of them are amongst the Harleian MSS. Nos. 2185, 6187, and 4219, and one is in the Chapter House; whether the originals of those counties remaining in the Exchequer were examined in the formation of the text, does not very clearly appear, and in some instances it is to be feared that this very necessary caution was omitted; if so, of course the value of the publication is very materially decreased as to those counties. The importance of this document to topographers and genealogists is very strikingly explained in a communication from the Rev. Joseph Hunter to Sir Francis Palgrave, which he has had the good taste to insert in his introduction. Although it is rather long, we cannot forbear quoting it; being quite sure that our readers will peruse with pleasure the opinions of so competent an authority—replete, as they will be found, with practical wisdom and valuable instruction to all historical inquirers.

"The value to topography of the *Nomina Villarum* lies chiefly in this, that we find in it direct evidence of the persons who held the smaller subdivisions of the great tenancies of a particular period. Without its assistance, I know not how this information is to be arrived at in any direct manner, where the correlative Record, called Kirkby's Inquest, (which belongs to the preceding reign) is not to be found, and where no information of the place is to be gathered from the *Testa de Nevil*, or the Hundred Rolls. One fixed period of this kind is of great importance, inasmuch as a single name is an indication of the line in which the lordship is passing, and may very often be the means of guiding an inquirer to a series of lords before and after the date of the Record itself; and the determining in whom the possession lay, is one of the chief points in the history of the rural parishes of England. In my own case, as Domesday was the first resort for the earliest period, so was the *Nomina Villarum* and Kirkby's Inquest (copies of which valuable record for Yorkshire exist) for the second period, and to shew whom or what families the great tenants in chief had sub-
cluded in portions of their tenures. Recourse was then had to the Hundred Rolls,

the *Testa*, the *Inquisitions*, and then to the Monastic Chartularies, and the other sources of what we may call, in contradistinction to that direct and positive evidence which the *Nomina*, the *Testa*, &c. afford, the indirect and casual information; and I know not how any person, who is engaged in investigating the topographical history of the country, can proceed in a manner more likely to give him satisfactory results, or how he can better arrive at the early history of the lower feudal tenancies of England. Perhaps there may be those who may not think these tenancies worthy an investigation; I can only say I am not of the number, and that I look to the time when we shall have all these lines traced as completely as the lines of the superior tenancies out of which they have issued."

The remuneration of Sir Francis Palgrave for his editorship of this work has formed a very prominent and important subject of dispute, and has justly occasioned general dissatisfaction. He was originally appointed a Sub-Commissioner, at a salary of 500*l.* *per annum*, which was paid to him up to the year 1832; over and above this salary, he was allowed, up to the same time, the following sums for editorial labour—for correcting proof sheets, one guinea per sheet; for editorship and collating the text, two guineas per sheet; for making the calendar of writs, two guineas and a half per sheet; for making the chronological abstract, three pounds per sheet; for making the *Index Nominum*, two guineas and a half per sheet; and for making the digest of persons, places, and principal matters, three pounds per sheet. He was also paid salaries for two clerks, and was reimbursed his payments for stationery, transcripts, and other expenses. From all these sources it appeared, that from the period when Sir F. Palgrave began to print, he had, by this ingenious division of his labour, and in consequence of the great extent of his English apparatus, received from 1,300*l.* to 1,800*l.* *per annum* out of the public purse. Upon all the information which the public could obtain, it was exceedingly doubtful whether the Commissioners had at first contemplated giving Sir F. Palgrave any remuneration beyond his salary, and whether advantage had not been taken of the facile disposition of the Commissioners to superadd the other charges. At any event, no one could understand the propriety of paying Sir F. Palgrave a handsome salary, as well as a full, even if not an extravagant remuneration per sheet for his editorial labours. Sir F. Palgrave made a hard fight upon this point, and especially contended that he, being a barrister, ought to be paid as for legal labour, and not for literary labour. The public, who never will understand these very fine distinctions, thought he ought to be paid for what he did according to its real value, and not at the rate of payment which would have been applicable to the exertion of other talents upon an entirely different and more important subject. If Sir F. Palgrave either wholly or partially abandoned the practice of the law, in order to become an antiquary, he at the same time abandoned the right to be paid at any other rate than that which suited the importance of his adopted calling, and, unfortunately for him, the public do not consider that the labours of the antiquary and the index-maker demand a very high order of intellect, or deserve a very costly remuneration. The Parliamentary Writs themselves are documents of great historical value; but Sir F. Palgrave's labours with respect to them, and for which alone he ought to be remunerated, are those of a careful editor and compiler of indexes;—labours which left him leisure for the exercise of the higher powers of his mind, in the composition of his *History of the Commonwealth*, his *History of the Anglo-Saxons*, his articles in the *Quarterly Review*, and other works, for which he has no doubt been handsomely paid by his publisher. The present Commissioners have fixed the emoluments of Sir F. Palgrave at 1,000*l.* *per annum*, with an understanding that, in case of his succeeding to any situation as a keeper of records, the emoluments of such an appointment will go in reduction of his salary under the Board.

MR. URBAN, Oxford, July 20.

YOUR old and highly esteemed work looks exceedingly well in its new dress. As much taste is displayed in the illustrations and in the whole arrangement, I hope that the usual sound judgment will be exercised in the selection of valuable articles. For more than a century your work has been the safe repository of sound and useful information; the true friend and able advocate of Church and State. Like a fructifying stream it has silently benefited the estates through which it has copiously flowed.

Labitur et labetur in omne volabilis ævum.

There is however an article in your No. for April last, in page 391, which is so flippant, so confident, and yet so incorrect in its statements, that it evidently emanates from a mere tyro, and has by accident slipped into your pages. In my opinion it is only like a little muddy brook which has no other effect than, for a short space, to discolour your steady stream. Still the pedantry and, I will add, the injustice of this article has displeased many of your old supporters, who are indignant at the manner in which some of their friends have been unnecessarily attacked, and have determined to act upon the defensive in other periodicals. I have hitherto restrained them by observing that Mr. Urban is just, and will gladly insert any of their remarks. As they have not yet replied, I take up my pen to convince them that you will do justice by allowing a defence equal circulation with the charge.

Forgetting the important caution *proba auctoritas*, and over confident in his imaginary powers, your correspondent accuses Anglo-Saxon scholars "of the most incompetent ignorance," and "of committing such blunders as would if perpetrated by a boy in the second form of a Public School, have richly merited and been duly repaid by a liberal application of ferula or direr birch." I believe it will not be difficult to prove, in my next letter, that these remarks are more applicable to your correspondent, than to those to whom he would wish to apply them. Being anxious for the cause of truth that this letter should appear in your No. for August, I will only add, that I am, Yours, &c. I. J.

Springfield, near Chelmsford,

MR. URBAN, June 1.

AMONGST a few pieces of ancient tapestry in my possession, of the date of Henry VIII. is one about 16 feet long by 10 feet high; it is divided into four compartments by columns, and two flat arches. The first subject (over the first arch), represents a king sitting, with a sceptre in his hand pointed downward: at his right hand kneels the queen, holding up a picture representing two lovers, whom it appears she was accusing. On the left hand, a princess is kneeling, and seems to vindicate the lovers. Behind these, are three men and three women; one of the women has a French hood on her head, and is probably the female represented in the picture. The second subject (under the first arch) represents a constable with a long staff, a young man kneeling before the king, queen, and princess, a group of men and women standing. One of the men appears with wings on his shoulders. In the back-ground behind the king, is seen the woman with the French hood. In this and in the first subject the princess has her mantle ornamented with hearts.

The third subject (i. e. over the second arch) represents a knight on a winged horse with a sword, attacking a lion, while the woman with the French hood is seen holding a club in the act of striking the animal. In the back-ground, the king, the queen, the princess, and a young man are looking on with astonishment.

The fourth subject is perhaps the most curious. The king, queen, and princess are riding upon camels with highly enriched bridles studded with pearls and jewels. The king with a sceptre; the queen has a bow in her right hand, and at her side hangs an ornamented Turkish scymetar; her camel is covered with a richly embroidered cloth. Behind the camels follows a knight on horseback with rich trappings; before them in the picture, appears the woman in the French hood, who seems to be deranged; she is pursuing them on foot, and lifting up a branch of a tree; she wears a rich chain composed of jewels and gold spangles, the same also round her waist, which is faintly represented in the third subject.—A man leading the camels appears to

be frightened at the violent action of the woman.

Perhaps some of your Correspondents may favour us with an account of the subject of the tapestry.

Burder in his *Oriental Customs* (No. 712), makes a curious observation, which this piece of tapestry illustrates, as the camels are represented with rings on their noses.

"Isaiah xxxvii. 29. *I will put my hook in thy nose.* It is usual in the East to fasten an iron ring in the nose of their camels and buffaloes, to which they tie a rope, by means of which they manage these beasts. God is here speaking of Sennacherib, king of Assyria, under the image of a furious, refractory beast, and accordingly, in allusion to this circumstance, says, *I will put my hook in thy nose.*—SHAW'S *Travels*, p. 167. 2nd Edit."

In our old mansions, we occasionally meet with ancient tapestry, but they are rarely to be found of so early a period as the reign of Henry VIII. They are generally found in a dirty state, and the colours much faded. The figures represented are frequently out of drawing, and the faces distorted. But in spite of these defects, the costume of the figures is very interesting, the drapery in good taste and well shaded. The sky is subdued, and does not distract our attention as is too often the case in landscape paintings. To perceive the beauty of ancient tapestry, it should be viewed at a distance—as the author of the *Athenian Oracle* says, (Vol. IV. p. 215).

"For rare and excellent persons are like tapestry, which seem more beautiful afar off than near."

JOHN ADEY REPTON.

MR. URBAN,

July 18.

I HAVE looked with some anxiety through the works likely to contain information in any way satisfactory, respecting Carvers in Wood, a branch of art which appears to have been unaccountably overlooked, by our encyclopaedists and biographers of artists. How few of the talented men who designed and elaborated the complex and nicely-executed stalls, thrones, screens, and other works, ornamenting our cathedrals and churches, are now commemorated in our dictionaries

and works on art! Even the once famous Grinling Gibbons, an Englishman, seems to be almost forgotten by his countrymen.

I am led to these remarks from having lately seen, at Mr. Ellis's, John-street, Oxford-street, an extraordinary collection of carved statues, as large as life, which, from their excellence as works of art, appear to me well suited for our National Gallery, the splendid rooms of the British Museum, or the decoration of some other public building.

Those admirable figures are the production of Brustolini, concerning whom there is little or nothing on record, but who, had he never executed any thing besides the objects under notice, has certainly immortalized himself by the work.

These curious statues originally ornamented the library of the church of St. Giovanni e Paoli at Venice, whence they were removed by Bonaparte, and were ultimately secured by an individual, and lately brought to London.

They are twenty-five in number and are as large as life, representing the most celebrated reformers or dissenters from the Romish faith. They were placed in manner of Caryatides, to support a heavy gallery; and besides this mark of degradation, they are exhibited under the sufferings which their heresies are presumed to have brought on them in the future state. This singular design has enabled the artist to throw the most energetic and expressive action into the figures, which is accomplished without imparting any thing of a repulsive character. The attitudes and expression are strikingly varied, from hopeless despair to violent rage and remorse.

The portraits, as far as they are known, present accurate likenesses; the costumes are disposed with great skill, and the semi-nudity of the figures, has afforded opportunity for a surprising display of muscular effect.

The pedestals represent the features as they would appear when death had closed their earthly pilgrimage, and are affecting accessories to the group. On the breast of each is an inscription detailing the heretical crimes of which he was guilty, with a pompous account of those who confuted him.

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coctions of Brazil wood, and alum, oak-bark, elder, Brazil-wood, privet, beet, and turnsole, are used at *discretion*. We can no longer say, 'In vino veritas'; the proverb is worn out; but as we are willing to leave off in good humour, as becometh a lover of the grape, we shall invoke the spirit of our old friend, the renowned Panyasis; and command him to come from the Elysian Fields, where Port wine is never drank, except at state dinners of the great Infernal Monarch himself, where it is handed about in asbestos cups, diluted with a small quantity of water from the Styx, and even this goes by the name of Vin d'Angleterre. At a judges' dinner, when Minos and Rhadamanthus dine with the King, it is drunk pure to *clear the brain*. Pluto was overheard lately on one of these occasions—'I agree with the *great and good* Dr. Johnson—Port for men!' the guests smiled—it was a dinner of the grand cross; they all seemed to add—'and brandy for heroes.' We shall repeat some lines of the Great Poet for our edification; as it is evident that he knew what a good glass of wine was, and further, knew when it was time to leave off.

Πρῶται μὲν χάριτες τ' ἔλαχον, καὶ εὐφρανας Ὠραί
Μῆδαν, καὶ Διόνυσος ἐρίβρομος, οἵπερ ἔτευξαν.
Τοῖς δ' ἔπι, Κυπριγενεῖα θεὰ Λάχε καὶ Διώνυσος.
Ἐνθα τε κάλλιστος πότος ἀνδράσι γίνεται οἴνου,
Ἔτι μὲν πίνουσι, καὶ ἀπότροπος οἰκὺδ' ἀπέλθοι,
Δαιτὺς ἀπὸ γλυκερῆς, οὐκ ἂν ποτε πῆματι κύρσας.
Ἄλλ' ὅτε τις μοίρης τριτάτης πρὸς μέτρον ἐλαύνουσι
Πίνων ἀρλεμέως, τότε δ' ὕβριος αἴσα καὶ Ἄτης
Γινέται ἀργαλεά, κατὰ δ' ἀνθρώποισι σπάζει.
Ἄλλα, πέπον, μέτρον γὰρ ἔχεις γλυκεροῖο ποτοῖο,
Ἵεϊχε παρὰ μνηστῆρ' ἄλοχον, κυμίζε δ' ἑταιράν.
Δείδια γάρ, τριτάτης μοίρης μελιγδεύει οἴνου
Πανομένης, μή σ' ὕβρις ἐνὶ φρεσὶ θυρὸν ἄερση.
Ἐσθλοῖς τε ξενίοισι, κακῇν θήσκει τελευτήν,
Ἄλλ' ἄπιθι καὶ παῦε πολὺν πότον. —

Let the first goblet to the Graces flow
And joyous Hours, and him who gave to know
The golden grape; the Cyprian Goddess claims
The second draught that in the flagon flames.
Sweet is the temperate cup, sweet the return
To our dear home, ere angry passions burn.
But if thy lip thrice the capacious bowl
Hath emptied, nought thy feelings can control.
Dark Furies rise, and sorrow comes, and care,
And ill's repentance can but half repair.
But thou, discreeter friend, the bottle done,
Lead thy companions safely home; then run
To thy dear wife, who anxious waits to see
Her sober husband at the hour of three.
For much I fear your big three-bottled men
Their oaths, their plots, and bets of five to ten.
But wiser thou, the reckoning duly paid,
Move off in time, of no police afraid,
So may thy nightly revels never know
The sobering watch-house, or Sir Richard Roe.

THE RECORD COMMISSION.

No. III. *Concluded.*

The Parliamentary Writs, and Writs of Military Service.—2 vols, 1827-1834.

THESE volumes form part of one of the most extensive series of publications meditated by the late Commissioners of Records. The design originated with Sir Francis Palgrave, the Editor of these volumes, and was intended to comprehend a complete collection of the existing Records in any degree relating to the composition and proceedings of the deliberative portions of our Legislature, from the earliest period, down to the accession of Henry VIII.

In a paper laid before the Commissioners in the beginning of the year 1822, Sir Francis Palgrave, then Mr. Cohen, detailed a general outline of his plan, and recommended the publication of all the Parliamentary Petitions and Rolls, and all Records of proceedings in inferior Courts, but which had originated in Parliament, or before the the great Council, whose jurisdiction, he stated, was blended with that of the Lords of Parliament, so as to be scarcely distinguishable therefrom. Mr. Cohen further represented that these documents would be but mutilated and incomplete, without the addition of a complete series of Parliamentary Writs, comprehending one writ of summons, of election, and for wages, relating to each Parliament, together with Writs of Prorogation and Resummons. He also stated that "Lists or Calendars must be added, containing the names of all who were summoned or returned, and of the manucaptors of the Commons; and all special returns should be printed at full length." These documents, it was represented, would form a substantive and independent portion of a work which could be begun and completed by itself; but Mr. Cohen further pointed out, that, inasmuch as Parliament was a Common Law Court, its foundation must be sought in the institutions of the Common Law, and "as the Inferior Legislative and Remedial Courts of the Common Law reflect the organization of Parliament, the development of the rise and progress of these meane jurisdictions, will afford the best commentary upon the history of the Supreme Remedial and Legislative Court in the Kingdom." Without pausing to inquire into the accuracy of this opinion, which, although taken for granted by Mr. Cohen, appears to be exceedingly questionable, we shall merely point out, that the Courts referred to, were the Court Leet, and View of Frank Pledge, the Leet of the Hundred, Leets of Manors and Burgesses in ancient demesnes, the County Court and Eyre, and the Courts of the more considerable towns, as London, York, &c. Travelling even beyond this wide field of inquiry, Mr. Cohen recommended the addition of Records relating to Remedial and Legislative Assemblies, whether called by the name of Parliament, or bearing some affinity thereto; as, for instance, the Parliament of Ireland, the Courts of our Islands in the Channel, of the Isle of Man, and other similar jurisdictions. Mr. Cohen further proposed that the contemplated collection should be completed by an Appendix of miscellaneous matter, not of Record, but illustrating the ancient polity of England, under which description he ranged, extracts from historians, the Anglo-Saxon Laws, with an English translation, Anglo-Saxon Charters, and extracts from the Codes of Northern Nations, relating to Institutions and Courts analogous to those of England.

The mere announcement of a plan so extensive was sufficient to ensure its rejection. It was one of those visions of the day-time, those vanities of the imagination, in which contemplative men indulge too frequently and too freely. These brilliant impossibilities look well upon paper, they have a captivating appearance, they are 'full of sound and fury,' but they 'signify nothing; '—nothing, that is, which the men of our generation can achieve. Entangled in the meshes of a web so vast, the ardent student toils in vain. Human life is not long enough, human strength not strong enough, to

were delivered upon occasions of local charity, the preacher might not deem it necessary to stimulate the feelings of his congregation by dwelling at length upon "the fundamental doctrines of the Christian faith;" yet I would venture to appeal to many passages in this volume itself, as embracing the most luminous, comprehensive, and correct view of those doctrines, expressed in the language of persuasive eloquence, and in a tone purely spiritual, exhorting to the practise of religious duty, as connected with a steadfast faith in the merits of the Redeemer. The soundness of Dr. Lowth's principles has been so long admitted by men of rational and sober views, that I feel unwilling to encroach upon your valuable pages, by repelling at length the attacks of an assailant, to whom I am content to leave the merit of a discovery which had eluded the sagacity of his most distinguished contemporaries, and of the public in general. The editor acknowledges the difficulties he encountered in collecting the scattered materials of his present volume; perhaps with an unacknowledged reference to other matter, which, if supplied at his request, might have disabused his readers in many particulars.

The unpublished sermons in the possession of his descendants have been hitherto withheld from the public in deference to the wishes of the Bishop himself; and if other MSS. were refused on the application of the present editor, the tone of his observations will probably convince your readers of the prudence and propriety of such a refusal. I can however confidently assert upon the authority of the bookseller employed on the occasion, that the circumstance so positively stated "that a variety of unpublished MSS. both of the Bishop and his father, were sold by auction, together with the family library," did not occur. Of the existence and authenticity of the two volumes of Sermons in the handwriting of the Bishop, and *evidently* prepared for publication, I know nothing, but can only repeat that they were never sold with the consent or knowledge of his family. Many unpublished miscellaneous pieces are still in their possession, and would have been communicated at his request

to one of the most eminent of our living Prelates, fully competent to appreciate the value of his writings and the character of the man; but who, with equal delicacy and kindness, relinquished his intention at the desire by a son, who would have done real justice to the memory of a revered father, if his life had not been terminated by sudden illness.

The writer of the Memoir further states as follows:

"In the midst of these afflictions, Dr. Lowth was *certainly* not a happy man. Engrossed in the pursuits of Theological literature, and the excitements of polemical rivalry, he had *evidently* lived too long a stranger to the best and only refuge of man in the vicissitudes of mortality—a vital, experimental, and practical faith in his Redeemer.

"Mr. Cadogan, a divine of no less piety than eminence, was frequently accustomed to pay his Lordship a morning call; he found him one day sitting in pain with a violent and protracted attack of the gout.

"Ah! Mr. Cadogan, exclaimed the sufferer, you see what a poor thing it is to be Bishop of London.—'Truly, my Lord,' replied his visitor, 'I always thought that it was a very poor thing to be Bishop of London, if a man possessed nothing better than a bishoprick.'"

How far the Editor's conclusion is supported by this anecdote must be left to the decision of his readers—that a person labouring under the severest trials of mental affliction and physical suffering—a parent overwhelmed with anguish by the premature bereavement of a son whom he had fondly hoped would surpass his own immortal fame—and of other children whom he tenderly loved—bending likewise under the burthen of nearly fourscore years, and afflicted with an excruciating malady, should not be, in the literal sense of the word, a happy man, can scarcely be deemed surprising. The Psalmist himself acknowledged that it was good for him to have been afflicted; but even his hallowed strains under the chastening hand of his God, pathetically express the acuteness of his sorrows. In my view of the matter, the reply of Mr. Cadogan by no means leads to an *undeniable* inference that the Bishop was, in his opinion, *evidently* destitute of the best source of christian consolation.

tion. On the contrary, his answer to the Bishop's observation was a most becoming acquiescence in so instructive a lesson on the vanity of all human distinctions, and an implied compliment to the mental fortitude and christian submission of the exalted sufferer, with whom he was conversing. The fact of Mr. Cadogan's frequent visits would rather incline me to believe that he experienced pleasure, and derived edification, from such interviews. In opposition, however, to the opinion of Mr. Cadogan (if such he had formed) the Editor himself adduces that of a Prelate to which the religious reader will scarcely attach less importance. The brief and comprehensive eulogy of Dr. Porteus, whose life furnished the purest commentary upon his truly apostolical writings, bears conclusive testimony to the real Christian spirit with which Lowth was sustained through his complicated sorrows.

With respect to "asperities of temper" (a charge founded I presume upon the celebrated controversy) I am prepared to admit that he was betrayed into an undue warmth of feeling and acrimony of expression—"sateor invitatus, dolens, coactus!" The most admired characters, however, in Scripture history were not exempt from the frailty of human passion; and even he, the most remarkable for meekness, was roused to resentment by an unjust imputation. The asperity of Lowth was called forth by the arrogance of his adversary—yet the excitement of controversy soon yielded to the influence of reflection, and the better feelings of his nature, thus affording a pleasing contrast to the duplicity of Warburton, who, whilst he professed to have renounced hostility, retained the sourness and resentment of defeat. That Lowth was a sincere and humble Christian, sound in his principles, and fervent in his faith, I do not hesitate to affirm, on the authority of all sober-minded and competent judges. He was not indeed a Calvinist; and this serious defect in his character, with a reference to his forcible observations upon the doctrine of absolute election and reprobation in his first Sermon, may perhaps afford a clue to the secret of this Editor's latent hostility, disguised under

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the profession and semblance of respect and veneration—a cause which may perhaps be more perceptibly traced in a note of the Editor.*

Since writing the above, I have been favoured by a sight of the ten MS. Sermons mentioned by the author as the production of Bishop Lowth's pen, and now for the first time printed. By comparing the hand-writing with other manuscripts, I can safely proclaim them *not to have been written by the Bishop*; therefore, however excellent they may be, they possess no claim whatever to admission into the present work.

P. S. I doubt the authenticity of the conversation between the Bishop and Garrick. A similar conversation may be found in "Sancho, or the Proverbialist" I believe by (Cunningham) as between a Prussian Ecclesiastic and a celebrated actor.

VERAX.

NATURAL HISTORY.

FROG FOUND IN A SOLID ROCK.

MR. URBAN, Oswaldkirk.

IN the Gentleman's Magazine for March last, p. 304, the following passage occurs.—"The Toad has been found inclosed and alive in the trunk of a tree; and there is a wonderful instance related of one that was discovered in a block of marble. We do not believe either account, for this reason—there never was a well-authenticated instance of such discoveries. Sir Joseph Banks, a most accurate, curious, and investigating naturalist, assured us, that in his whole life he never, with all pains, could trace such a tradition or account to any credible authority, so that it could be recorded as a fact."

Aware, as I am, of the general incredulity which attaches to all the narratives of Toads, or Frogs, having been found alive in the heart of rocks and blocks of stones, and partaking myself of this general feeling, I took uncommon pains to procure a docu-

* P. 19. "Dr. Dibdin ranks this work (the *Poeticones Poeticæ*) among the six most complete productions of English divines. When the reader is informed that "Prætorius's Refutation of Calvinism" is another of the six, he will perhaps attach less value to the compliment."

ment, of which the following is, "A true copy of a voluntary affidavit taken and sworn before L. Jefferson, Clerk, Magistrate for Westmoreland, at Brough, Jan. 24th, 1833: the original affidavit sent to Edward Griffith, Esq. 13, Gray's Inn Square, London, March 20th, 1833, by the Rev. Thomas Comber, Rector of Oswaldkirk, in the North Riding of Yorkshire.

"We, the undersigned John Stockdale, Thomas Steel, John Mason, and Michael Steel, of Brough, in the county of Westmoreland, masons and quarrymen, do hereby solemnly make oath, that on the twenty-fifth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, being employed on Stannumoor, about three miles from Brough, at a place called Little Raize, in preparing blocks of stone called millstone grit, for rebuilding a public highway called the *Dayside*, adjoining the river which runs through Brough, commonly called *Brough-Back*, were astonished on splitting a large block of more than a ton weight, by a lively yellow *Frog* springing out of a cavity in the centre of the said solid rock, where it had been as closely imbedded as a watch in its outer case, without any communication with the surface nearer than eight inches. The said *Frog* was taken up by one of us, when it discharged a considerable quantity of black fluid; it was safely conveyed to Brough, and given to Mr. Rumney, jun. Surgeon, in whose possession it now continues, in a healthy lively state.

"Witness our hands this twenty-first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three.

his
JOHN STOCKDALE. MICHAEL STEEL,
mark.

his
JOHN MASON. THOMAS STEEL,
mark.

JOHN RUMNEY, Witness.

"Sworn at Brough, before me, L. Jefferson, Clerk, Magistrate for Westmoreland."

"Brough, Jan. 24th, 1833.

"The above is a true copy of the affidavit above-mentioned, taken by me this March 20th, 1833, and forwarded the same day with a box containing several specimens of the grit-stone above named, to Edward Griffith, Esq. 13, Gray's Inn Square, London.

THOMAS COMBER,
Rector of Oswaldkirk."

In addition to what is contained above, it may be stated that a correspondence of several letters passed

between myself and Mr. Rumney, sen. of Brough, in which, at different periods, that gentleman informed me of the health and lively appearance of the above *frog*, but at length an account appeared in some of the public papers, of the death of this remarkable animal, I think in the month of June, 1833, about eleven months after its being set at liberty from its imprisonment there can be no doubt that Mr. Rumney, who is the Postmaster, and an eminent Surgeon, of Brough, has preserved the body of the deceased *Frog*, though I have not lately heard from him about it.

P. S. The following extract is sent to prove that the instance I have given is not a solitary one.

Toad found alive in a block of stone.

"About ten days since, in raising a large block of stone, weighing several tons, from a quarry on Combe Down, a living Toad, with only three legs, not mutilated, but evidently so formed, was found on the block beneath, sixty feet beneath the surface. In the raised block was found a small cavity just equal to the back of the Toad. The animal was almost the colour of the freestone, and is still alive, and in the possession of Mr. Lankesheer, the Quarryman." See the Bath Gazette and York Chronicle, July 16th, 1833.

Yours, &c. T. C.

MIGRATION OF SWALLOWS.

MR. URRAN,

IN the present advanced state of Natural History, the theory of Migration is too well established to admit of doubt, but any hint tending to throw a particle of light on the how and wherefore of the question may perhaps merit a corner in the pages of your Magazine.

On the morning of the 14th Sept. last, before sunrise, I ascended the heights of Feenamp, and about six o'clock, on looking towards the sea, I observed a flight of about one hundred swallows struggling up on a level with the summit of the high chalk cliffs, against a strong breeze blowing directly off shore. As I am not aware that these birds build in situations similar to those in which I saw them, it appeared evident that they were then making the land, having quitted England with the first glimmerings of morning, about an hour or so before the distance

between the two shores being such as they might easily accomplish in that space of time. I was the more convinced of this, by seeing in the course of the morning, the roof of a large building in the town, almost covered with swallows, in greater numbers, indeed, than the sum total of those I had observed in the whole course of the spring and summer; and as I did not perceive a single nest in or about the town, it might be fairly concluded they were strangers just imported. Naturalists have long acquiesced in the opinion, that the migration of these birds is not simultaneous, the probability is that they depart by drafts, according to the strength or inclination of the various broods. That many are hatched late is well known, and this may account for the occasional presence of swallows on the verge or even depth of winter. On returning through London on the 15th Sept., I observed under the eaves of an elevated building, a nest no doubt containing nestlings of this description, and I was struck with the peculiar wild and unusual manner in which they were attended to by the parent birds. Their visits were not as in summer repeated at certain intervals, but were, I may say, almost incessant, scarcely three or four seconds elapsing, without one or both of them, after a short hurried flight, extending to a few yards only, darting to the nest, and inserting their heads, as if feeding or inspecting their young, with an air of disquietude and impatience. Such a nest under the observation (and accessible, which this was not) of a naturalist, would have been very interesting, and the fate of the little inmates a matter of curiosity. In summer, swallows feed a good deal. I have reason to believe, from inspecting the contents of their stomachs, on small coleopterous insects, but from their flying and feeding over water, it is also clear, that a portion of their food consists of the smaller neuropterous genera, of aquatic origin, of which food an ample supply might be found, if not throughout the entire, at least for a long time after the usual disappearance of swallows. Food, therefore, is evidently not the sole cause of their migration. Another question respecting these mysterious travellers, is the unaccountable de-

crease* in their numbers, during the last few years. I have remarked, that the flock I saw collected on one roost in Fecamp exceeded the sum total I had seen throughout the whole season. I might almost add (with the exception of one or two particular spots) that it exceeded the aggregate mass of two or three previous seasons. Time was when the church steeple, beneath whose shade I am at present writing, was the resort of vast swarms of these lively birds; whereas, for the last three or four years, I have not been aware of a single nest, and days have passed without my even seeing a solitary individual. S. Y.

EXTINCT ANIMALS OF IRELAND.

MR. URBAN,

OF the numerous wild animals with which Ireland formerly abounded, a few are now unknown, and the history of some of them so totally lost as to be neither recorded by the historian, nor preserved in the traditions which have reached our time. Several of those animals are supposed to have been extirpated by the fatal aim of the sportsman, or the *Nimrod* of the chase; others, from neglect, have become extinct, and have been supplanted by those less ferocious in their habits, or of a finer symmetry of form, or a more hardy and useful race.

Among the former are the Irish Elk, sometimes called the Moose Deer, whose bones and antlers are occasionally found in our bogs or in raising marl;—they far exceed in size those of any animal at present in this kingdom. The remains have been supposed by Sir Thomas Molyneux and others, to be those of the *Cervus Alces*, or American Elk; but a perfect skeleton of the former now in the Dublin Museum, proves that there is a decided and characteristic difference, and that our fossil Elk is a species of the genus *Alces*, distinct from any now known. The large bones and enormous antlers, prove also that they belonged to an animal superior in size to the Elk. From the bones of

* Quere, is this the observations of Editor.

general height appears to have been about seven feet; some of the horns are nearly fourteen feet from tip to tip; and the height from the ground to the highest tip of the antlers, above ten feet.

The total disappearance of this stately animal has been attributed by some to an epidemic distemper, or pestilential murrain, which swept off at once the entire stock—as is said sometimes to rage among the Rein Deer.* In many places the remains of several animals have been found in the same field. This fact proves, at least, that they were gregarious, and countenances in some measure the opinion regarding their extinction; and that 'they died together in numbers, as they had lived together in herds.'

In Harris's edition of Ware's Antiquities of Ireland, mention is made of a Mr. Osburn, who found three heads and sets of horns at Bardsistown, County of Meath; five pair of these horns were also discovered not many years ago on the lands of Castle Farm, near Hospital, county of Limerick; and seven pair were found near Knocktoe, in the same county.† About 1778, an entire skeleton of one of these animals was dug up from a marl pit near Kilecullen. The figure was standing upright, and the tips of the horns were only about two feet beneath the surface.‡

That at least some of those gigantic creatures were extirpated by the sportsman or hunter, is evident from the following circumstances. A rib of the animal seen in the Dublin Museum has been perforated by an arrow, or some sharp instrument; and in cutting peat some years ago in a bog near Kells, county of Meath, there was discovered, a few feet below the surface, a row of strong oaken stakes, from six to eight inches in diameter, varying from ten to fifteen feet in length, and about six inches apart from each other. On clearing the bog away, it was found that these stakes formed an extensive enclosure, in which were numerous

remains of the Irish Elk, and it is believed that those poles served as a kind of cage for entrapping the Elk, when driven into it by the hunter, after the same manner as elephants are still taken in Ceylon and Indostan.§

From the shortness of the neck of those animals, it has been supposed that they could not graze on the fields, but browsed on the leaves and tender branches of trees; but from the great size of their horns it is evident they must have been immediately entangled if they entered a forest. Hence it is probable that they existed only in a champaign country.

In a work entitled, '*De Regno Hiberniæ*,' &c. written about the beginning of the 17th century, by Dr. Peter Lombard, titular primate of Armagh, he notices Wild Boars as then in Ireland. He also mentions several kinds of hounds now extinct, then kept for the chase, amongst which were those for hunting otters, deer, wolves, and the boar. As this is the only information we have found of wild boars being in Ireland at so late a date; perhaps they were extirpated about that period.

In the same work Dr. Lombard states, that Wolves were so numerous, that the cattle had to be secured at night from their ravages. Fynes Morryson, in his '*Itinerary*,' likewise mentions the depredations committed on cattle in Ireland by the wolves, the destruction of which he says is neglected by the inhabitants; and adds, that these animals were 'so much grown in numbers as sometimes in winter nights they will enter into villages and the suburbs of cities.' This statement of their numbers and boldness, is also corroborated by accounts of a later date, particularly by Mannerhassett, in his '*Directions for the Plantation of Ulster*,' printed in 1610. In 1662, we find Sir John Parnsonby in the Irish House of Commons, reporting from the Committee of Grievances, the 'great increase of wolves,' and that the same was a grievance, and requesting that the House would be pleased to take the same 'into their consideration,' and to make a law for the taking and killing of them for the

* Harris's Ware, p. 169.

† Fitzgerald and McGregor's History of Limerick, p. 403.

‡ Brewer's Beauties of Ireland, vol. ii. p. 53.

§ See Account of Ceylon.

future. These notices of their numbers and boldness are still further confirmed by later accounts. In a dialogue entitled, 'Some Things of Importance to Ireland,' published in Dublin in 1751, the author states, that an old man, near Lurgan, informed him, that when he was a boy, wolves, during winter, used to come within two miles of that town, and destroy cattle. This must have been about the beginning of the last century.

According to several accounts, the last wolf observed in Ireland was killed in the county of Kerry, in 1710; tradition says on the Crany river, Carnlough, near Glenarm; and another account adds, that the last wolf seen in Ulster, was shot by Arthur Upton, on Aughnabreach, or the Wolf-hill, near Belfast.*

To effect the extirpation of the wolves, the inhabitants were obliged to keep a breed of large dogs, the *Canis Grævis Hibernicus*, or Irish greyhound, commonly called the Irish Wolf Dog. These animals are believed to be descended from the great Danish dog, brought hither by some of the Northern tribes that settled in this kingdom. On the extermination of the wolves these large animals being no longer useful, were suffered to become extinct through neglect. The last we have seen mentioned were kept by the late Lord Sligo, near Westport, about the year 1800, but they are since dead. Goldsmith mentions that he had seen a dozen of these dogs, and that the largest was about four feet high.

In the 10th century the Irish greyhound, or wolf dog, was held in such estimation by the Welsh, that in the laws of Hoel Dda, he seems to have belonged only to the king and nobility, and the fines for injuring him were very great.† They were also formerly sent as presents to foreign princes. In the reign of Henry VIII. four were annually exported to a Spanish nobleman; and in 1615, we find some of them sent to the Great Mogul. In 1623, Viscount Falkland, Lord Deputy, writes to the Earl of Cork to send him

two Irish wolf dogs, of a white colour.‡ There is a good figure of this dog in *Bewick's Quadrupeds*, and there is also a figure in the 'Field Book.'

Ireland also formerly possessed a remarkable breed of Wild Cattle. These were all white except their ears, which were of a reddish brown. In 1203, we find the wife of William de Braosa sending from hence to an English Queen the singular present of 400 of these cows, and one bull.§ This gift would probably not have been forwarded to her Majesty, if similar animals had existed in that country. Hence it is likely that from this herd are descended the stock of wild cattle still seen in several noblemen's parks in England. A few of the like cattle were also preserved in Hamilton-park, in the vicinity of Glasgow, so late as 1760; but neither record nor tradition has pointed out when they became extinct in the country from which it is probable they were originally derived.

In the summer of 1830, as some labourers were working in the bottom of a limestone quarry, near the parish Church of Carnmoney, about four miles from Belfast, they discovered in a black clay the bones of an animal which hitherto have been only found in a fossil state, and it is believed never before in this kingdom. The bones were ascertained to belong to the *Plesiosaaurus*, an animal of the lizard species, which bears the least resemblance to those of the present world of any now known. These remains consisted of eighteen vertebra, or joints of the backbone; but the greater number were destroyed, or carried off, so that only seven joints have been preserved, which have been deposited in the Museum of the Belfast Academy. The most remarkable feature in the structure of these animals is the extreme length of their neck, which is composed of many more vertebra than are found in the longest necked bird, even the swan, which surpasses in this respect any other animal. When living it must have presented a true serpent neck, with a remarkably small head. The

* The last wolf seen in Scotland, was shot by Sir Ewen Cameron, of Lochiel, in 1680.

† *Anthologia Hibernica*.

‡ *Gentleman's Magazine*.

§ Cox's History of Ireland. From this very unequal number, the cows sent were probably only forty.

length of the largest species found seems to have been nearly twenty feet, *See Annals of Philosophy*, May, 1831.

S. M. S.

[The Editor will be glad to receive any observations this Correspondent will communicate on the *foreign birds*

that migrate to Ireland; and whether some birds that have now ceased to frequent the cultivated provinces of England, or are but rarely found, as the *outhern*, do not still haunt in considerable numbers its wild and western shores.]

MEMORIALS OF LITERARY CHARACTERS. No. III.

BIRTH-PLACE OF THE POET COWPER.

THE parsonage-house of Berkhamstead, the venerated birth-place of Cowper, has been pulled down by the present rector, the Rev. John Croft; who has also cut down the poet's favourite walnut-tree. In consequence of the remarks which such sacrilegious proceedings have naturally drawn upon him, Mr. Croft has published a letter, vindicating his deeds. We have seldom read a more impotent defence. He acknowledges that the modern house is "unequal in magnitude" to that destroyed; and he also acknowledges "that the tree was of singular growth, beautiful, and a high ornament to the parsonage grounds;" but it seems that the storms of last winter "agitated his feelings," and he "was alarmed lest some of the lofty and majestic branches might descend upon the roof, and involve him in the ruin." He also allows that the elms, under whose shade Cowper had so often meditated, "were stately and umbrageous; but they had arrived at maturity, and I felt myself justified in converting their value into necessary repairs." In short, he seems to have resolved to leave no vestige of the poet which could possibly induce any stranger to intrude upon his privacy, or any visitor to encroach upon his hospitality. His more proper course would have been to resign the rectory of Berkhamstead.

ANECDOTE OF THE POET CRABBE.

The following anecdote, though trifling, is so characteristic of the placidity and evenness of temper possessed by this distinguished man, that we are induced to comply with the request of one of his parishioners for its insertion.

It is known that Crabbe was a great poetaster, as well as a poet, and particularly fond of the exercise of long

walks. He frequently visited, attended by his son, a small village in the neighbourhood of Trovbridge, abounding with curious stones. On one occasion, he alighted from the vehicle, tied the horse to a crag, ascended the cliff, and taking his hammer from his pocket, commenced working away. On moving a stone, a part of the quarry gave way, and rolled down the declivity with such a noise as frightened the horse, who made away from the crag, and smashed the pig. The good man, unmoved, looked at it for a little while; and when he saw it stopped, and the danger over, he smiled, and said to his son, "Well, John, it might have been worse."

T. T.

ADVERTISEMENT OF BARRY THE PAINTER.

None of the biographers of Barry notice a curious advertisement he issued on several occasions in the summer of 1774, for pupils to whom he designed to give lessons. They appeared in the Public Advertiser for June and July in that year. He was, as every one knows, an eccentric and self-willed man, who commonly thought and acted unlike most of his fellows; and this may have been one of his peculiar whims, in order to shew how little he esteemed the dignity of R. A., or perhaps to annoy (for this was sometimes his humour) his brother Academicians. Few certainly had higher conceptions of the very highest branch of art than this singular man, and in some of the things he has left behind, he has not fallen short of his conceptions. But a wayward temper marred his success in life, and no doubt partly in art; it deprived him of friends in his brethren, and of sitters (though it may be doubted whether he cared for them) to give that pecuniary advantage, from the want of which he suffered constant inconve-

nience. The following is from June 4th, 1774.

"James Barry, painter, member of the Royal Academy and of the Clementini Academy of Bologna, informs such of the young nobility and gentry as may be desirous of forming a taste for the arts, and a knowledge and practice of drawing, that he will wait upon such as will honour him with their commands, and give lessons twice a week, at three guineas per month.

"He continues his business as usual in Suffolk Street, No. 39, Haymarket; where he is to be met with, Mondays and Tuesdays excepted."

CIVIC ANECDOTES OF CAIUS GABRIEL
CIBBER.

The name of this personage is well known, both from his own talents as a sculptor, and as the father of Colley Cibber the Poet Laureate. The following notices of him are extracted from the books of the Company of Leathersellers; and are highly characteristic of the carelessness of genius at all times, but more particularly amid the general profligacy of the reign of Charles the Second. It appears that he was made free of the Company by redemption April 3, 1668; called on the Livery, Oct. 14, 1673; allowed twelve months for payment of his livery fine of 25*l.* Nov. 13 following; and nearly six years after, being still in debt to the Company for it, was then allowed to compromise the engagement by the present of a specimen of his art.

"6th May, 1679.—Caius Gabriel Cibber being called upon the Livery, became bound unto this Society for payment of his fine, and afterwards made the stone Mirmayd over the pompe in the Court yard, and the Armes of this Society leading from out of the streete into St. Hellens, both which he esteemes to be equall in value or above the said fine; and this Court being informed that the said Cibber is a very ingenious workman, but a prisoner in the King's Bench, or lately was a prisoner, in respect whereof itt is not fitt to present him at lawe for his fine, this Court therefore thought fitt that the matter in difference should be adjusted and fully understood, and the comon Clarke of this Society informing this Court that Mr. Cibber was resolved to present some pretty figure of his own

invention that should be ornamentall to the hall, this Court gave the assent thereto, and ordered that in case Mr. Cibber performe the same, and this Court be satisfied that itt's worth acceptance, then his bond shall be delivered up to be cancelled."

An engraving of the Pump and Mermaid here mentioned, was published in 1791 by the late Mr. John Thomas Smith, of the British Museum, who erroneously "supposed" them to be "of the time of Queen Elizabeth or James I." The mermaid was constructed as a fountain, to discharge wine from her breasts, on my Lord Mayor's day, or other occasions of peculiar festivity.

AUTOGRAPH MS. OF THE SCHOOL FOR
SCANDAL.

The original autograph manuscript of Sheridan's comedy of the *School for Scandal*, is in the possession of Sir George Chetwynd, Bart., to whom it devolved, among other papers, from his grandfather, who was Licensor at the time the matchless comedy was first performed. Sir George lately sent it to Mr. Fairburn's, Duke-street, Adelphi, in order to be handsomely bound; but a fire breaking out in the premises, the manuscript was supposed to have been burnt, but is since happily recovered, having suffered very little injury. It is rendered still more interesting, from having several interlineations and emendations in the hand-writing of Sheridan, which mark the quickness of his conception in improving several passages, which it might have been thought almost impossible to mend.

LIBRARY OF LAMBETH PALACE.

(With an Engraving.)

WE this month present our readers with a view of the ancient Hall of Lambeth Palace, as recently fitted up for the reception of the large and valuable Library of the Archiepiscopal See.

Mention of the great Hall occurs in the oldest Steward's accounts extant, a computus of 15 Edw. II. in the time of Archbishop Reynolds; and such an apartment was, no doubt, an appendage to the palace from its first foundation. The hall was repaired by Archbishop Chicheley. In 1579 and 1571, Arch-

bishop Parker "covered the great hall of Lambeth with shingles." The hall was destroyed in 1644 by Col. Scott, one of the regicides, who was in possession of the palace during the Commonwealth.

The present hall stands precisely on the site of the old one. It was ordered by its founder Archbishop Juxon, to be built to resemble the ancient model as nearly as possible, and cost 10,500*l.*; "nor could all the persuasions of men versed in literature, and of his friends, induce him to rebuild it in the modern way, and unite it with the library, though it would have cost less money." It was not completed at the time of his decease; but he left the following provision in his will: "If I happen to die before the Hall at Lambeth be finished, my executor to be at the charge of finishing it, according to the model made of it, if my successor give leave." This munificent prelate sat in the see only two years and nine months; and, (including money paid by his executor) laid out in repairs 14,847*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.* as was ascertained and declared by the Judges Delegates, at the same time that, in 1667, they adjudged 800*l.* more should be paid by Sir William Juxon for dilapidations. The architecture of this magnificent fabric is of the mixed kind, as well as the ornaments, though the whole is intended as an imitation of the ancient style. The walls are chiefly built of a fine red brick, and are supported by stone buttresses, which do not terminate in pinnacles, but are crowned with balls. In the centre rises an hexagonal lantern of two stories, filled with round-headed windows; it terminates in a large vase, in which are the arms of the see of Canterbury, impaled with those of Juxon.

The interior measures in length 93 feet, in breadth 35, and in height upwards of 50 feet. The depth of the great bay window at the north west end is seven feet four inches, and it reaches in height from the floor to the edge of the roof. The whole of the inside is profusely ornamented; the roof in particular is constructed with much labour, and considering it was built in an age when such things were not usual, may be called a fine piece of architecture. It is entirely com-

posed of oak, in many parts of which are carved the arms of Juxon, a cross between four negroes' heads; on others Juxon impaled with the see of Canterbury, or the arms of Canterbury only; and other parts a mitre between four negroes' heads. The whole hall is wainscotted to a considerable height.

No Metropolitan since the days of Archbishop Juxon has expended such large sums on this Palace as the present excellent Archbishop, who has entirely rebuilt the habitable parts of the palace, and repaired the hall, the guard-room, and the chapel. These alterations have been carried into effect with great taste by Edward Blore, esq. the celebrated architect. His intended alterations were made known to our readers by our correspondent J. L. in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for May 1830, p. 394; where was given a view of the old portions of the Palace, which were retained by Mr. Blore, as they appeared in the autumn of 1829, whilst the Palace was under repair.

The noble Hall has been converted by Mr. Blore, with singular skill and felicity, into the archiepiscopal Library (*see the Plates*).

The books are arranged on the east and west sides, and in twelve magnificent oak book-cases projecting into the room. In the recesses between each bookcase are eleven tables of carved oak, of a massive, but elegant design, suited to the architecture of the hall. The library is still lighted by the noble lantern in the centre; on the west side, by five pointed windows, and a bay window at each extremity; on the east side by five pointed windows; and on the north and south sides, by a pointed window at each end, under the roof above the tapestries. The room is heated by pipes under the floor, and the warm air is admitted into the room through fourteen brass gratings, between every division of the library.

At each end of the hall is a suitable fire-place, over that on the north side are painted the arms of the See, impaling the arms of Archbishop Juxon; over the fire-place on the south side are painted the arms of the See, impaling the arms of Archbishop Secker.

On the north and south walls, and between the windows on the other sides

* Aubrey's Surrey, vol. i. p. 232.

of the hall, are a number of paintings; containing portraits of bishops and eminent divines connected with the See; a portrait of King Charles I.; Sir R. Walpole; Mr. Secretary Townshend; Dr. Wilkins, librarian; Dr. Peter Du Moulin, chaplain to Archbishop Juxon, &c.; also, a large painting, containing a view of Canterbury Cathedral, brought from Croydon palace.

The old entrance into the court-yard, at the south-west end of the hall, has been converted into a bay window; and the principal door is now at the north-east. On each side the doorway are Corinthian pilasters, and over the door-case are carved in stone the arms of the See impaling those of Juxon, with "Anno Domini mdcxliii."

The large bay window is richly ornamented with painted glass. In the centre of the top division is a very large coat of the arms of the See, impaling those of Archbishop Juxon; and underneath is a splendid recent addition, of a similar size, of the arms of the See, impaling those of Archbishop Howley, "1829." Around, are smaller coats of the arms of about twenty-four archbishops, each impaled with the arms of the See, and the date of the year when put up. There are also the arms of Philip II., king of Spain. But perhaps the most curious piece of painted glass is a portrait of Archbishop Chicheley, (engraved in Herbert's History of the Palace).

There does not appear to have been any library at Lambeth except the books which were the private property of each successive Archbishop, until the time of Archbishop Bancroft, in the reign of Elizabeth. Even Evelyn regarded the Lambeth library in this light, remarking, in a letter to Mr. Pepys, written in 1689, that it was then "replenished with excellent books, but that it ebbs and flows like the Thames running by it, at every prelate's accession or translation."

The literary benefactions of Archbishop Bancroft to the see, are noticed in the following terms in the will of his successor, Archbishop Abbot, who was himself a great benefactor to the library.

"Let all men, present and to come, know and understand, that Richard Bancroft, D.D., first Bishop of London, and then promoted to the Archbishopric of Canterbury, being for many years a great gatherer together of books, did volun-

tarily and by his own action (as in his lifetime he had oft foretold he would) by his last will and testament gave and bequeath to his successors the Archbishops of Canterbury for ever, a great and famous library of bookes of divinity, and of many other sorts of learning."

The condition upon which Archbishop Bancroft left his library to his successors was, that it should on no account be alienated from the See; to prevent which he directed that they should yield to such assurances as should be devised by learned men for its preservation. In case of non-compliance with the above condition, he bequeathed it to Chelsea College, then about to be erected, or, if that should not be erected within ten years of his decease, to the University of Cambridge.

These books remained at Lambeth till 1646, two years after the execution of Archbishop Laud, when, being seized by the Parliament, the use of them was granted to Dr. Wincke. They were afterwards given to Sion College, and many began to get into private hands; so that, fearing for their safety in times so inimical to learning, Mr. Selden suggested to the University of Cambridge its right to them, and they were delivered, pursuant to an ordinance of Parliament, dated Feb. 1647, into their possession.

On the Restoration, Archbishop Juxon demanded the return of the library, which requisition was repeated by his successor, Sheldon, and the books were accordingly restored. An ordinance of Parliament was also obtained, that such part of the collection as was in private hands should be immediately delivered up, and that the volumes in the possession of John Thurloe and Hugh Peters should be seized.

Archbishop Sheldon having thus succeeded in regaining possession of this valuable library, may in some degree be considered its co-founder, as in his will he says:

"Item, I give and bequeath to my successors Archbishops of Canterbury, for ever, the several books or volumes mentioned in the catalogue or schedule annexed, or hereafter to be annexed to this my will, towards the increase and improvement of the public library of the see of Canterbury, now settled at Lambeth House."

The books left by Archbishop Bancroft, Abbot, Laud, Sheldon, and Tenison, are distinguished by their respective arms. Those which bear the arms of Whitgift were doubtless purchased of his executors by Archbishop Bancroft.

Archbishop Secker was a great benefactor to the library. Besides a large sum expended in making catalogues to the old registers of the see, he left to the library all such books from his own private library as were not in the public one, which comprehended the largest and most valuable part of his collection. Archbishop Cornwallis likewise presented many valuable works in his lifetime.

There is only one volume in the collection known to have belonged to Archbishop Parker, which is a book of Calvin's writing. His arms are on the outside, and within is written in red lead, "J. Parker," which was the Archbishop's son. An English Psalter, printed by Daye, but without date, has likewise the following memorandum, written by Dr. Parker's wife: "To the right vertuous and honourable ladye the Countesse of Shrewsburye, from your lovinge friends, Margaret Parker."

The first complete catalogue made of the printed books, which was formed on the plan of the Bodleian catalogue, was drawn up by Bishop Gibson, when librarian, and is deposited in the MS. library. In 1718 it was fairly copied by Dr. Wilkins, in three volumes folio, and has been continued by his successors to the present time.

THE LIBRARY OF MANUSCRIPTS

is now preserved in a fire-proof room, over a newly built internal gateway, abutting on the south side of the hall.

This library is divided into two parts; the first contains the registers and archives of the See of Canterbury; the second the MSS. of a miscellaneous nature. The registers commence with Archbishop Peckham, 1279, and end with Archbishop Potter, 1747. They occupy forty-one large folio volumes. The registers of the later Archbishops are kept at Doctors' Commons.

The Parliamentary surveys of Bishops, Deans, and Chapters' lands, made during the Commonwealth, with a view to their sale, and which at the Resto-

ration were fortunately preserved, consist of twenty-one large folio volumes. The miscellaneous MSS. consist of four sets: 1. Those of Lambeth, collected by the Archbishops; 2. Those of Henry Wharton; 3. Those formerly belonging to George, lord Carew, Earl of Totness, (the two last purchased by Archbishop Tenison). And 4. Those of Tenison, given by that Archbishop. They are thus numbered:

Codices MSS. Lambethani, No. 1—576.

—— Whartoniani . . . 577—595.
—— Carewani . . . 596—638.
—— Tenisoniani . . . 639—888.

Which last was the number of MSS. entered in the catalogue in 1758; but the total number in 1784 was 1147, and is continually increasing.

A catalogue of the Lambeth Manuscripts was printed in folio, 1812.

PRACTICAL ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE PHILOSOPHY OF DREAMS.

MR. URBAN, *Scopwick Vicarage,*

I CANNOT but conceive, that on the subject of dreams philosophy is at fault; and that the most subtle theorists have been puzzled to account for the extraordinary occurrences which are embodied by the imagination during the hours of sleep. I have given the opinions of scientific men a most deliberate consideration, and yet I remain dissatisfied with the results of their reasoning. In this paper I have no intention of offering a theory of my own, because I am fully impressed with the extreme difficulty of the subject. Dreams are attended with phenomena which human learning and ingenuity have hitherto, as I think, been altogether incompetent to grapple with; and the wisest and best of men, who have exercised both tact and erudition to unravel their mysterious properties, have failed to produce a satisfactory conclusion. In a word, I believe that these spontaneous effusions of the fancy can scarcely be reduced to a standard capable of resolution by any of the known principles of nature. Imagination, when freed from the influence or control of judgment, will indulge in a series of wild and incoherent freaks; but it will not be easy to determine the

laws by which it embodies substances that have no existence in nature, and could not possibly occur to the senses while reason, in our waking hours, "holds its accustomed influence o'er the brain." Dreams are, in fine, a psychological secret, and remain involved in the same obscurity as the union of matter and mind.

I am a constant dreamer; I scarcely ever lay my head upon my pillow for sleep, but dreams are sure to follow: and yet my digestive faculties are seldom oppressed or impeded by repletion, for I am temperate in diet, eat very light suppers, and frequently none at all. The visions of the night, nine times out of ten, bear no relation to the occurrences of the day, or to the peculiar train of thought which has marked my evening's meditation, although I confess they are sometimes evidently generated by these causes; and it must be admitted that, under such circumstances, the impression on my mind is much more vivid and permanent than when the dream is of a detached and volatile nature. It is true, my pursuits have been rather of a sedentary nature; and exclusive of the laborious duties attached to the cure of a large and populous parish, I have passed very few hours either in active exercise or in society, as few literary men were found in the town where I resided the greater portion of my life; and reading has constituted the chief amusement of my leisure hours. This pursuit has not been enervating, for the pernicious effect of too much confinement has been counteracted by the daily exertions required for the due performance of my occasional clerical duties. My health is good, my constitution unimpaired, though fifty winters have scattered their snows upon my head; but my temperament is somewhat nervous. These particulars, though apparently trifling, are necessary for the elucidation of what follows, and to afford the theorist a series of accurate data for his speculations.

My dreams frequently leave an indistinct impression behind them; and I am altogether unable to embody a single fact, although I entertain a faint recollection of scenes which passed successively in review before my mind's eye; but even in this case, a visible

effect is often produced upon my spirits, which are cheerful or sad according to the general tenor of my preceding night's dream, although I am unable to determine its precise import. At other times, the transactions of the night are vividly impressed on my recollection, and even the minutest particular has not escaped me. Some of these have had a direct allusion to events connected with passing occurrences, but they bear no proportion to the uncounted numbers which were decidedly foreign to the general course of my habits and reflections. In these abstracted visions, I have frequently possessed the power of moving in the air, and transporting myself from place to place with inconceivable rapidity, and without exertion; I have used the act of volitation by the simple process of merely raising my feet from the ground and sinking into a sitting posture, and in this position I have performed incredible journeys in a minute period of time. Nor has this novel mode of travelling struck me with any feelings of astonishment, as being at all extraordinary or contrary to established custom; and it has occurred repeatedly: I have been an inhabitant of countries where the natural products have varied essentially from any thing which has been described by travellers, however they may have indulged their privilege of exaggeration, as existing in any part of the world. I have witnessed the growth of gigantic trees, whose fruit, inviting consumption, like the paradisaical trees of Mahomet, consisted of provisions of every kind, ready cooked for the table. I have beheld immense rocks formed of a single diamond, and mountains composed of gold; which bore very little analogy with my retired way of life, on a limited income and with limited desires. I have fancied myself dead, and though lying shrouded in my coffin, have still possessed the consciousness of a living creature. I have trod on shores where men and women were born from the earth in their full stature, and I have seen them in every stage of their birth. I have been pursued by uncouth and ill-favoured monsters of the quadruped species, which ~~never~~ had existence in nature, or the mind of the writer of romances descended into a Dr

dark and dismal, a thousand fathoms deep—sinking rapidly into the horrid abyss, with the dreadful certainty on my mind of being crushed to atoms when the bottom was sounded:—instead of which, how was I astonished to find myself in another world, lighted by six suns in the firmament, which shone with such dazzling brightness, that I was for a considerable period unable to endure the effects of such a sudden and unexpected transition, from pitchy darkness to an effulgence that surpassed every conception man can form of light and glorious splendour. After some time, my eyes became insured to the oppressive radiance, and I took a view of the wonders by which I found myself surrounded, and the prospect was highly animating. The fragrant sward was like the finest velvet; the flowers, glittering in the full stream of light proceeding from a constellation of suns, seemed like a rich collection of precious stones, tinted with every shade of colour. Groves of curious trees were dispersed in tasteful variety, amidst the undulating surface of hill and valley, whose leaves were green, and white, and blue, and red, and yellow; and all transparent, fluttering in the balmy breeze. Rivers of crystal meandered through the ever blooming plains; fowls of varied plumage were seen in the air, and their mellifluous notes filled my soul with ecstacy. In the midst of all this admiration, a bird of peculiar form, and larger than a turkey cock, with spreading tail and wings expanded, attracted my observation by the loudness of its note. Its feathers were white as snow, and shone like burnished silver, with the single exception of a lofty tuft of scarlet on the crown of the head; altogether it was a most magnificent creature, but it was not one that I should have pronounced of the singing species. It was perched on the branch of a tree, bearing circular green leaves edged with yellow, and the stalks and branches had the appearance of chased gold. After a short prelude, it commenced the favourite air of "Home, sweet home," which in a strong and hoarse, but not unpleasant note, it fairly accomplished. I uttered an exclamation which awoke me; and it is a fact, that at the very same moment a wan-

dering vagabond under my window was playing the identical tune on a clarionet. It was eight o'clock in the morning.

This is a pretty conclusive proof that the external senses are affected during sleep, and it is further evidenced by another dream of more recent occurrence, when a different sense was employed. I was transported in imagination to the summit of Etna in a state of furious eruption, with the boiling crater at my feet; the danger appeared imminent, and yet I sustained no personal injury. I saw the burning cinders thrown up to the heavens like a magnificent display of superb fireworks, they fell about me in all directions, till I appeared to stand in the midst of the flaming element, and still I remained unharmed. The only inconvenience which I experienced from my terrific situation was an intolerable smell of sulphur, that appeared gradually to overwhelm my faculties. I felt myself in danger of being overpowered with a sensation of dizziness, proceeding solely from the stench, without any reference to my awful situation amidst flames which failed to burn, and I foresaw that this alone would soon precipitate me into the bowels of the mountain. The charm operated with incredible precision; I became perceptibly weaker and more insensible to surrounding objects, striking as they were, till at length my faculties were wholly absorbed; for a moment I reeled—and then fell into the burning void. The convulsion was greater than nature could support, and of course I awoke. The horrid stench however continued; I rubbed my eyes—I looked round:—the chamber—the bed curtains, every object tended to convince me that I was awake; but the volcanic smell was not removed. I jumped out of bed to satisfy myself of the reality of my feelings, and found that it proceeded from the rushlight, which having been imperfectly manufactured, the wick had ignited half way down the substance of the candle, and the burning tallow had filled the room with a stinking vapour, which had so oppressed my olfactory nerve as to communicate a character to dreams.

Yours, &c.

G. O.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THOMAS LODGE.

THE notices which have been hitherto published respecting this writer are so vague and obscure, that it is thought that some account of him, drawn from authentic sources, may not be unacceptable to the admirers of the early English drama. Thomas Lodge, the subject of this brief memoir, was born in London, in the year 1556, and was the second son of Sir Thomas Lodge, Kt., by his wife Anna, daughter and heiress of Sir William Laxton, Kt. He was entered at Trinity College, Oxford, in the year 1572, and was shortly after made a scholar of that Society. In his "*Alarum against Usurers*," Lodge speaks of "his birth," and "the offspring from whence he came," and, as it appears, not without reason. In a pedigree still extant, we find that his father, Sir Thomas Lodge, claimed descent from Odard de Logis,* Baron of Wigton, in the county of Cumberland,† in the reign of Henry the First, and was the representative of that once powerful baronial family.

On leaving the University, Lodge entered himself at Lincoln's-inn, with the intention of reading for the bar; and during his course of study there, he wrote his "*Scylla's Metamorphosis*," and "*Diogenes in his singularity*." He afterwards published his "*Rosalynde*," in the preface to which (written in 1590), he tells us that he "fell from books to arms," and mentions that he had made a voyage to the islands of Terceiras, and the Canaries, with Captain Clarke. Previously to his commencing a vagrant life, he made a will, dated 1583, in the preamble to which he states, "that being of sound mind and body, but fully impressed

with the uncertainty of human life, he thinks it fitting to devise his property, in case of accident, to his wife Joan, and to his daughter Mary."‡ He also bequeaths his law books to a person of the name of Sherrington. Some doubt has arisen whether Lodge the Physician and the Poet were one and the same person. This question is decided by the following monument in Rolleston Church, Nottinghamshire.

Underneath lieth the body of Nicholas Lodge, gent. third son of Sir Thomas Lodge, sometimes lord of this manor of Rolleston, whose piety towards many orphans, his allies, and friends, are extant in his will, to the poor of the parish notified by his bequest, his upright dealing testified by all he knew. He died Sept. 25, 1619.

Thomas Lodge, Doctor Medicus, testamenti sui solus Executor charissimo fratri amoris sui testimonium merens posuit.

The following is a correct list of the published and authentic works of this writer; besides which, several dramatic productions have been attributed to him in conjunction with Green, viz. "*Lady Alimony*," "*The Laws of Nature*," and "*The contention between Liberality and Prodigality*."

Scylla's Metamorphosis, 1589; Diogenes in his Singularity, 1591; a fig for Momus, 1595; Rosalynde, 1590; Margarite of America (written in the streights of Magellan), 1596; Wit's Musing, and the World's Madness, 1598; Treatise on the Plague, 1603; the Poor Man's Legacy, 1603; the Wounds of Civil War, 1594; a Looking-glass for London and England, 1608; an Alarum against Usurers, 1584; the Life and Death of William Longbeard, and Phyllis, 1593; the Devil Conjured, 1596.

He also translated Josephus in the year 1609, and the works of Seneca in 1614. Both were published in 1620. It appears that Lodge turned his thoughts to physic during his residence abroad, for he took his degree at Avignon, and afterwards, on his return to England, practised in London with some success. He died of the plague in the year 1625.

* "Odardus de Logis built Wigton Church, and endowed it. He lived unto King John's time. Henry I. confirmed the grant of the barony to him, by which it is probable that he lived 100 years. He had issue Adam. Adam had issue Odard the Lord, whose son and heir Adam the second died without issue, and Odard the fourth likewise," &c. *Denton's MS.*

† "Odardus de Logis was infeoffed by Ranulphus de . . . of Cumbria."

‡ In Lady Laxton's will, we find that she bequeathed "the whole of her manors to her well-beloved daughter, Sir Thomas Lodge, and to her grandson, Thomas Lincoln's-inn."

WILLIAM CAXTON,
ENGLISH CONSUL AT BRUGES.

(Extracted from "Notice sur Colard Mansion, Libraire et Imprimeur de la ville de Bruges en Flandre, dans la quinzième Siècle." Paris, 1829. 8vo. pp. 89.)

Les Anglois avoient alors à Bruges un Consulat. La maison consulaire existoit encore dans toute son intégrité du temps de Sanderus, qui en a fait graver une vue dans son *Flandria Illustrata*, tome II. p. 39. M. Dibdin, qui a pensé avec raison que Caxton avoit rempli dans cette ville les fonctions de Consul, et que par conséquent il avoit habité cette maison, en a donné aussi une gravure dans le tome I. p. lxxviii. de ses *Antiquities Typographiques de l'Angleterre*; et il verra sans doute avec plaisir, par la pièce suivante qu'il ne connoissoit pas, et où son compatriote est qualifié de *maître et gouverneur des marchands de la nation Angloise*, qu'il ne reste plus aucun doute sur sa conjecture.

Extrait du registre des jugemens civils des échevins ou du magistrat de la ville de Bruges, de 1465-1469, fol. 204, verso.

Comme Daniel F. Adrien dit Scepheer Daniel demandeur d'une part de Jeroneme Vento, pour et au nom de Jaques Dorie marchand de Jennes, défendeur d'autre part, se soient soumis et compromis de toutes les différences qu'ils avoient ensemble eu des sentences ordonnance et arbitrage de *Willem Caxton marchand d'Angleterre maître et gouverneur des marchands de la nation d'Angleterre* par deça, et de Thomas Perrot, com'e en arbitres arbitrateurs amiables compositeurs et communs amis, promettant les dites parties et chacun d'eux de bien et loyalement entretenir observer et accomplir tout ce que par les dits arbitres seroit sur les dites différences des sentences ordon'e et arbitré sans faire ou venir a l'encontre en aucune manière, et que led. arbitres aient oy les raisons des dites parties, et sur ce ordon'e leur sentence et ordonnance lesquelles ils ont rapporté en la plaine chambre des echevins de Bruges, ont esté publié ausdites parties, parceque le dit *Willem Caxton s'estoit necessairement retrait de la dite ville de Bruges*, est il la dite plaine chambre desche-

vins de Bruges les dites parties ont esté appellées et sont comperus ausquels a esté dit et signifié l'arbitrage et ordonnance dedits arbitres qui estoit et est tel comme sensuyt, assavoir que ledit Jeroneme Vento pour et au nom dudit Jaques Dorie payera audit Scepheer Daniel, en argent comptant et promptement, la somme de iiii liv. gr. et que ledit Jeroneme ou nom que dessus, prestera aud. Scepheer Daniel autres iiii liv. gr. parmi toute voyes bonne caution et seurte que ledit Scepheer Daniel devra donner aud. Jeroneme Vento de lui rendre et payer lail. somme de iiii liv. gr. qu'il lui aura prestée, en dedans les premiers quatre voyages que ycelluy Scepheer Daniel fera a toute sa neif en quelque paya que ce soit, assavoir à chacun voyage une livre de gros; pourveu aussi que en cas que led. Scepheer Daniel ne fesist aucun voyage avec sad. neif en dedans six mois prochain venant que alors led. Scepheer Daniel ou ses pieges seront tenus de payer et restituer aud. Jeroneme Vento sans que led. Jeroneme sera tenu de attendre les autres puyemens dessusnommez. A l'observation de laquelle sentence ordonnance et arbitrage led. parties et chacune d'elles ont esté par lad. plaine chambre des echevins de Bruges esté condampnez. Actum xij^e maij a^e laix.

A TRAVELLER remarks:—Passing a few years back through Northampton, my attention was especially attracted, first, by the beautiful Cross erected to the memory of Queen Eleanor about a mile from the town; and secondly, to an ancient stone Conduit, which stood at the corner of the Church-yard of All Saints, and nearly facing the door of the George Hotel. Both these relics I regarded as valuable ornaments to the town, and peculiarly worthy of the care of its inhabitants and authorities. I was astonished, therefore, and grieved, on again visiting the place a fortnight since, to find that the Conduit had been altogether removed. As my stay on this latter occasion was confined to the time during which the coach changed horses, I had no opportunity of making any inquiries touching this strange proceeding, and, as it seemeth to me, unfortunate want of taste and good sense. Having no private acquaintance at Northampton, I take this mode of requesting information respecting the removal of the interesting relic in question, and also concerning its history and antiquity.

RECORDATIO RIVORUM.

BY THE REV. JOHN MITFORD.

THE gentle rivers of the earth ;
 What are they but the gems that bind
 Her beauteous bosom from its birth,
 The mirrors of each form refined ?
 Now half unseen, the shadowy streams,
 Their sylvan coves and hollows lave ;
 Now Evening's rich purpureal gleams
 Arc flashing o'er the phosphor wave.
 I know them all—no waters kiss
 Their haunted cliffs, or caverns old :
 But I the amber flood have drank,
 And trod their sands of fabled gold.
 On **TIBER**'s yellow shores I 've stood ;
 Rich **BRENTA**'s marble halls I know ;
 And oft my little boat hath sail'd
 Along the silver **Po**.
 How dear, beneath thy banks of wood,
 Lov'd **ARNO**, hast thou been to me ;
 For by thy wave has **Dante** stood,
 And sunny **Florence** looks on thee.
 I 've seen the **Ruone**, with bridal haste,
 Rush onward to the ocean bay ;
 And I have seen where in his cave
 The giant **Infant** lay.
 The **Baden** hills are steep to climb,
 And dark their piny forests swell ;
 Beneath their shadows I have knelt,
 Beside the **DANUBE**'s well.
ELBE, mighty **ELBE**, thou roll'st along,
 The heart of **Germany** is thine ;
 And well may I thy mountains love,
 Thou castle-cover'd **RHINE** !
 Old **DRANCE**, he hath a giant's step,
 And tramples on from steep to steep ;
 And pale, oh ! pale, the moonlight snows
 Around the young **ARVIMON** sleep.
 I 've seen thy blue wave glide beneath
 Each mirror'd hue of rock and tree ;
 And it was like a fairy dream,
 Delightful **MEUSE**, to gaze on thee :
 The **LESSE**, he hath a palace built,
 Beside thee gleam its crystal walls ;
 And dark and wild thy mountains rise,
 To guard the old **Enchanter**'s halls.
 Ah ! golden **Troves** ! how like a queen
 Thou sit'st amid thy flowery dell ;
 And twin'st around thy regal brow
 The vine-wreath of thy lov'd **MOSELLE**.

The tower was
 by a block cornu.
 present well-propo.
 lofty, spire has been



the
 dim.
 early
 are round.
 first story
 upper story t.
 The tower was
 by a block cornu.
 present well-propo.
 lofty, spire has been

This is the sum total of what can be rationally advanced on the subject. A thousand years with God are but as a day; and if we may take final causes into consideration, we may be permitted to say that a long prospective wisdom seems to have been for countless ages preparing this globe according to the slow operations and laws of nature (*natura non fert saltum*); for the reception of its present inhabitants; and that these several convulsions and changes appear to have been the appointed means by which future fitness and convenience should be procured. The difference between the *old* Geologists and the *present*, is this—the former were employed in forming ingenious speculations as to the manner in which these changes were effected, and central caverns of intense light, internal volcanoes, hollow crusts of the globe, fragments of the sun himself, comets sweeping the earth with their tail, as a housemaid sweeps a carpet with her broom, were all *causes*, each adopted and advocated with as much real as ignorance, by very ingenious men, till even the resources of Omnipotence were exhausted by them. The end and totality of all this was, that not a single step of progress was made—not a fact was discovered—not a difficulty removed. These men of conjecture kept for ever moving round in a brilliant circle of their own, and for ever returning to the very point from which they had set out; occasionally jostling one another as they crossed their several orbits of theory, and stopping to abuse each other pretty heartily. The present race, deeper instructed in philosophy, acquainted with the laws and powers of Chemistry, submitting their knowledge to a close and rigorous system of logic, and being aware how confined that knowledge is, have employed the activity of their minds, and the resources of their art, in a careful survey of the *effects* produced in the gigantic laboratory of nature by time and change; by analysis reducing compounded bodies to their original elements, and, by a careful and philosophical reasoning, binding fact to fact,

as with an unbroken chain; fully aware how small and bounded the domain of science is, and how imperfectly even that is known. The earth on which we tread being 8,000 miles in diameter, the depth to which man has penetrated is 8!!

The mineral masses, says Mr. Mantell, of which the crust of the globe is composed, may be separated into *Primary* and *Secondary*. The *Primary* are destitute of organic remains, and occupy the lowermost place in the superposition of the strata. Yet having been injected from below, they form the summits of the highest peaks and mountains in the world. These, which are decidedly of igneous origin, are *Granite, Syenite, Porphyry, Basalt*. They are called *primary*, because it was supposed, from the absence of *fossils*, that they were formed *before* the creation of animals or vegetables; but it is now well known that granite and its associated rocks are in fact ancient *lavas* of various ages; and it is certain that granite has been *erupted since the period when chalk was deposited*. The other primary rocks appear to be sedimentary deposits, altered by the effects of high temperature and great pressure. Such as Gneiss, Mica slate.

The *Secondary* rocks contain the fossilized remains of vegetables and animals, are generally stratified, and have been evidently deposited by water. These strata are subdivided into the *Secondary*, which comprise all the sedimentary rocks, from the *Primary* to the Chalk inclusive, and the *Tertiary*, under which description all the beds, from the chalk to the alluvial deposits of the modern epoch, are placed.

The *Organic Remains* entombed in the sedimentary strata afford conclusive evidence of the former existence of a state of animated nature widely different from the present, and furnish data by which we can determine the comparative ages of the various formations, and even calculate the relative periods when the existing mountain chains were lifted up; nay more, by these relics, these *medals*, as they have been aptly termed, struck by Na-

the sea, the erosion by river currents of the strata over which they flowed, and the formation of deltas, being the only physical changes that have taken place in the south-east of England during the modern epoch, and which are still in active operation."

ture to commemorate her revolutions, we learn the physical mutations which the surface of the earth has undergone, and the temperature of the climate of various regions, in periods far beyond all human history or tradition; and, by bringing to our assistance the sciences of Anatomy and Botany, we can even restore anew the forms of the animals and vegetables which flourished on the earth, when our present continents were engulphed beneath the depths of the ocean.

The strata of *Sussex* are divided into Downs, Weald, and Forest ridge. The *Downs* are masses of chalk, about sixty miles in length, seven miles broad, and about 500 feet above the level of the sea. Their northern escarpment is steep and abrupt; their southern descent is by a gentle declivity. From Beachy Head to Brighton, they form a high, precipitous line of coast. From Brighton, westward, they stretch inland, and occupy the centre of the county. The whole chain exhibits decided manifestations of the action of water. These hills are separated into five distinct masses by rivers. The *Weald* is a vale that runs parallel to the *Downs*, consisting of clay, sand, and limestone. It is about ten miles broad, and thirty or forty long. The *Forest-ridge* constitutes the north-eastern extremity of the country. It is composed of sand and sand-stones, and its rocky ridges are crested with forests. The principal height is *Crookborough Beacon*, which has an elevation of 800 feet above the sea. The encroachments of the ocean are going on along the whole line of coast, and have continued from time immemorial. We will now give an extract from our author's account of Tilgate Forest, p. 283.

"The vast preponderance of the *land and fresh water* exuvium over those of *marine origin* observable in these deposits, warrants the conclusion, that the Wealden strata were formed by a very different agent to that which effected the deposition of the Portland beds below, and the sand and chalk above them. The seas in the primitive ages of our planet, were inhabited by vast tribes of multilocular shells, which however variable in their species, were not only of the same family, but also of the same genera: belemnites, ammonites, nautilites. These shells, if

we may draw any conclusion from the knowledge of the habits of the recent species of the only genus that still exists, were indisputably inhabitants of the ocean; and the presence of their remains in any considerable quantity in a formation, affords a presumption that such formation was a marine deposit. The converse of such proposition we consider must hold good in a case like the present, where not a vestige of these ancient marine genera can be traced, among innumerable remains of terrestrial vegetables and animals, and of fresh water testacea. The occasional occurrence of marine remains affords no ground for a contrary opinion, since the fact is no more than might be expected under such circumstances, and is in strict accordance with what might be observed in the deltas and estuaries of all great rivers. We cannot leave this subject without offering a few general remarks on the probable condition of the country through which the waters flowed, that deposited the strata of Tilgate Forest, and on the nature of its animal and vegetable productions. Whether it were an island or a continent may not be determined; but that it was diversified by hill and valley, and enjoyed a *climate of higher temperature than any part of modern Europe*, is more than probable. Several kinds of *ferns* appear to have constituted the immediate vegetable clothing of the soil. The elegant *sphenopteris*, which probably never attained a greater height than three or four feet, and the beautiful *lenchopteris* of still lesser growth, being abundant every where. It must be easy to conceive what would be the appearance of the valleys and plains covered with these plants, from that presented by modern tracts, where the common ferns generally prevail. But the loftier vegetables are so entirely distinct from any that are now known to exist in European countries, that we seek in vain for any thing analogous without the Tropics. The forests of *Clathraria* and *Eulogenita*, (the plants of which, like some of the recent arborescent ferns, probably attained a height of thirty or forty feet), must have borne a much greater resemblance to those of tropical regions, than to any that now occur in temperate climates. That the *soil* was of a sandy nature on the hills and less elevated parts of the country, and argillaceous on the plains and marshes, may be inferred from the vegetable remains and from the nature of the substances in which they are enclosed. Sand and clay every where prevail in the Hastings strata; nor is it unworthy of remark that the recent vegetables to which the fossil plants bear the

greatest analogy, affect soils of this description. If we attempt to portray the animals of this ancient country, our description will possess more of the character of romance, than of a legitimate deduction from established facts. *Turtles* of various kinds must have been seen on the banks of its rivers and lakes, and groups of enormous *crocodiles* basking in the fens and shallows. The gigantic *megalosaurus*, and yet more gigantic *iguanodon*, to whom the groves of palms and arborescent ferns would be mere beds of reeds, must have been of such prodigious magnitude, that the existing animal creation presents us with no fit objects of comparison. Imagine an animal of the lizard tribe, three or four times as large as the largest crocodile, having jaws with teeth equal in size to the incisors of the rhinoceros, and crested with horn! Such a creature must have been the *iguanodon*. Nor were the inhabitants of the waters much less wonderful. Witness the *plesiosaurus*, which only required wings to be a flying dragon; the fishes resembling *siluri*, *balistæ*, &c. Cuvier asks, at what period was it, and under what circumstances, that turtles and gigantic lizards lived in our climate, and were shaded by forests of palms, and arborescent ferns? It may be observed, that the undoubted remains of that gigantic herbivorous reptile of the ancient world, the *iguanodon*, must be considered as having been hitherto discovered in the strata of Tilgate Forest only; this animal, which had a horn on its head, was seventy feet in length."

Of another fossil reptile discovered in Tilgate Forest, and on that account called the *hyleosaurus*, Mr. Mantell's account is full of interest. The whole book is a most valuable addition to our native geology; it abounds in very curious discoveries; it evinces a very extensive and accurate acquaintance with the science; and though professedly treating only of the strata of Sussex, in fact, through its local investigations, throws light upon the general subject.

Helen. A Novel. By Miss Edgeworth, in 3 vols.

THE anxious desires of the world of letters have at length been gratified, and Miss Edgeworth, after a long interval of silence and repose, has re-appeared in the realms of fiction. All who remember the cleverness of her former productions, the truth of her

delineations, the force, the spirit of her narratives, the originality of her characters, the grace, the elegance, the humour that pervaded the whole, the knowledge of the human heart, the familiarity with the different feelings, sensibilities, passions, and prejudices, that are continually rising and falling, passing and repassing in the walks of life, the wisdom of her observations, and the admirable moral, the Mentor of the Tale, which for ever came with a friendly hand to arrest the folly and the crime of those around it, and at length, when the course of guilt or levity, of idleness or vanity, was drawing to a close, held up to them the consequences inseparable from it; and proved to them, that the punishment of man is of necessity annexed to his criminality, as it not only lives in its very nature, but even rises afresh over its ashes; when further, this great Teacher of wisdom, through fiction, pointed out the trains of causes which led to error, the early mistakes, the cherished prejudices, the fond illusions, the captivating and deceitful blandishments of friends, the mistaken indulgence of parents, the false estimates of society, and the impetuous importunity of youthful passions; all this was so judiciously exhibited, so finely contrasted, so delicately marked and separated, so happily illustrated, and so judiciously enforced, as certainly to place the clever and enlightened Author in the very first rank of modern novelists. We own, and we have expressed the same opinion before, that we have many novel writers of great skill and knowledge of their art. Men who have surveyed the various walks of life with the eye of observation, have delineated their scenes with a fine and delicate discrimination, have submitted the passions and interests of men to a just and philosophical analysis, and have enriched the whole with the ornaments and graces, which genius and taste can furnish at their will. But we also must reluctantly own that however brilliant and clever those productions are, they are seldom free from grave and serious defects. Part of them are only imperfectly sketched in, parts want drawing and perspective, some are too highly coloured, some out of proportion and harmony, &c.

sometimes even nature herself is unfortunately forsaken, to paint after the fictitious models of artificial life, or the false and hybrid creations of dis-tempered minds. In the lighter works also of fiction, society is making too constant and pressing a demand on the resources of genius; the demand is so great and unremitted, as to urge on the supply at its greatest velocity. The saloons of fashion, the sofas of vanity and idleness, the vacant hours of the *two months* of rural life (*alas!* no more) when London disgorges her pale and emaciated victims into the arms of Nature, to renew, if possible, their wasted energies, to repair their faded charms, and restore their dissipated thoughts—all these are for ever crying for fresh supplies of the only food which their impaired digestion can receive. "When will dear Mr. Hook, or charming Mr. Lister, or that delightful man Mr. Bulwer, with his Eugene Aram, whom I doat on—when will Mrs. Gore or Mrs. Sullivan, give us another week's amusement?"—is the incessant cry, a cry that extends from the drawing-rooms of Arlington street and Wilton Crescent, to the vales of Cheltenham, and the springs of Matlock; and which is heard for ever calling for food, from the locust swarms that are darkening the sands of every southern bay, and affrighting the modest and astonished Naiads of every breezy shore. There is no wonder that a tale like this should rouse Messrs. Colburn and Bentley from their slumbers, and that they should speed off to the chambers of their expecting authors, with their well-filled and glittering purses in their hands. "If a cheque, Sir, on my banker, for 1200*l.*, a small sum I grant, inferior to your merits, but we must consider the times—if you should feel willing to *get me up* by Easter, three volumes, I shall consider the matter concluded."—A cheque, a fascinating, smiling morceau, is laid on the table, the generous publisher departs, the author thinks of his bills and his creditors, racks his brain for a subject, and the work is forthwith put out of hand. *Richardson* spent his life in writing three novels; *Goldsmith*, the fascinating Goldsmith, produced but one; the number of *Fielding's* clever and graphic illustrations of life, were few;

but our modern authors, under the potent and controlling influence which we mentioned, and with the 'Auri sacra fames' to instigate them, produce their offspring, like the smaller animals, twice or thrice a-year; their gestations are short, and their deliveries rapid in succession: but it is the destiny of man to submit, whether reluctantly or willingly, to the laws to which nature has confined him: what is rapid in growth, is seldom lasting; what is easily obtained is not often valuable when acquired; so we must confess, that the productions of the Minerva, or Venus, or Plutus Press, or by whatever name it now goes, 'quocunque nomine gaudet,' are seldom finished to exactness, seldom harmonious in their design, consistent in their composition, or equal in their execution. We are now speaking of the very best and foremost of these works, the aristocracy of the talent, the 'London particular'—as for the remainder, they are the worthless spawn of addled heads, and air-blown vanities, and vitiated feelings, and mistaken judgments, and superficial acquirements, and restless ambition, which like a forest-fly, is perpetually settling itself on all new comers, sucking their blood, and teasing them to madness and death. Having thus safely conducted off the lightning of our spleen, we forthwith commence an account of Miss Edgeworth's *Helen*.

The heroine, Miss Helen Stanley, is the daughter of a Colonel and Lady Stanley, who being dead, she is brought up and educated by her uncle Dean Stanley, and is the presumptive heiress of his fortunes. But Dean Stanley, like some other deans, thought more of his outgoings than his incomings; was fond of all elegant and curious tastes; haunted Christie's, bid at Robins's, had bubble tables and choice bronzes; was a collector of rare books, bought first Shakspeare's, and early romances; had a charming taste for Paul Potter's and Hobbins's landscapes; Smirke improved the deanery, and Gilpin laid out the grounds; in short, when he died, nothing of all his supposed wealth remained for poor Helen. The novel commences just after the Dean's death, when his niece was removed to the vicarage, and placed with her

tionate and wise friends, Mr. and Mrs. Collingwood. The *moral* of the story, as far as regards the heroine, is easily developed:—a sum of money had been laid aside by the Dean as a provision for his niece, before he contracted his own debts, and was placed with an old friend Colonel Munro, but who being ordered out to India, returned it to the Dean. This letter the Dean received on his death-bed, and had just strength to write on it—

"That money is yours, Helen Stanley; no one has any claim to it. When I am gone, consult Mr. Collingwood, consider him as your guardian."

Thus was Helen's title to it clear and just, but neither her destitution without it, the clearness and absoluteness of the gift, nor the remonstrances of Mr. Collingwood, could induce her to accept it; she gave it up to the creditors of her uncle, and had left for herself a very small pittance—her mother's fortune. This was the first sacrifice made of herself and her interests to others: the first exhibition of that *'moral courage'*, which, though uncommon in both sexes, is yet, on going through the world, equally necessary to the virtue of both men and women! All young ladies have some *very particular friend*, to whom they entrust all their secrets, consult in all their difficulties, and impart the history of all their triumphs; Helen was not without her's—Lady Cecilia Davenant, only daughter of Earl and Countess Davenant. The Countess was a woman of superior sense, sagacity, and goodness of disposition. The Earl was a *man of honest talent, something like Lord Grey, only a good deal stouter and more rubicund*; a sort of hybrid between Lord Grey and the Duke of Buckingham. While Helen is with the Collingwoods, she reads in a paper of the marriage of her friend with General Clarendon at Paris. Soon after, she receives a letter from Cecilia, reminding her of her promise to stay with her after her marriage, and inviting her to meet them at their house. Our readers must be content to suppose that she went, that she was kissed, made much of, and domesticated at Clarendon Park; that the General alone was rather cold and formal; that Helen sat and read a great deal with Lady Da-

venant, and that she soon became particularly interested with the perusal of some MS. letters, by Mr. Granville Beauclerc, who turns out to be a ward of the General. Cecilia Clarendon is a very kind, affectionate, and amiable person, and devotedly attached to Helen. But she has one great and fatal fault, that exercised its disturbing and pernicious influence upon her conduct—an indecision, a cowardice of character, which was for ever showing itself in framing little *false* excuses, and denying little *true* statements, when any difficulties arose which required courage and truth to overcome; and sacrificing real happiness, in the fear of giving a moment's pain. Unfortunately (perhaps we ought to use the opposite word) for her, General Clarendon is a man of firm decided character, of no vacillation, no flexibility, no modification, inclining to obstinacy, and demanding a plain *yea* and *nay*. Miss Clarendon, his sister, is the General himself in *alto* relieve, with all his virtues and their accompanying defects pushed to the extreme. Beauclerc is invited to Clarendon Park, and comes. Owing to what Cecilia had let out to Helen of the wishes and hopes that *something should come* of this visit of Beauclerc in the same house with Miss Stanley, Helen felt embarrassed, and awkward, and confused; and Cecilia, finding her friend in a dilemma through her *manœuvring*, and hearing that Beauclerc had been philandering with a *Lady Blanche Forrester* at Florence, in order to *set Helen at ease*, now tells her that Beauclerc is *affianced* to this lady, and that she may consider him as a *MARRIED MAN*. Thus Helen is set at ease, as Cecilia meant she should be, but at the expense of truth; for Cecilia's usual way of getting out of difficulties prevailed.—"After all," said she to herself, "though it was not absolutely true, it was *ben trovato*; it was as near the truth as possible. Beauclerc's best friend really found that he was falling in love with the lady in question. It was very likely, and too likely, it might end in his marrying this Lady Blanche. And on every account, and every way, it was for the best that Helen should consider him as a married man. This would restore Helen by one magical stroke to

herself, and release her from that wretched state in which she could neither please nor be pleased."—Released from her previous constraint, and knowing that no designs can be suspected on her part, Helen behaves to Beauclerc with the unsuspecting frankness of common intercourse. He amuses himself in dallying between his two "puppets," Lady Blanche and Helen, and feels in no hurry to make his choice. The even tenour of life at Clarendon Park proceeds. But now the house is filled with company, and, among others, a Mr. Horace Churchill arrives, a man of the town, of high repute in the circles of fashion, and wit, and party; a sort of mixture of *Mr. Theodore Hawk*, *Lord Petersham*, and *Sir James Mackintosh*; in short, such a character as, we are afraid, consists of materials not conveniently to be collected out of the stratum of a single brain. Of course, two such men as Beauclerc and Churchill could not exist in the same sphere. They become jealous of each other; suspicious, cross, and disagreeable: a thousand petty irritations arose, ridiculous jealousies, and mutual discomfitures. Beauclerc, however, notwithstanding his rival's superior brilliancy of parts and knowledge of the world, is the favourite of the fair. All women like men to speak of them with respect and seriousness, all *badinage* on the subject is jealously surveyed, *persiflage* at once ruins the unhappy wight who utters it; and Churchill talks on the subject of ladies and of love as men talk at Arthur's club-house, or at the mess-room of the Guards. A sudden mania for *Hawking*, derived from looking at a picture of Wouvermans, seizes both the gentlemen. They read Turberville and Markham, pore over Lady Juliana Berners, and entertain hopes of rivalling the never-to-be-forgotten-but-always-deeply-remembered *hawking* of the emperor Arambomboborus, with his Trebizonian eagles. Beauclerc, however, when matters are just ripe, and the Tercelets and Ger-falcons arrive, gives up the scheme to his rival under the *pretence* that he cannot afford it. In vain the ladies endeavour to worm out of him his bosom-secret, to ascertain his real motive. At length, a mistake of a letter proves that he has given the money intended

for the hawks to Mr. Thomas Campbell, for the *Polish Exiles*. So things proceed till the arrival of Lady Katrine Hawksby, a faded wit, and her beautiful married sister, Lady Castlefort, plus belle que sée!—yet, different as they are, both agreeing in one thing—their cordial hatred of Helen; and the demon eyes of jealousy and envy are fixed upon her. Lady Davenant departs on business, and H. Churchill has ruined himself with Helen by the meanness he showed with regard to a poetess whom he patronized. Half bantering, half playfully, he made a sort of *frint of an offer*. Helen took him seriously, and was glad of the opportunity at once of blowing away his hopes. He thanked her for her candour—for her great care of his happiness, in anticipating a danger which might be so fatal to him; but he really was not aware that he had said anything that required so serious an answer. Of course, she insures his hatred, and he departs on a visit—to his Majesty. Meanwhile, as Beauclerc's assiduities become more remarkable, Helen's behaviour appears to him singular and capricious. She, of course, on Cecilia's authority, looks on him as *engaged*; consequently, the first symptom of tenderness alarms her virtue—she blames herself—determines to consider him as a brother—a friend; but it is not very easy for young ladies to look on a young gentleman in that manner; Lady Katherine's lynx eyes were on her, and Lady Castlefort begins a strong flirtation with him. Beauclerc, in the meantime, ignorant of Cecilia's representations, to Helen's astonishment makes her an offer. She, half frightened, half indignant, wonders, half speaks, and does all but explain: for Cecilia had bound her to secrecy; and, dismissing him in all points of view but as a *friend*, the lovers part. Cecilia now owns that Beauclerc is not going to be married, that it is all an invention of her's; and, as Helen says to her,—“to save her from a little foolish embarrassment at first, she made them miserable at last.”

What might have been repaired, Cecilia's continued prevarications still prolong, and more deeply perplex. To avoid the shame of confessing her first deception, she went on to another and another step in these foolish evasions,

intimacy and intimacy. Beauchamp sets off for the Continent. General Davenant, who, amidst anxious for his want and for Helen's hap more, is surprised and puzzled—cannot bring the matter of the reform, and Cecilia's explanation only confuses him the more. Lord Davenant, "her fair face," Helen here appears, and pearls, and robes, and gold jewelry attendant with Messrs. Stiles and Mortimer fortunately, Lady Davenant's arrival enables her to confess and put out her difficulties before her, thus Helen does in truth and candour, the contrast which is kept in view through the whole book between her's and Cecilia's behaviour is clear, "the pain of her open confession was transient, the confidence permanent." Beauchamp, too, has received Cecilia's explanation, and is hastening back on the wings of love; and Lady Katrina and her sister depart—the former, when she took leave of Miss Stanley, "giving a look expressing, as well as the better smile and cold form of good breeding could express it, unconquerable, unchangeable hate." We are now approaching the web which wickedness, and malice, and mortification has been so fatally weaving out of the materials afforded by poor Cecilia's weakness and innocence; but we will not anticipate the delight which our readers will feel when they peruse the work itself, and observe the propriety, good sense, and adherence to truth and nature, with which the conclusion of the story is deduced from the previous circumstances. They will find in the whole tale considerable variety of incident, discrimination of character, and soundness of reflexion, variegated by a happy intermixture of circumstances, and enlivened by clever dialogue, ingenious conversation, and happy repartees. The work is composed in good taste and feeling; the story is well arranged; the characters consistent; and the moral most worthy of praise. There is no exaggeration—no over-colouring—nor the common defect of a few parts highly finished and brilliant, at the expense of the rest—no flowing affectation of style—no interlarding of French sentences—no jargon of Almack's—no disquisitions on the *romance*—no pages of sublime romantic *fourderie*. The story, Helen, Cecilia,

Lady Davenant, and the General, are drawn to the life. Lord Davenant is a good sketch. Beauchamp we think not sufficiently expanded; and perhaps our quarrel with the General about Lord Beltravers, is the most chimerical, and less to our taste than any other in the work. That Helen carried her romantic sense of honour to her faithless friend too far, is part of the moral of the book, and we wonder the expedient was not found of confessing to the General long before, through Lady Davenant. Beltravers should have been more deeply punished—she was the deepest guilt; and we should like to have seen justice done to a few others. Had the character of Cecilia was ever formed to have captivated the heart of the General, we must also take leave to doubt; far plain, downright, and determined as he was, flattery and falsehood were not likely to be his choice. Lady Davenant is excellent, one of those noble women who occasionally appear to save whole families from ruin. The order of the incidents, the gradation in the progress of guilt and folly; the still increasing perplexities of falsehood and artifice; the misery of the victim, even when its wretched dunsy sophistry has for the moment succeeded; its abortive resolutions; its pusillanimous retreats, all this is described with truth, force, and nature. Miss Clarendon is perhaps a little overcharged, for the sake of contrast; and, to preserve the unity of the fable, the Collingwoods might have been brought back, and intermixed with the termination and catastrophe; this might have been arranged without difficulty.

History of the Christian Church. By Robert Stebbing. 2 vol. (London.)

WE do not, amongst all our historical labours, possess an Ecclesiastical History, such as the scholar and the theologian demand. Neither Mosheim nor Milner possess that fullness of detail, that depth of investigation, that copiousness of information, and that union of learning and philosophy which are necessary to confront the greatness, and pierce into the difficulties of the subject. In the absence of such a writer (and where is he to be found?) Mr. Stebbing has done a very

acceptable service in the abridged, but accurate account which he has here given. We do not know that more information could be compressed into his pages, or more candour or impartiality of judgment brought to the consideration of subjects, that have but too often awakened the passions, and fostered the prejudices of those who came to their discussion. We recommend a perusal of what is said on the doctrine of Election in vol. I. p. 292, &c. In the second volume, the history of that remarkable person Hildebrand, afterwards Gregory VII., is told with great spirit and interest. With regard to the most extraordinary scandal of the Romish Church (the pontificate of the *Papess Joan*), the author does not pretend to decide a question, which the Church to which she belonged still holds as a matter of historic dispute. The very learned Spanheim brought all his vast erudition, his acuteness, and his zeal to the subject, and contended for the veracity of the fact. The Roman Catholics say, that without disturbing the whole chronicles of the Pontiffs, they cannot find a *space for those two years and a half in which she reigned*; but we must leave the question to be settled by gentlemen whose names all begin with B. Baronius, Bagnage, and Bayle. The account of the learned and unfortunate Abelard, and the summary of his theological opinions, is given with great clearness and in an interesting manner at p. 266. The natural acuteness of his mind seems to have been very great, and his erudition extensive, but clouded with mysticism, and weakened and wasted on subjects too remote, or too lofty for human speculation. We will give a specimen of the style and manner of reasoning of the famed lover of Eloisa, on one of his favourite subjects of inquiry.

"God cannot do anything but what he does do, and cannot do all that he does not do, because God can only do what he wills, but he cannot will to do anything but what he does do, because it is necessary for him, that he should will whatever is convenient. From whence it follows, that whatever he does not do, is not convenient, that he cannot will to do it, consequently that he cannot do it."

He himself owns, that this is his
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particular notion, that scarce anybody else is of this opinion; that it seems contrary to the doctrine of the Saints and of reason, and to derogate from the greatness of God. "Hereupon he states a very difficult objection.—'A reprobate (he says) may be saved, for he knows no being but what God does save, wherefore God may save him, and consequently do something which is not necessary to be done.' To this he replies—"that one might very well assert, that such a man might be saved, by the relation to the possibility of human nature, which is capable of salvation; but that it could not be affirmed, that God could save him, if we have respect to God himself, because it is impossible that God should do anything but what he ought to do." He explains this by several examples—"A man who speaks may hold his tongue; but it is impossible for one who speaks to be at the same time silent. A man's voice may be heard, but one who is deaf cannot hear it. A field may be cultivated and tilled, though a man might not cultivate it." In this manner, deciding on subjects beyond human comprehension, and mistaking formularies of words and expressions, for ideas and things, did this man, as singularly learned as he was singularly unfortunate, consume his toilsome and studious days, only varied by asking questions on difficult passages in Scripture, proposed to him by *Heloise*. He ended his days at the Convent of St. Merul, near Chalons, where he was kindly sent from Clugni, in hopes that the salubrious climate and beautiful scenery, would calm his troubled spirits, and soothe the infirmities which weighed him down. He died at the age of 63, leaving behind him the reputation of having been the most learned and acute, as well the first of those scholars who brought into full and systematic action the powerful machinery of Dialectics.

The Philosophy of Legislation. By Alexander Mundell, Esq. 1834.

THIS is the work of a clear-headed, acute, experienced man; of one conversant with those subjects which are connected with the constitution and government of the country, and who

has formed his opinions on them with shrewdness and impartiality. Those parts of his work that relate to the Corn Laws, and to the laws relating to Money, are peculiarly worthy of consideration; and the former are worked out to their conclusions with much accurate attention to the details, and with a force of evidence which is irresistible. With regard to the Church, we much approve the moderation and justice of the author's sentiments. He is, as most persons are, for the *Commutation of Tithes*, upon the average of seven years, and the amount of the exchangeable value, or money so fixed, should be paid to the clergyman. This he justly considers a superior plan to that proposed in the Irish Bill, to which his objections are:

"That if the rent-charge in lieu of tithe, that is to be laid upon the land, shall *not* be redeemed forthwith, and the price of the redemption laid out in the purchase of land, the rent-charge will become excessive, if money continues to rise in exchangeable value; or it will become inadequate if money again begins to fall in exchangeable value; but if the price should be forthwith laid out in the purchase of land, then this objection arises, that *too much land becomes vested in mortmain*.

"In making this commutation, care must be taken not to put any *existing clergyman in a better or worse situation* than he now is; but as it may thereby appear that some clergymen are over-provided, while the provision of others is altogether insufficient, this opportunity should be taken to make an adequate provision for the Church upon and after the termination of each existing interest therein. Not that livings should be equalized, or that clergymen should be prevented from leaving one living to go to another, but each person going to another living must take it as that other had it. Wealth is a mean of usefulness as well as of emulation; and no inducement to exertion should be taken from the clergy which operates with other men. The removal of a minister may often be salutary. Every thing in nature is invigorated by change, and man is not an exception to the rule. He is not improved by being stationary or confined, but by the collision with which he is brought into contact. But the property set apart for the Church, is to be preserved to the Church. No part of it is to be diverted from its purpose, which is best promoted by the distribution of it

from time to time as circumstances may require, provided nothing be taken from any existing tenant of its property."

Our author says, p. 47,

"Every clergyman should perform his duties in person. What would be said of a judge of the land if he were to perform his duty by a substitute."

To this we answer imprimis—one cause of a clergyman's doing duty through a deputy or curate, is from his plurality—his plurality is given (we are not now taking extreme cases) for his decent maintenance, with which he would not otherwise be provided. *A Judge's salary is equal to TWENTY LIVINGS, at the average of 300*l.* a-year a piece.*

2d. The Apostolic regulations, and the rubric of the Church, set apart different services of the Church to the different orders of the Church.

3d. A Judge, when superannuated, retires, and makes room for an effective successor. A Clergyman, when incapable of doing duty, must perform his duties by deputy, as he cannot relinquish his preferment.

4th. The Judges occasionally do perform their duties by substitute.

Lastly. There is an essential difference between a Judge presiding at a trial, where his knowledge, experience, and sagacity are required to be constantly awake, and which perhaps no other person in the same profession could supply; and a clergyman performing duties, which do not so much require immediate intellectual exertion, as those moral qualities, that piety, that temper, and that benevolence, which are *presumed* to belong to his brethren equally with himself.

Again, the author says, Clergymen do receive fees, and those of a very questionable description. There is a marriage fee—a baptism fee—a burial fee—a sacramental donation. Now we never heard of a baptismal or sacramental fee. Certainly we never took one. It is not allowed by our Church to take a fee for the administration of a sacrament; but we think the fees *objectionable*, because they are not larger in amount. It is absurd to compare clerical fees with those of the professions of law or physic; and it is only through fees, that a large number of Christians attending the duty of the

Church, and availing themselves of the offices of the Church, ever contribute anything towards the Church. What do the inhabitants, the shopkeepers, tradesmen of a country town, contribute towards the maintenance of their minister—absolutely nothing.

We have, however, dwelt so long on this one branch and division of the subjects on our author's work, that we can only earnestly recommend the perusal of the whole.

Jacobite Memoirs of the Rebellion of 1745. Edited by Robert Chambers, from the MSS. of the late Right Rev. Robert Forbes, Bishop of the Scotch Episcopal Church. 1834.

WORKS, like the present, are the authentic and valuable materials of history. They have a twofold claim to attention:—in the first place, as tending to the advancement of truth in the facts which they record; and secondly, as gradually tending to fill up and complete the general circle of English history. All history has some portions of its narrative more defective than others; authentic materials, or full details, are wanting; and the historian has to lament, without the power of repairing, the imperfection of his work; but as Nature abhors a vacuum, so man's curiosity dislikes a chasm or vacancy in its knowledge; consequently, when truth is absent, unfortunately falsehood, or conjecture, the parent of falsehood, will be present; hence the severe sarcasm of Walpole—"Don't read history, for that must be a lie." The ancient historians, in order to fill up these gulphs, and cover the nakedness of their information, used to invent long and eloquent orations, which they put in the mouths of their illustrious personages:—Hannibal grew eloquent as Livy prompted; and Cyrus, with Xenophon's understanding to back him, became a perfect and persuasive orator. Speeches, however, are out of fashion now; and opinions and conjectures, and political and religious reasonings, and party feelings, fill their place. This is all very amusing and instructive to those who have time and patience to hear counsel on both sides—Hume and Macaulay, Robertson and Stuart, Fox and Rose, Godwin and D'Israeli, Lin-

gard and Southey, exchange very ingenious reasonings, propose very recondite inductions, advance very brilliant analogies, and ask our assent to very overwhelming and ponderous arguments; but, in the mean time, a few documents found in some mouldering old chest, or a moth-eaten paper in the cabinet of some dilapidated family-mansion, would render all this smoke and thunder of the argumentative artillery quite useless. Such papers the curiosity and industrious research of the present ages are constantly bringing to light. Ellis's Letters, the Marchmont Papers, the State Trials, the Memoirs of Charles the First, and others, have been of great service, and Government has still a duty to perform in forwarding the publication of the great mass of historical documents that it possesses in its various offices. With such assistance, and on such materials alone, can history be properly or advantageously formed; and we trust, that when the time arrives, there will not be wanting a Mackintosh or a Hallam to hold up the light of philosophy, to animate the historic mass, and with the commanding and ruling power of genius, dispose into efficient forms the materials which industry collected.

Mr. Forbes was minister of the Episcopal congregation at Leith; but when Prince Charles was on his descent from the Highlands, having given suspicion to the officers of state, he was apprehended at St. Ninian's, September 1745, and imprisoned till the following May. After regaining his liberty, he lived in the house of the Dowager Lady Brown, of Kinross, within the walls of Cromwell's citadel; here he steadily pursued his design of collecting from the mouths of the survivors of the enterprise such narratives and anecdotes as they could give from their own knowledge, or as eye-witnesses. His papers he regularly transcribed upon octavo sheets, which gradually formed volumes; and nothing can exceed the neatness, distinctness, and accuracy with which the whole task was performed. He saw part of the individuals who were apprehended for their concern in the Prince's escape, as they returned through the Scottish capital to their homes in the Highlands. The collection ultimately filled ten

volumes, was bound in black, and styled "The Lion in Mourning." The first three volumes bear date 1747; the next three 1748; the seventh 1749; the eighth 1750; the ninth 1761; and tenth, 1775. To these volumes are attached some singular specimens of the writer's loyalty, in the shape of *relics*. In one is a small slip of thick blue silk cloth, beneath which is written—"The above is a piece of the Prince's garter;" below, on a small square piece of printed linen, in lilac on a white ground, with the following inscription—"The above is a piece of the identical gown which the Prince wore for four or five days, when he was obliged to disguise himself in a female dress, under the name of *Bettie Burke*;" then follows a slip of tape—"The above is a piece of that identical apron-string which the Prince wore about him when in the female dress. The above *hil* I received out of Miss Flora Macdonald's hands, on Thursday, Nov. 5, 1747, when I saw the apron, and had it about me. Robert Forbes, A.M." Then comes a little bit of the Prince's tartan, which had been hid for a year in the cleft of a rock, and pieces of the eight-oared boat on board of which Donald Macleod set out with the Prince after the battle of Culloden; and lastly, and super-eminent, two bits of one of the lugs of these identical brogues which the Prince wore when in a female dress under the name of Bettie Burke, as handmaid to Miss Flora Macdonald.

In 1762 Mr. Forbes was chosen Bishop of Caithness and the Orkneys; he died in 1776, and was the last bishop whose charge was restricted to Caithness and the Orkneys.

This work remained for about thirty years in the possession of Bishop Forbes's widow, and was sold to Sir Henry Steuart of Allerton, who was employed on a history of the attempts to restore the Stuart family; but which, from ill-health, he was obliged to relinquish. In the autumn of 1832, when Mr. Chambers was at Allerton-house, the *Lion* was once more brought out to the light of day, and it was wisely resolved that a selection of the *Memoirs* should be printed; leaving it, says the Editor, to some more fortunate individual to compose from that and other sources, what is still so wanting

to our literature, a history of the Rebellion of 1745. It is only to be added, that the Editor is prepared to find a surprise, approaching to incredulity, manifested respecting several of the subjects illustrated in the volume:—"the humanity displayed, and the regular and honourable payments made on all occasions by the Chevalier, in contrast with the *license and barbarity now for the first time fully brought home to the royal army*, will hardly fail to disturb some of the prepossessions of the English reader. The extraordinary outrage, the common theft, for it can be called no less, attributed to the Duke of Cumberland, as well as his singularly brutal inhumanity, will rise so far beyond all preconceived notions, even of one who in his own time thought nothing of being called 'the Butcher,' that I can hardly hope to see that part of the work received without controversy."

The documents in this work that support the above assertion, and which extend from p. 267 to 348, appear to have all the evidence of undisputed and acknowledged fact; and if so, must stamp the whole English army, from the Duke to the private, with cruelty, barbarity, and infamy not to be paralleled; the details are frightful, such as can hardly be credited, but which it seems impossible to refute; all the fury of the most savage passions seems to have been unrestrained; and those who should have been the foremost to repress them, are the leading instruments of the cruelty. The account of the Prince's wanderings and escape, is given with a fullness of detail, and with an authenticity that was never before approached. It rests on the successive authority of Colonel O'Neil, Edward Burke, Donald Macleod, Miss Flora Macdonald, Captain Donald Macdonald, Malcolm Macleod, and John Mackinnon; thus filling up and completing the adventures and escapes that seemed all but miraculous, and which terminated at length on the 19th of September, when the Prince left Scotland in a French vessel, never again to set foot in that country, which the folly, bigotry, and tyranny of his ancestors had deprived him of, and which his courage and chivalry could not regain.

Tales from Chaucer, in Prose, chiefly designed for the use of young persons. By Charles Cowden Clarke. Illustrated by Fourteen Wood-engravings.

IT is the distinctive and peculiar privilege of true genius that, however obsolete the language may become in which, at the time of writing, she embodied her ideas, she will still overcome the rust which seeks to obscure her brightness; that, in proportion as changes in terms and modes of speaking and writing have rendered her obscure, in such proportion will she call up scholars and commentators to defend her from the assaults of time, and to keep her unquenched spirit still in a position to illuminate the world. So has it been with Chaucer, the true poetic fire of whose writings, the justice of whose descriptions, the philosophy of whose understanding, have commanded the veneration and applause of all succeeding ages.

If even a Dryden or a Pope attempts to paraphrase Chaucer, he loses something of his original splendour. What, then, can be said of the attempt to reduce some of his most attractive and beautifully written tales into plain prose?

Only perhaps this, that some idea of Chaucer's spirit is imparted to the multitude; and that it is better to know a good author through the imperfect medium of a translation, than not to know him at all.

There is, however, an intermediate and very simple mode of making Chaucer intelligible, which has not yet been tried—we mean dismissing the antiquated orthography in which his writings have reached us, through copies printed after the MSS. in which they were preserved before the typographic art was invented.

We will try a passage in this way from *Palamon and Arcite*, one of the tales which has been translated into prose by Mr. Clarke:

"Thus passeth year by year and day by
Till it fell once in a morrow of May, [day,
That Emily that fairer was to seen,
Than is the lily upon his stalk green, [new,
And fresher than the May with flowers
For with the rose colour strove her hue,
(I know not which was finer of them two)
Ere it was day, as she was wont to do,
She was arisen, and all ready dight,
For May will have no sluggardic night,

The season pricketh every gentle heart,
And maketh him out of his sleep to start,
And saith, Arise and do thine observance,
This maketh Emily have remembrance,
To doing honour to May, and for to rise,
Yclothed was she fresh for to desire,
Her yellow hair was braided in a tress,
Behind her back a yard long I gress,
And in the garden as the sun uprist,
She walketh up and down, and where as
her list,

She gathereth flowers party white and red,
To make a subtle garland for her head,
And as an angel heavenly she sung.

There is no alteration in the above, save in the spelling of the words. We shall see what Dryden makes of the same lines.

"The young Emilia, fairer to be seen,
Than the fair lily on the flowry green,
More fresh than May herself in blossoms
new,

(For with the rosy colour strove her hue)
Waked, as her custom was, before the day,
To do th' observance due to sprightly May;
For sprightly May commands our youth
to keep [sluggard sleep,

The vigils of her night, and breaks their
Each breast with kindly warmth she
moves, [loves;

Inspires new flames, revives extinguish'd
In this remembrance Emily ere day
Arose, and dress'd herself in rich array,
Fresh as the month, and as the morning
fair, [hair,

Adown her shoulders fell her length of
A ribband did the braided tresses bind,
The rest was loose, and wantoned in the
wind, [night,

Aurora had but newly chas'd away the
And purpled o'er the sky with blushing
light, [way

When to the garden walk she took her
To sport and trip along in cool of day,
And offer maiden vows in honour of the
May.

At every turn she made a little stand,
And thrust among the thorns her lily
hand, [drew,

To draw the rose, and every rose she
She shook the stalk and brush'd away the
dew, [red,

Then party-coloured flowers of white and
She wore to make a garland for her head.
This done, she sung and caroll'd out so
clear

That men and angels might rejoice to hear,
Even wond'ring Philomel forgot to sing,
And learned from her to welcome in the
spring.

The paraphrase above is spirited; some of the ideas are beautifully amplified, others are weakened by being drawn out. Dryden, dissatisfied with

the braiding of the hair, according to the custom of Chaucer's day, in a long continuous plait, adds a ribband and some floating curls, to conform with the taste of his own. He makes Emily pluck the rose, and brush away the dew, which last is a pretty incident; but when he adds to her heavenly singing that she astonished the nightingale herself, we hesitate to pronounce that by such hyperbole, drawn from the French school, Chaucer has been improved. Mr. Clarke, the prose paraphrast, thus renders the same passage:

"One May morning, it happened that Emily, who was more beautiful to behold than the lily, upon its tall and slender stalk of green, and fresher than the young flowers of May, for her complexion rivalled the wild blushing rose, had arisen, according to her custom, at break of day, to do honour to that sweet season of the year; for the slothful and ungentle heart claims no kindred with the lovely May. Her dress was elegant and precise, and her golden hair, braided in tresses, flowed down her back. As the sun was climbing the heavens, she walked up and down in the garden, gathering the many-coloured flowers, to weave into a garland for her head; and, like an angel, she sang in the clear air of the morning."

There is no great deviation in the above from the original; the rose-like complexion of Emily is converted into the *wild rose*, the blush of which every stroller by the hedge-side knows, is very pale. She weaves a garland for her head—not a subtle or artfully contrived garland, as the original has it; by the addition, therefore, Chaucer has gained nothing in propriety—by the omission he has lost one of those finishing touches for which all his descriptions are so remarkable.

In the prologue to the *Canterbury Tales*, we observe an instance of inaccuracy which ought not to have crept in. Chaucer tells us of his gastro-nomic Franklin,—

"After the sundry seasons of the year,
So changed he his meat and his supperc,
Full many a fat partrich had he in mew,
And many a bream and many a lucc in
stew."

Mr. Clarke renders the above,—

"His suppers were furnished according to the season. Many a fat partridge had he in his preserve, and *stewed bream* and pike was a common dish at his board."

The antithesis between *meat* and *stew* ought to have pointed out to the paraphrast that no mode of cookery was intended by the word *stew*, but that the fish were kept in *ponds* so termed, in which they were confined and fattened for the table.

The author has, he himself observes, had a difficult task to perform, for his object was at once to make Chaucer intelligible to his juvenile readers, by reducing him into plain English prose, yet still to preserve, under this disguise, enough of his antiquated quaintness to give him his distinctive character. The effort is praiseworthy; we are glad that our English youth should know Chaucer, and be led in more mature life to the study of him. An intimate acquaintance with the founders of English literature tends to cherish in our hearts national character, to unite past and present ages in one bond, to stimulate an honest national pride, and to make us desirous to offer our best gifts and acquirements, and, in times of public danger, all that is most dear to us, on the altar of our country.

Such, we say, will be the salutary effect of rendering our youth familiar with our ancient standard writers; the study of the Sacred Volume being always understood as a preliminary for all the rest. A Shakspeare for youth will, we doubt not, be provided, as well as a Chaucer. And they who have, in the volume before us, been delighted with the wild old English tale of Gamelyn, incorporated, whether rightly or not, with the writings of Chaucer, would be glad to meet Gamelyn and Adam le Despenser "under the wood-shaws" once more, as Orlando and Adam, in the beautiful pastoral drama of "As you like it."

The Last Evening of Catanie, with other Poems. By William Henry Spicer, 1834.

WERE we inclined to regard these poems with the severity of criticism, we should lament that there was too great a luxuriance of imagery, too boundless a profusion of fanciful creations brought together, and a love of ornament not always applied with the discretion that can alone arrange it to advantage, but we consider the poet

to be only now in the spring-time of his genius, and that these poems are the vernal promise of richer and riper fruits to come. All may be corrected but dullness and insipidity; the barren sand will never bear but its starved harvest of briars and weeds; but when the soil has once exhausted its first rankness and strength, then may follow a harvest that may fill the garner of the husbandman, and make the valleys laugh with plenty. There is no want of animation or activity of mind, nor any marks of neglected cultivation of Mr. Spicer's poetical talents; but we earnestly recommend to him a rigorous and respectful perusal of the great masters of song, ancient and modern, and a temporary forgetfulness of his contemporary bards. We take this opportunity of reminding our poetical brethren, how differently those persons act who follow the steps of that muse who is sister to Thalia and Melpomene, and on what different principles they appear to aim at perfection. As far as we can ascertain from their works, the younger and rising votaries of the Muses look to the authority, and study the manner and style of their more illustrious contemporaries, who have already reached the higher regions of established fame. The expressions of Wordsworth, Byron, Campbell, and Scott; their manner of thought, their flow of the verse, the tone of expression, all are reflected to us in a thousand mirrors; while Milton and Dryden, and Pope and Goldsmith, and Collins and Gray, are seldom recalled to us either in spirit or in letter. Now there is a better and truer taste, it appears to us, (speaking with all due reverence) in the rising school of *painting*. Turner and Callcott, and Etty and Newton, and Lawrence, are all painters of eminence and of various and distinctive merits; but they are not, and very properly not, the models of excellence which the young painter keeps in his sight. What does he do? Why, when his studies at the Academy are completed, he hastens to devote all the energies and acquirements of his mind to the unremitted and anxious study of the acknowledged monarchs of the kindred art. There, before the Transfiguration of Raphael, or in the Sixtine Chapel of Angelo, or amid the noble and august relics left

by the chisel of the ancient sculptors, are to be seen those who are drawing the inspirations of genius, and accumulating the maxima and ascertaining the rules that guided the hands of these immortal men. We ask, do not Spenser, and Shakspeare, and Fletcher, and the late bards of the days of Elizabeth and James, stand *tous ports*, as Raphael, and Angelo, and Domenichino, and the great Parmesan, and he who filled with celestial light the dome of Mantua, do to the painters?—undoubtedly they do. Why then are they neglected and thrown aside, as deities who have grown out of fashion, and are thrown from their pedestals by their faithless and ungrateful worshippers? The feelings, the ideas, the train of thought which act on our contemporaries, must always of necessity bear much influence on us, perhaps too much; do not therefore, is our advice, unnecessarily increase it; recollect, that with all their undisputed claims to excellence, the greatest poets of the present day have very great defects, and the inexperience of youth is unable to detect or separate them. The defects of the olden poets have been acknowledged; they have been detached from their beauties, and what is excellent has been stamped and confirmed by the consenting judgment of mankind. We should say to a poet, endeavour to ascertain the principles on which Sophocles, and Virgil, and Dante, and Tasso, and your own poets in later days, formed their taste and worked out their inventions; see how much they were wise enough to reject, how much they were too scrupulous to employ; mark the course, the varieties of their flight; endeavour to discern *how*, in what manner, with what views, they looked on a subject; and being then *instructed* by them, you will *imitate* them. We beg pardon of Mr. Spicer for this long deviation from the immediate subject of his *Poems*; but he will receive our remarks in the same spirit of candour and good feeling with which they are written. We too are lovers of the Muse; few worship more devoutly, more respectfully, at her shrine; but, we confess, that we keep to the *old parish church*, and seek no seats in the *district chapels*; and we take care to have no *monkeys for our gods*. Let Mr. Spicer take this advice from an older

man than himself, and duly ponder its worth. He need not, like his brother of the brush, make a journey into Italy, but he may with less expense and trouble wander in a fairer and brighter region of enchantment than Ausonia herself can produce. In the bowers of Armida, in the company of Beatrice, in the green and verdant valleys of Paradise, in the lists and tournaments where fought the rival champions of Venice and of Mantua, in the pale and secluded shades of Paraclete, he will discover and join the *Genius of Poetry* himself; and a branch gathered from the summit of Parnassus will be placed within his hand.

As a specimen, we will give

A VOICE FROM THE DEEP.

We come not forth from mourning;
The wave for us hath built
A royal and a gorgeous shrine
With the spoil of nations gilt.
With a thousand hues for our bright shroud,
That the water rainbows fling,
Beneath the ocean's deep blue cloud
Have we sat triumphing.
The sweet friends of our childhood,
Amid their calm home dreams,
By the waving of the whispering flowers,
And the gliding of the streams; [goes
By the night wind that still murmuring
Through the dark oak boughs above,
And the low-breathed prayer at twilight's
For those yet left to love; [close
In every sweet sound stealing,
From wood, and stream, and hill,
The friends that blest our childhood's days
We dwell around them still.
Mingling with each low summer-breath,
We come like some sweet spell;
Say, love, then shall we call it death
Still in those hearts to dwell?
By the seaman's couch at midnight,
When the stars grow still and dim,
And the wind comes up with a soft swell,
Like some far village hymn,
Rich with the scents and sounds of earth,
To that dreamer's soul we bring
A voice and a sigh from his cottage hearth—
Some true heart's offering.
Not when the voice of weeping
In festal bower is heard,
And the burst of happy song is hushed
In the grief that hath no word—
Grief for the early-called of Heaven,
Whose life hath no bright noon, [given
Cheeks to which flower-like hues were
That they might fade as soon;
Not when each fond heart waileth
The slow sad step of time,

And the knell of earthly hope sounds forth,
In the church bells' toll, or chime;
Not when the voice of childhood's mirth
Is heard in woe and fear,
Passed from the dark and changeful earth,
We have our triumphs here.

The Destinies of Man. By Robert Millhouse.

WE cannot much admire the plan and outline of this poem, which is a sort of 'universal history in verse'; but we are aware that plans and subjects are of very little importance, if the poetic feeling is just and true; and we are bound to say, that Mr. Millhouse has a very copious command of language, an easy and flowing versification, and some very poetical illustrations and analogies; though his poem is sadly disfigured by *false quantities* when his Muse gets astride of the old Heliconian Pegasus. These however are specks, spots, which a Gradus ad Parnassum will remove. In the meantime, we will give, as a specimen of his poetical conception and language, the description of the opening of Spring in the second part.

The fields o'erflow with verdure of all hues.
What tapestry can with Nature's carpet vie?
Perfection of Mosaic—pearl'd with dew,
Spread beautifully in contrast with the sky.

What perfume-laden gales are passing by
What harmony these herald breezes bear!
They breathe a foretaste of the joys on high,
O'er countless blooms the bees are humming near.
And all the woodland birds sing on in
The gaudy crowflower paints our meads with gold.

And sheets of daisies variegated the scene;
The vestal lilies, lovely to behold,
Bow their meek heads along the vallies green.
And in ' with odorous breath and pensive
Streaking yon banks, where lambs are couch'd at rest,
What thickening showers of cowslips intervene.

And there the daffodil with head depressed,
Sheds on the grass beneath, the dewdrop from its breast.

Anemones are strown through every grove,
With sky-ting'd hyacinths companions sweet,
And the late primrose decks the walks of love,
In unassuming beauty at our feet.

The foliage thickens to make bowers complete;
 The hawthorn mantles with a bloom like
 In which the white-throat hallows his retreat
 With hymns, whose tones might lighten
 If the frail heart of man its sorrows could forego.

The welcome rail goes creaking through the corn,
 O'er which the whistling plover wings
 The blackbird sings in rapture from the thorn,
 And Echo answers to the thrush's lay;
 The swallow skims o'erhead, in twittering play,
 And yonder rookery sings with peals of
 And hark! the linnets from the black thorn spray
 Repeats such madrigals as never cloy,
 For they are nature all, unmingled with alloy.

When the wild woodlark pours his songs of fire,
 Their robes of green the forest trees resume;
 The very heath now wears a new attire,
 Gorgeously skirted by the yellow broom;
 With crimson blush the wildings are in bloom,

And vegetation, as in frolic, heaps
 The rocky cliffs, and bids them all assume
 Their coronets of flowers, and downward breaks
 To where the gushing fount her mossy
 Who would relinquish such a scene of glory?

Here, in Jehovah's temple I am free,
 Here Nature's ample page unfolds a story
 Unsectical, unwarp'd by sophistry;
 Here dwells, what greatest monarchs seldom see,

Simplicity in virgin flush of youth;
 And what in regal mansions may not be,
 The unrebuk'd and spotless form of truth;
 Here flattery would grow dumb, and falsehood melt in truth.

Come to May's festival, ye sons of Care!
 Here let the smitten soul impart its woes,
 And hither let the sick'ning heart repair,
 For in these haunts the cup of health o'erflows.

And here let injur'd greatness seek repose,
 Free from the taunts and snares of cruel man;

He, whose regard superior worth endows,
 Has wisely made his mortal life a span—
 And will, in deathless realms, complete his glorious plan.

The day is beautiful though in its wane;
 The herd yet rests upon the breezy hill;
 In yonder wood I hear the stockdove's strain,

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In covert shades the small birds carol still,
 Or pluck the dewy moss with dextrous bill,

To form new mansions for a future brood.
 They labour not to prop a despot's will,
 But by a heavenly impulse are imbued.
 Here Nature still is free, and cannot be subdued.

Suggestions for the Architectural Improvement of the Western Part of London. By Sydney Smirke, F.S.A. F.G.S.

THE Metropolis of the British Empire, with its crowded suburbs, its long lines of dusky brick buildings, its half-hid churches, and its comparatively narrow streets, appears to the eye of the spectator, at the first glance, to afford ample field for architectural improvement. At subsequent visits this impression becomes less vivid; and when he pauses to reflect on the vast number of persons collected by business and other avocations, during the greater part of the day, in the heart of the metropolis; when he considers the number of the vehicles necessarily employed in conveying the greater number of those persons from their suburban residences to the City, as well as those which are required by trade, and others which must necessarily pass through the streets of London, he contemplates the crowded streets with different feelings to those which arose from his earliest impressions. He feels that a city like London must, in its public and more frequented thoroughfares, necessarily be thronged by carriages and passengers; and accustomed by use to avoid the perils which he at first was induced to fear, he soon becomes so habituated to the apparent confusion, that he regards without apprehension the inconveniences arising from the "collision of omnibuses, the crowd of carriages, the confusion of loaded porters, and the perils of overdriven oxen;" the individual who passes a great portion of every day in the City must feel some inconveniences, but he feels at the same time that no power can entirely remove them. He reflects, that while the traffic exists, the streets, however wide, will be crowded.

We are, nevertheless, not averse to any rational improvement in the ways

of the Metropolis, and the more so when it can be effected without any serious expense or destruction of property; but seeing so many new streets constantly in progress, or in contemplation, we think the time will soon come when the public voice will cry "Hold, enough!"

But we must now direct attention to Mr. Smirke's suggestions:—in his prefatory remarks, the author takes a view of the metropolis westward of Ludgate, at three different periods of our history, and pleasingly deals out his information in the shape of observations arising upon three several walks, supposed to be taken at the following periods. First, under the princes of the Norman dynasty, when the City, confined within its walls, and bounded on one hand with the forest of Middlesex, and on the other, as now, with the Thames; beyond which, to the Surrey hills, the meadow and the corn-fields held undivided possession of the soil. At that period, the populous district now constituting the borough of Lambeth, presented scarce a dwelling, from the village of Lambeth, destitute of the importance it has since derived from the residence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, to the distant village of Walworth.

The period of the second walk is laid in the reign of Elizabeth, when, even at that early time, great change had taken place in the western suburb, but still part of the forest remained, and the Mayor and Citizens hunted their fox in the fields of St. Giles. How changed is the scene now! With what feelings do we view the times when the mass of houses, extending from the "river Flete to Tyburn, had not risen; and the space was so void that Wat Tyler and his rout, encamped in Smithfield, desecrated the king and his nobles as far off in Long Acre;" or the period when the garden of the Episcopal palace at Ely-place perfumed the air with its roses, and contrast it with its present state and "the more equivocal fragrance of Saffron-hill and Leather-lane."

In the third walk our guide leads us to the beginning of the last century, and here a still greater change is effected. The cattle have fled from Long-acre; the laundresses no longer

dry their linen "on the grassy surface of Leicester-fields;" and we see the once poor parish of St. Martin-in-the-fields, "which at the period of the last walk was unable to build its own parish church," now engaged in rearing one of the finest religious edifices in the Metropolis. What a change! But what is that change to that which has occurred since? The best idea of this extension can be given in Mr. Smirke's own words:—

"So great indeed was the activity prevalent about the middle of the last century, that 20,000 houses are said to have been built in London between the years 1750 and 1765. It has been calculated that the ground covered by buildings in the parishes of St. Martin and St. Giles alone, from the fire of London to the year 1720, exceeds in surface the united cities of York, Bristol, and Exeter; and if we compare the plans of London at these two periods, it will be found that an area exceeding 1,500 acres has been covered with streets and houses on the west side of Temple-bar alone.

"A surprising instance of the increased value acquired by land from the enterprizes of architecture, is afforded by certain ground held by the City in the vicinity of Bond-street, which in the early part of last century was let for 10*l.* or 12*l.* per annum, but which now returns a rental of 12,000*l.* per annum, besides a fine of 30,000*l.* payable every fourteen years,"—p. 46.

The improvements in the Metropolis proposed by our Author, are numerous; his plans, embracing not only an extensive alteration and improvement of existing thoroughfares, and the construction of new ones, but also the removal of the Houses of Legislature and many public offices, and the erection of a national depository for the remains of the illustrious dead.

These plans we proceed to notice briefly; and the street alterations, as being the most likely to be carried into execution, demand priority of attention.

Our author's "crusade upon the Holy Land," as he facetiously terms his attack on the whole district known by the name of St. Giles's, which district, swarming as it does with vice, filth, and disease, he would remove altogether, and erect houses of a better class on its site. As an example of

the value of the existing property, take the following extract:—

"Sixpence per night is the regular charge for a bed, and fourpence for half a bed. The profitable nature of these establishments may be understood from the fact, that the proprietor of four of the above lodging-houses in St. Giles's, himself originally not much removed in rank above his present tenants, is now said to be in circumstances sufficiently affluent to enable him to educate a son at one of the Universities."—p. 67.

And the crowded state of the houses will appear from the ensuing statement, extracted originally from the *Times Journal*:—

"One house in the neighbourhood of Monmouth-street, was, a short time since, let out to various families, consisting of fifty-three human beings, and yielded a rent to the landlord of between 90*l*. and 100*l*. per annum. The underground floor, consisting of one apartment, was occupied by one man, one woman, and five children; the ground-floor, two apartments, occupied by two men, two women, and eight children; the first floor, two apartments, stuffed with two men, three women, and five children; second floor, two apartments, containing three men, four women, and six children; garrets, two rooms, occupied by three men, three women, and six children."—p. 62.

Making a total of no less than fifty-four human beings in one house of not very ample dimensions.

Mr. Smirke's new streets are in some instances formed by improving thoroughfares already existing; in others, by making new streets. One comprehends the extension of the present line of Holborn to Oxford-street, avoiding the very awkward bend at St. Giles's Church; other streets are planned in the neighbourhood of Lincoln's Inn and Covent Garden, with a view of opening more convenient communications between the City and the western suburb; the improvement of St. Martin's-lane, which will no doubt be shortly effected, and a new street from the Haymarket to the Pantheon Bazaar, are among the most prominent. Whether the construction of a street along the Mall of St. James's Park, and another crossing the Park, and cutting the ornamental plantations in two, are really improvements, is a very questionable point. The beauti-

ful grounds in St. James's Park would be much injured by those roads; and we do not see that the neighbourhood through which they would pass is sufficiently important to demand so great a sacrifice of the public comfort.

It is but just to Mr. Smirke to say, that in his plans he has not forgotten the accommodation of the poorer classes, who would be deprived of their habitations by his projected improvements; he draws up a very laudable scheme for their benefit, and if his projected Board were in being, we have no doubt it would meet with proper attention, and ultimately lead to beneficial results.

Connected with the objects of science, we are pleased to see Mr. Smirke advocating the surrender of Somerset Place to various learned societies. The straitened accommodation now allotted to them will appear in a forcible light, by the perusal of the following passage:

"The Royal Society is at present constrained within limits very inadequate to its wants; and the Antiquarian Society would long ere this have been in possession of a valuable collection of English antiquities, had not the narrow limits to which it is confined, precluded the possibility of accepting the numerous contributions that have been at various times offered to it; whilst the neighbouring establishment of the Geological Society is already at a loss to find room for its rapidly increasing museum: a collection which, like that of the *Hôtel des Mines* at Paris, might be made available to purposes of the highest public importance in a commercial and economical point of view, were apartments of suitable dimensions at the disposal of the Society. Lastly, no similar institution in this, or perhaps in any other country, is more indifferently lodged than the Royal Academy. During about one quarter of every year, the library and all the schools are closed, and the whole business of instruction stands still, to make room for the exhibition of pictures."—p. 90.

Under the head of the improvements at Westminster Hall, which would be consequent on the removal of the Houses of Parliament, Mr. Smirke advocates the removal of the ancient buildings on the south side of the Hall, and the construction of a terrace. One building thus proposed to be destroyed.

he shows to possess a considerable degree of interest.

"A room in these buildings, erroneously supposed to be the ancient Star Chamber, is embellished with the badges of Henry VIII. and Catherine of Arragon. The gargoyle, or rain water shoot, protruding itself from the face of one of the gables, is probably the only surviving relic of that nature in London."—p. 99.

We are always pained at witnessing the destruction of any portion of the scanty remains of the ancient regal palace of our sovereigns. The havoc which has been made on the outworks makes the antiquary almost tremble for the fate of the splendid Hall. It displayed a great want of national feeling to destroy wantonly so many buildings, nearly every stone of which possessed an historical interest. Let our voices be raised to spare what does remain, and to preserve rather than destroy the scanty relics. The following statement shews the interest which every part of this ancient pile possesses, as well as the mode in which its antiquities are treated.

"The turret, which formed a finial to the south gable of this hall, being in imminent danger of falling, was taken down a few years ago under the direction of the author. It presented the appearance of an octagon turret, with an ogee canopy, but it was found that this appearance was by no means its original one. Embedded in the solid stone work, were discovered standing, *in situ*, two statues of kings, back to back, with the orb in their hands. An open groined canopy surmounted these effigies, which having been found probably in a dangerous state, had at some later period been filled in with masonry. By the desire of Sir B. Stephenson, the then surveyor general (who in his official character never laid aside the feelings of a man of taste and an antiquary), these regal figures were deposited in a place of security; it is probable, however, that since the dissolution of the Board of Works, these mutilated images may have been credited as old materials to the Metropolitan Roads Commission."—p. 101.

It is sincerely to be wished, that this and similar instances of careless destruction will act as beacon lights to guide future improvers of Westminster Hall from the commission of acts of spoliation, which have not even the plea of necessity to excuse them.

In conclusion, we make a few observations on the engravings of the

suggested buildings for the accommodation of the Houses of Parliament, and the reception of the ashes and monuments of the great departed. The first, etched by W. Daniel, R.A. from the author's design, shews a building with more than one cupola, either in Grecian or Italian architecture;—the sketch does not make out distinctly which style is intended, nor shew the structure sufficiently in detail to admit of criticism; but it possesses, in common with most modern buildings in which cupolas are used, a fault, arising from a want of elevation of the domes, which are here placed almost on the roof, without a tambour to raise them above the surrounding building. This pile it is proposed to erect in the Green-park, a splendid site for a public building.

The depositary for the dead is a church in the Pointed style, in which the architect has adopted Wren's suggestion for the improvement of the Abbey, viz. two western towers and a central spire. Our ancient cathedrals would afford better authorities for such a structure.

The erection of a large church in the north eastern suburb of the metropolis, would be a grand feature in every view of our great city. The idea was a favourite one with the late Dr. Parr, and was recommended in the *Gentleman's Magazine** by a Correspondent; but if such a structure was determined upon, we should think a more desirable site could be selected than "a retired spot on the north bank of the Serpentine."

In addition to the two plates above noticed, a plan is given, distinctly shewing the various ideas for improvement advocated by Mr. Smirke.

After the length we have gone in this review, we have only space to say that Mr. Smirke's suggestions are elegantly written, and many of them are deserving the attention of those, by whose power and influence alone his ideas can be carried into execution.

The Architectural Director. By John Billington, Architect. Second Edit. London, 1834.

A republication, in monthly parts, of a work which has already been "

* Vol. xcv. part i. p. 367.

fore the public; but having now realized a second edition, the author has considerably added to the contents and illustrations.

The three first numbers are before us, and, taking them as a fair sample of the work, it appears to possess considerable utility. In the literary department the author gives a history of the art from its origin, elucidated by a description of the most celebrated ancient and modern edifices, and accompanied by a development of the essence of the art, and a minute examination of the particular qualities and suitable employments of the constituent parts of edifices. To complete the design, a glossary is appended, which conveys in an alphabetical form the necessary technical information, without which the theory would be useless.

The study of the science of architecture having of late become a favourite amateur pursuit, any work which will afford, in a concise and summary method, the greatest degree of information, will be most acceptable for the student, and to this class of readers we should consider Mr. Billington's work well calculated to afford assistance.

Not only will the student become acquainted with the history of the art, and the localities of the best specimens, but will also possess a considerable degree of scientific and practical information, not otherwise attainable without considerable research.

In the course of the work are various tables, shewing in a clear point of view the comparative proportions of the best specimens of ancient architecture, as they exist in genuine examples, as well as in accordance to the artificial proportions which the best writers on architecture have assigned to the orders. One of such tables is assigned to each of the five orders, and constitutes a very important feature in the work.

As the work advances, we hope to be able to speak equally in favour of the subsequent portions.

Bubbles from the Brunnens of Nassau.
By an Old Man.—Murray.

THE title of this book, adorned on the covers with the picture of an Old Gentleman blowing his 'bubbles' in anile tranquillity as he proceeds, per

more, *per terras*, is—'Bubbles from the Brunnens of Nassau, by an Old Man!'

This toddling and twaddling old gentleman might have been left to all who think his 'bubbles' worth the price charged for them, if he had not thought fit to blow ostentatiously, and most offensively, one of his largest bubbles against the pyramid of our Public Schools, and our Universities; to which, it seems evident, he has not been much indebted himself.

In consequence of this anile and impotent assault, we are tempted to say a few words respecting the publication itself, and the trumpet-tone with which it was introduced, *before* the day of publication, in the Quarterly Review.

The lighter 'bubbles' of an Old Gentleman's garrulity may pass without critical remark; but we must have a word with this 'old man' when he blows his bubbles so valiantly, half-froth, and half spittle, against the immortal monuments of our Public Schools and Universities; and we cannot conceal our honest disdain, that so wanton an attack should have escaped the notice of so many and high-spirited a publication as the Quarterly Review.

We shall now set before the reader some of the observations which this 'mighty silly old gentleman' could not keep to himself as he journeyed along, and 'bubbled' as he went for want of thought; which the Quarterly Review has passed over, *sub silentio*, and which we shall not.

First, the old gentleman is vastly amused with the picture of Innocence he has brought before us, of a young child! 'There,' quoth he, 'look at his artless smiles! Think of his pure heart! What a pity that, as he grows up, his lily skin should ever come in contact with villainous birch.' Solomon, however, and this wise old gentleman happen to disagree, and, for our part, we think Solomon the wiser!

Sure we are, that 'a *Mutter Mäxzel*,'* innocent as he is, and innocent as he looks, having had no discipline but mamma's kissing his cheeks, and stroking his hair, is likely to turn out not an accomplished gentleman, but—

* See the New Bath Guide.

such a specimen of educated and refined humanity as a Tony Lumpkin!

But England can never be great and virtuous, until 'Penny Magazines' are substituted for the impure trash of Ovid, learnt at school, with the names of Actæon's hounds, and the freaks of Jupiter!

"Apollo, and Mercurius, and the rest!"

And, moreover, the testy old gentleman is out of all patience with the river Ilyssus, deaf as the dead to the illustrious renown of the immortal seat of arts and arms, with which its name has been accompanied.

"Ilyssus indeed—I have seen and passed over rivers in America a thousand times as large!!!" and with such *bubbles* does this old travelling twaddler, for he deserves no other name, attempt to dispel all the exalting and the interesting associations connected with scenes and names of old renown. Dr. Johnson has expressed very different sentiments. As our high testimony to the contrary we have the pleasure to give some beautiful and affecting lines of the late Chief Justice Tenterden, with a translation by the present learned and amiable Bishop Burgess; which will show that those great men never forgot, amid the weight and importance of their public cares, the advantage and gratification they derived from what has been contemptuously termed their "*fabulous education*!" The lines were, if we rightly recollect, the last of a power called *Domus Conservatoria*, written by Lord Tenterden in his daughter's drawing book of flowers, with moral fables:

Sit FABULOSA fas mihi CANTABUS
Lentire curas, sit mihi floribus
Mulcere me fessum, senemque
Carpere quos juvenis solebam.

MAY FAULKED SONG appease the cares
That weigh upon declining years;
And help my weary age to sooth
With the sweet flowers that charmed my youth.

But we leave all he has said against these regions of immortality, the memory of which will be revered as long as the world we inhabit lasts, and his equally impotent anger, stirred up with the thoughts of our Universities and Public Schools; which, notwithstanding, he admits have produced a

few great and eloquent men, to contemplate what a supreme triumph to knowledge of all kinds it would be, if country gentlemen, instead of learning the names of Actæon's hounds, would learn only to

"Measure their own estates!!!"

We leave him triumphant amidst his "*bubbles*," (some of which are amusing enough) but to the scorn of every educated mind.

Duty of observing the Christian Sabbath.

By S. Lee, D. D. *Hebrew Professor in the University of Cambridge.* 8vo. pp. 44. 1833.

THE obligation of the Christian Sabbath has of late been so thoroughly agitated, that we really feel some diffidence in bringing it again before our readers, in a work not exclusively theological. The expanded note thrown out by Archbishop Whateley, and the published Sermons of Bishop Wilson, Mr. Blunt of Chelsea, and some others, called forth so much learning and critical ingenuity, that, taken in conjunction with the solid substratum laid by Heylin, Ogden, and Horseley, and their predecessors, it seemed that the question was finally set at rest, simply because there was nothing further to be said about it. Professor Lee, however, bringing to the subject a clear head, and no common share of Hebrew learning, has started some points chiefly of a critical nature, in the Sermon before us, which seem to be well worthy of the attention of the public.

Our readers are of course well aware that it has been the opinion of many very eminent divines, that the Sabbath being an institution *prior* to the Mosaic dispensation, could not be affected, much less abrogated by it; nor being *universal*, be interfered with by that which was only *partial*.

That the observance of a seventh day was considered as binding by the Patriarchs, may be shewn from various passages in Scripture; and that their Heathen descendants retained it is also to be proved, by the traditions and practice of all nations not sunk into brutal barbarism, although indeed the origin of this, along with some observances, is unknown to them.

As it was natural to regard the Sun as the type and representative of the Creator, and the Moon and other celestial bodies as his subordinates, it is by no means extraordinary that their names, and those of other of the fabled Deities, should have been applied to a variety of occurrences, as for instance to the days of the week; and the Sun, as the most honorable, would hold the chief placé.

"Thus the names assigned under this system, to the several days of the week, may be traced up to the very earliest times of Egyptian, Chaldean, and Persian history, whence it will appear, first, that the observance of *weekly periods of seven days* must have originally been derived from the Bible, perhaps as early as the Patriarchal times, and secondly, that particular veneration would always be attached to that day which had been named after the *Sun*, and which is the same with *Sunday*."—p. 14, 15.

It appears then that the day observed by the Heathen is the original Patriarchal Sabbath.

Dr. Lee next shews, agreeing with Capellus, Usher, and Gale, that it is identical with our *Lord's Day*.

The Egyptian solar year commenced, as is generally supposed, when the sun entered Leo. Moses, however, fixed the commencement of the Jewish year at the period of the vernal equinox, when the sun entered Aries, the first Jewish month being styled "Abib." Now the commencement and conclusion of the feasts of Unleavened Bread and Pentecost were to fall upon certain days of the month, which were to be Sabbaths. In the case of the former feast, these days were the 15th and 22d, therefore the 1st, 8th, 15th, and 22d must have been Sabbath days; and as a Sabbath was also to happen on the 15th of the seventh month, and as the five or six additional or epagomenal days were to be considered, a difficulty arises, from whence Professor Lee has shewn that it may be demonstrated, that the day now observed by Jews cannot be that appointed by Moses, which would not agree with the lunar notation of time adopted by the Jews, probably soon after the destruction of Jerusalem, but a day earlier. It appears then from what Dr. Lee, in addition to what has been said before, has advanced,

that the day set apart by Christians in commemoration of their Redeemer's resurrection, is the day originally appointed for another reason at the Creation, and is thus doubly sanctified to all mankind; not indeed, that we think any additional reason was absolutely required, but still it is certainly most gratifying to discover that the days of the Father's rest, of the Son's beatitude, and of the great manifestation of the Holy Spirit upon men, were identical.

Those who are desirous of further information upon this subject, and who wish also to see the theological advantages of Hebraic literature admirably exemplified, will do well to read Professor Lee's able and original discourse.

Memoirs of the Life and Writings of the Rev. Richard Watson, late Secretary of the Wesleyan Missionary Society. By Thomas Jackson. Vol. I.

NO one, however deeply he may be attached to the Established Church, can find any thing to blame in the spirit and feeling in which the lives of the eminent Wesleyan Clergy are written by their followers. In the *Life of Adam Clarke*, which we lately reviewed, and in the present biography, there is no sourness of sectarian spirit—no virulent attacks on the Church—no fiery outbreaks of an intemperate zeal—no casuistical perversions of upright intentions—no open and polemical defiance: but there is, with a warm attachment to the sect to which he belongs, and with a high admiration of the person whose life he records, all due candour and consideration for persons of different opinions and views from his own, in Mr. Jackson's narrative.—Still we decidedly consider the work to be too large and extended: it is the fault of the age, and a great fault it is. The *Life of Dr. Clarke* extends through three closely printed volumes. The present will probably be as long; while a much more judicious and elegant model of biography we think is to be found in the memoir of *Hall*, to which size ultimately these works will have to be abridged, in order to ensure and enlarge their usefulness.—We cannot pretend to analyze the con-

tents of this volume, which those who are interested in it, would rather peruse in its original form, than in our extract; and it is not a book to make *entertaining* for those who delight in narratives of striking events and circumstances. We shall rather give an extract from that part of the work, where the portraits of Dr. Clarke and Mr. Watson, the two leading preachers among the Wesleyans of their day, are placed in conjunction with each other.

"In consequence of their collisions of sentiments on the questions just referred to (the eternal sonship of Christ), there were persons in different parts of the kingdom, who to the end of their lives would consider Dr. Clarke and Mr. Watson as rivals of each other, and injurious comparisons were often instituted between them; but the men were so perfectly dissimilar, both in their habits and mental constitution, that the very attempt at comparison was absurd. Each of them had his proper gift from God, one after this manner, and another after that manner. Dr. Clarke was blessed with a sound and vigorous constitution, and was spared to a good old age. To a mind of no common energy, he added a resolution, and a perseverance in the persecution of his studies, which no difficulties nor discouragement could daunt; and perhaps the entire history of human nature does not present a more honourable example of powerful self-tuition. For a considerable part of his life he retired from the full duties of the Ministry, and devoted his whole attention to literature, making his studies to bear especially on the elucidation of the Holy Scripture. He particularly excelled in oriental scholarship and antiquarian research, as well as in his knowledge of curious books in almost all languages. Mr. Watson through life was a subject of languor, pain, and disease, and was cut off in the midst of his years. He was distinguished by the comprehensiveness of his views, an unbounded power of imagination, a sound and dis-

criminating judgment, and a philosophic habit of thought; and his works were written in fragments of time abstracted from urgent and pressing official engagements, and under great bodily suffering. Except in regard to the criticism of the New Testament, the studies and pursuits of these men had little in common. To the kind of learning for which Dr. Clarke was so renowned, Mr. Watson directed little attention. They were both great and pious men, examples of holy diligence and zeal, and the services which they have rendered to the Church, will endure their names to posterity; but to set up one man for the purpose of depreciating the other, is as palpably absurd, as it is opposed to the spirit of Christianity."

When Mr. Southey's *Life of John Wesley* appeared, the followers of that venerable man conceived that many of the allegations of the biographer were incorrect and injurious; and accordingly Dr. Clarke affirmed publicly, that Mr. Watson was the proper person on whom the task of answering it should devolve.—"The principal questions at issue between him (says the biographer) and his opponent are not mere opinions, on which men may innocently differ, but affect the essential duties of human salvation. In this light these were received by one of the most learned Prelates of the English church (Who?) who expressed his cordial thanks to Mr. Watson for his triumphant defence of those great principles of personal religion which were distinctly recognized by all the Protestant reformers. A copy of this work is said to have fallen into the hands of the Prince Regent, afterwards George the Fourth, soon after it was published, and was read by him with considerable interest and avidity.—His opinion concerning it was indicated with sufficient explicitness by the remark which he made on finishing the perusal—"Mr. Watson has the advantage over my Poet Laureate."

The Life of Samuel Drew, A. M., by his eldest Son. 1844.—This is a work whose utility is not to be drawn forth in the shape of an abridgment or analysis; but its benefits will be found in the general impression which it leaves on the mind, the moral wisdom it imparts, and the religious feelings which it inspires. It is the history of a person of most humble birth, and lowly occupation and

mean station of life, raising himself by honourable exertions, and unremitting industry, to a state of competence and comfort; and leaving a thoughtless and somewhat extravagant youth for the deep religious persuasion, that through the grace of God his life might be held forth as a shining and saving light to those who were in darkness around him; and through the medium of this

volume, might prove a beacon of safety to generations yet unborn. In his persuasion, Mr. Drew belonged to the Wesleyan Methodists, among whom he rose to be an eminent preacher. In his studies he was a metaphysician; but every thing in study, or in business, was subservient to religion; and he possessed a soundness of judgment, a firmness of resolve, and a steadiness of purpose, which will ensure, humanly speaking, the success of man's undertakings. His life should be placed on the same shelf as that of Franklin and Adam Clarke—with that of the latter it is indeed connected. This tribute of filial affection is bestowed to the parent's memory, with modesty and good taste. It is a simple and instructive narrative, that trusts to its own merits for its interest. As much as possible, Mr. Drew is the historian of his own life, and the narrator of the circumstances and changes that attended his eventful progress through mortality. And those who read the work in a right spirit, will not fail to say as they close the volume—this man had a sound understanding, a clear head, principles that were good, and a heart that was right. At the end of the volume are some miscellaneous observations and reflections of the author, such as were gleaned from his conversation: one of which it may not be useless or unentertaining to transcribe.

In the course of conversation, a gentleman repeated the couplet—

And thou, great *Chatham*! with thy latest
breath,
Shalt feel thy ruling passion strong in death.

'Is it possible,' said another of the company, '*for the soul thus passing into another world, to be thus governed by its ordinary associations?*' 'Not only possible, Sir,' said Mr. Drew, 'but a thing of frequent occurrence.' One instance of the ruling passion strong in death, I remember, just fit to be contrasted with that of the noble patriot. Many years ago, an old gentleman, not far from Plymouth, who had grown rich by government contracts, was on his death bed. Wishing to make a Christian end, he desired to have read to him the first and last chapters of Job. At the inventory of *Job's wealth*, the old gentleman desired the reader to pause, that he might duly estimate the value of each item. 'Now how much will 14,000 sheep amount to at so much a head?' naming a sum. 'It will be so much.' 'Well! put that down. And how much are 6,000 camels worth?' This was computed. 'Put that down too. And the thousand yoke of oxen, and the thousand she-asses, reckon them, and put

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down the amount.' It was done. 'Now cast it up, and tell me the total.' Being informed of this, he raised his dying hands in admiration, saying—'Oh! what a happy man! If Job was living now, he and I would take all the dockyard and navy contracts.'"

Solitary Hours. By Hartley Lloyd.

12mo.—There is no want of that modesty, that becomes a poet in this volume, of a cultivated taste, of literature, and command of poetical language; but we should say there is a want of *effort*. Mr. Lloyd has not pushed his powers to the utmost; he has not recollected that Horace admonishes him how he must toil, and sweat, and suffer, before he reaches the sacred ground of Parnassus. When he puts forth his easy, little lyric songs, and challenges, as he does, for them the wreath of fame, let him consider how much genius, how much thought, how much care, how much intense study, how much well-digested knowledge; what correction, what comparison, what a fine selection of imagery, and what a beautiful disposition of all the constituent graces of poetry, are requisite to form a poem that is to survive the transitory hour, and satisfy and please distant generations. We will tell him a short story we know to be true, for we were present at it. When the late Reginald Heber, of Brazenose College (the Bishop of Calcutta), was writing for the prize of the Latin poetry, after the vacation during which he had laboured on his poem, he returned and brought it to his tutor and friend, Mr. Hodgson, afterwards the principal of the college. Mr. Hodgson read it, and sent for Reginald, and said, 'This is a good poem, a very good poem, but you can write a better than this,' and so saying, he thrust it into the fire. Reginald wrote a second, and gained the prize. Having thus, as in duty bound, inculcated by example the old precept—'Labor omnia vincit Improbus,' we must do Mr. Lloyd the justice to extract a specimen of his little work.

JERUSALEM.

Jerusalem! Jerusalem!
The chosen of our God:
By Infidels thy holy paths
And solemn courts are trod.
Devoted city! where of yore
The Almighty lov'd to dwell;
And where his non-created light
Was rendered visible.
How darkly on thy fated head,
Thou glory of the world;
Hath the fierce Angel of the Lord
His bolts of vengeance hurl'd.

2 B

Tell me of Judah! Judah's lot
 In every land is cast;
 And over Salem's palaces
 The Roman plough hath pass'd.
 Canaan a desolation lies,
 And on *Moriah's* brow
 The symbols of another faith
 Are proudly gleaming now.
 But will the children of the land
 Inglorious ever sleep?
 And ne'er will Judah's lion forth
 From dark oppression leap?
 Aye, listen to the certain voice
 Of prophecy divine;
 Again the splendour of the Lord
 Shall rest on David's shrine.
 Before the re-assembled tribes
 Blasphemers shall retreat;
 And harps that long have silent hung,
 Shall once again sound sweet.
 Virgin of rescued Israel,
 Thy days of grief are gone;
 Rejoicing come thou forth, and put
 Thy vest of beauty on.
 Start from thy narrow prison house,
 And fearlessly advance;
 List to the music of the lute,
 And lead the mirthful dance.
 Daughter of Salem! quit the dust,
 And burn thy servile chains;
 Again on Judah's head descends
 Thy Sceptre—Shiloh reigns!

Report of His Majesty's Commissioners on the Poor Laws, &c. 1834.—A most instructive but most afflicting history of the increase of pauperism, beggary, crime, and misery, spreading like a loathsome devastation over the land, and devouring all within the reach of its pestilential breath. It is no wonder that all who have a value for the preservation of their property, or who are alarmed at the progress which is making towards universal poverty and ruin, are alive to the rapid and frightful progress of the evil, and anxious to discover some means effectual to stop its further ravages. The Report is full, clear, and distinct, embracing the result of inquiries over every part of the country, and coming back from all alike, laden with the same tale of sorrow. It appears that the property of some parishes is quite destroyed, others are in the high road to destruction; great part is unsaleable, and all is weighed down by its oppressive burden. Well do those from whom the Report issues, and who have its afflicting truths fresh in their minds; well and justly do they admonish the governors of the realm that there is no question of such vital interest, such deep

import that can come before them, as the present constitution of the Poor Laws and their effects,—the demoralization of the minds of the poor, the disturbance of the habits and pursuits of the middling classes, and the destruction of the property of the rich.

The aim of the Commissioners is to advise the laws regarding relief to be brought back as near, and as soon as possible, to their original intention; to separate by a broad and plain principle the labourer from the pauper; the industrious and independent from the idler and the sloth; to destroy at once the accursed and pernicious allowance system; to let small portions of land to assist labour, but not to supersede hard labour; to attend most strictly to the intention with which workhouses were originally built, and to confine the pauper to a pauper's situation; thus at once reminding him of his unfortunate and degraded situation, and at the same time setting the working labourer free to enjoy a full remuneration of his toil. The present system (if system it can be called), discourages industry, destroys independence, fosters imprudence, and generates a train of evils that it is not possible to number. Should it go on, its termination will be, that all confidence, all esteem, all respect on one side, and benevolence on the other, will be lost; and that the whole landed property of the country will be in the limbo of mortgagees, in the gripe of attorneys, and in the cultivation of paupers.

Advent. Twelve Sermons. By the Rev. J. H. B. Mountain, &c. 12mo.—Mr. Mountain says, that he has for some years been averse from the publication of Sermons, not only because of the enormous number of them, being more than adequate to the demand, but from an impression that the *styles adapted for delivery and personal* are so essentially distinct, as to render it extremely difficult to produce a discourse suitable at once to the Pulpit and the Reader! Now the strength of this argument must lie in the point—"Who is the Reader?" If the Reader is of the same class of persons who heard the delivery of the Sermon; if he is of that class of life for the use of which such Sermons as these are intended, we confess that we cannot see that the personal should not both gratify and instruct him. We think Mr. Mountain's example and argument are at variance; and that such Sermons as his will always command, among the middling and lower classes of the rural population, that respectful attention in the perusal which they justly deserve.

A Letter to Lord Grey on Church Rates. By George D'Oyly, D.D. Rector of Lambeth.—The proposition which the Rector of Lambeth makes to the Minister, concerning the rates which are raised for the repairs of the Churches, is, we think, moderate, wise, and just. With him we cannot admit the Dissenter's claim to exemption; his property is subject to the rate, whatever his opinions may be; and if the discursive nature of his opinions leads to a double burden on his finances, surely the law which subjects his property to a tax to which all are liable, is not to be blamed. The alterations and modifications of the law, proposed by Dr. D'Oyly, are such as to all conscientious persons would remove the objections that could reasonably be made; and when objections pass beyond reasonable limits, wise and moderate men may justly withdraw from the discussion of them.

'The Story without an End:' from the German. By Sarah Austin.—Notwithstanding that this is a pretty fanciful little book, and the designs of Mr. Harvey very engaging, yet we wish Mrs. Austin, for whose talents and acquirements we have a high respect, would proceed in the work she has so ably begun, and give us translations of the poems and tales of Goethe. We have Wilhelm Meister, by Mr. Carlyle, and Faust by Mr. Hayward; but all else is a blank to the English reader. We know no one so capable as Mrs. (why not Miss) Austin, to do justice to such a work, and no work that Mr. Effingham Wilson could publish, so likely to remunerate him for the outlay. It is a disgrace to our literature, that Goethe is not to be read in English.

The Man of Honour: and, The Reclaimed, 2 vol.—The moral that is conveyed in the narrative of the former of these stories, is unimpeachable in its correctness; but it is not embodied in character, and accompanied with the incidents, and mollified by the circumstances, which it would have received from the hands of a painter, who had himself a personal experience in the kind of transactions which it records, and who had been really conversant with the world of fashion and of folly. There is too an exaggeration of right and wrong—a declaration of principles too unmodified and intermixed—a want of those *graduating tones and reflected lights* that are in real life harmonizing the strong opposition of good and ill, virtue and vice. Whoever the writer is, she has drawn knowledge of such society as she describes, from conversation and books.

Her heroine, Miss Benson, is too innocent, and her hero, Mr. Alfred Meriton, a good deal more wicked than ordinary. It is dangerous for a woman to meddle with gunpowder; so the *authoress* has fallen into a most ludicrous mistake at p. 120, when she makes her hero, who is going to fight a duel with pistols, 'hug himself that he had not shot pigeons in rain at the Red House' as if firing at pigeons with a double-barrelled Manton had any thing to do with the accuracy of one's aim with duelling-pistols. Let this lady learn from our authority, that a person who will bring down a snipe to a certainty at twenty yards with a gun, would, had he never practised, miss a giant at twelve paces with a pistol—let her try! The second story, 'The Reclaimed,' is too much out of nature for our taste; though many of the details are written with feeling and pathos.

A Sister's Stories, by the Author of Three Years' Residence in Italy.—One of the numerous little works that are written for the initiation of youth into the delightful sanctuary of nature. Natural history, in its various branches, is the first subject to which the attention of children should be directed, because it falls immediately under the cognizance of the senses. They see, touch, feel, and thus they learn. Generally speaking, animals are more interesting to youthful minds, than the products of the vegetable kingdom; the love of botany follows on the previous love of zoology; not one boy or girl in a hundred, would wish to go twice to the Horticultural Gardens at Chiswick; the whole of them could never find the day too long, or too often repeated, at the Zoological. Many boys are very good ornithologists—we never met with one who was a botanist. They begin with eggs, and nests, and tame birds, and proceed till they find themselves deep in Martyn, and White, and Rennie. From this little work they may add the knowledge of Butterflies and Moths to that of Birds; or they may make a division in science—take the Birds themselves, and leave the Butterflies and Buttercups to their sisters. To the study of the former, this work will form a pleasing and accurate introduction.

The Northman, a Poem, in four Cantos. By Dilnot Sladden, 1834.—Mr. Dilnot Sladden (what a name!) does not want a command of poetical diction, or melodious versification; but we think his Poem defective in movement, and interest; and we must say that we never

thought the northern mythology, with their gods drinking small beer out of skulls, very attractive. We will give a specimen from p. 61.

Where can't it then, Sleep? What art thou, but the type (when all
Of man's deep shadowed destiny?
Of Adam's race, for Heaven's wide harvest ripe, [late fall?
Rumour destructive's crythe shall pre-

And give mortality shall loudly call
His passive victims to their pristine clay, [pull,
When slowly moving 'neath the funeral
The summit of their dust is borne away, [late's eventful day?

And death's long night succeeds to
We sleep—but ere we sink in slumber, know, [say
Earth shall behold a sorrow, tho' its
Perchance may view ourselves in death laid low, [day,
Still to the night succeeds the changed
And for a time changes its gleam away.

But what inhabitant of earth has power
To tell the secrets of men? Can mortal say [show,
If sunshine's welcome smile, or genial
Shall glad the face of earth, throughout
The approaching hour?

We die—but through death's gloomy
shades behold [on high;
The morrow's dawning bursting from
We know that morning, pure as burn-
ished gold, [the sky,
With Heaven-born glory shall illumine
While ebbing time's last awful hour
draws nigh, [hush
We know that when the slumber of the
is past, a wider scene shall meet the eye,
And earth shall tremble from her in-
most womb.

While death, with nerveless awe, round
man waits his doom.

The Vigil of a young Soldier. 1831.—
When Mahomet was dying, his confiding
and enthusiastic followers questioned him
as to the manner in which he preferred
being conveyed to Heaven—whether a
flight of angels ministrant should receive
him to his "pearly vase"—whether a
chariot and steeds of fire should bear him
to the empyrean, and many other modes
of conveyance fitted to his regal and prophetic
character they suggested—he answered,
Lead me upon my ass. Copying the
necessity of the printer, it is upon this
humour, misreading animal that most of
our modern poets set out for their ascent
of Parnassus. The present author, who
is an officer of horse, is furnished with a
mild, gentle animal, whose ears are of

usual length, and his bray very musical; one of the finest Arabian blood.
Listen! reader! and you shall hear his song.

The brawl of elements is spent to me;
Soft is the tempest's music in my ear.
On Alpine snows, amid the wildest sun,
Welcome the storms that could but
bring a few!

Love's dream is o'er—I never sought a
name
Built on the wreck of ruined reputation;
Some seek lameness; many seek this
fame, [nation,
Although 'tis said their ending is doom.

Some seek for popularity—the love
Of many who ne'er won the love of one,
Some seek alone for happiness above,
Some seek it below, and have their
fun.

The priest, the statesman, and the road
man, [man;
Hired in the dark, or cheated in the
I've seen myself a quarry, who have won
Pleasure from all things, happiness
from none.

In the same register, which may be
called per excellence the *Picaresque*,
is another picaresque officer, who is con-
sidered to rank next to Byron in the
beauty of his *topical* poem. He is the
author of the following services *satirical*.
It is supposed to be addressed to the
daughter of the President of the regi-
ment.

Oh! I will wend with thee, my love,
Thou' all were night and sorrow,
And I would die for thee, my love,
Thou' fate should say—to-morrow.

My cheek shall be thy couch, my love,
My arm shall be thy pillow,
My sword shall be thy guard, my love,
O'er desert, moor, and hillside.

Then trust my heart and sword, my love,
My sword was ever true,
And can you think my heart, my love,
Would e'er be false to you?

Historical Account of Persia. By
James K. Pomeroy, Esq. (Edinburgh Co-
lumbus Library.)—Mr. Pomeroy is well and
favourably known to the public by his
Travels in Khorezm, and his Tour to
the sublime Mountains of the Hindukush;
and few could be found more able to
execute well the pleasing, though laborious
task, of giving a History of Persia. We
long drew our information of the land of
poetry and beauty from the accounts of
Charles and Nicodème; but great ac-
cessions indeed have been made to our know-
ledge by the enterprise and industry of
modern travellers. Among these, Sir

Robert K. Porter, Sir John Malcolm, and the Author of Zohrab, stand pre-eminent. Had poor *Bruen* escaped his brutal and cowardly assassins, we should have, no doubt, owed much to his enterprise and intelligence. For the account of Afghanistan, the author is indebted to the valuable work of Mr. Elphinstone. There are several small illustrative plates in the volume: a tiger-like portrait of Abbas Mirza, and an excellent and improved map of Persia, with corrections made in accordance with a series of astronomical observations by the Author; and the whole of the countries are described with the greatest possible accuracy. The style in which the History is written is plain and unaffected, and suited to the subject and form of the book.

'Tis better to laugh than to cry.' A Bacchanalian Song. The Words by Henry Brandreth, Esq. The Music by W. J. Read.—We quite agree with Mr. Brandreth, and have only to add that the composer has well performed his part; and to recommend this song to our musical readers.

The Juvenile Musical Library, conducted by Mr. W. A. Nield, contains Cowper's John Gilpin, set to music. We think it was rather injudicious to take so long a poem for the first number; several shorter ones would have better pleased the juveniles. The cuts, by Cruikshank, at the head of each alternate verse, are good.

The Holy Bible, arranged in Chronological and Historical Order. By the Rev. George Townshend. 1 vol. 11. 4s. —A more acceptable service than this to the Biblical Student could not be rendered. The extensive learning and sound judgment of Mr. Townshend has been well employed in carefully weighing the best authorities, and consulting the most learned expositors, for the arrangement of his book. It is formed on the Chronicle of Lightfoot, and is divided into eight Periods:—

Period 1.—From the Creation to the Deluge.

2.—History of the time between the Dispersion and the birth of Moses; with the book of Job.

3.—From the death of Moses to the conclusion of the Pentateuch.

4.—From the entrance of the Israelites into the Holy Land, to the death of David.

5.—The Reign of Solomon.

6.—From the accession of Rehoboam

to the commencement of the Babylonish Captivity.

7.—History of the Babylonish Captivity.

8.—From the termination of the Captivity to the close of the Canon.

The arrangement of the events of this Period has been chiefly made on the authority of Dean Prideaux. The very close connection which subsisted between the Holy Land and Persia, after the restoration of the Jews from this Captivity; and the manner in which their adversity and prosperity, as well as their progress in the building of the Temple and City were influenced, or rather affected, by the politics of the Court of Persia, rendered it impossible to separate the accounts of the two countries. "Thus," says the Author, "the Biblical Student is presented with a complete History of the World and of the Church, from the delivery of the Promise to our first Parents in obscure terms, till the dawn of the day when the Messiah approached. The light of Prophecy gradually became clearer, till the express testimony of Malachi was given,—'The Lord whom ye seek shall suddenly come to his Temple.'"

Medulla Conciliorum Magnæ Britanniae et Hiberniae ab An. Dom. 446 ad An. Dom. 1542. Opera et Scrutinio Ricardi Hart. Norwici. 1833. 8vo. pp. 92.—This Volume professes to lay before the reader whatever appeared to the compiler to be most important in the Records of all the Ecclesiastical Councils held, in Britain, in Scotland, and in Ireland, 'from the introduction of Christianity down to the period of the Reformation, together with Extracts from the Legative Constitutions, and the decrees of the Archbishops of Canterbury, from Langton to Chicheley. The compiler relies principally upon the 'Synopsis Conciliorum' of the unfortunate Laurence Howel, occasionally recurring to Linde-wood, Spelman, and Wilkins. Other works upon the same subject appear to be unknown to him; indeed, throughout his work there are evident marks of a very confined acquaintance with our Antiquarian Literature. The abridgment is in Latin, and is frequently so expressed as not by any means to give the reader an acquaintance with the original. It is often rather a table of contents, which intimates the subjects treated of, than an abridgment, which ought to contain the substance of the regulation itself. For instance, the curious chapter relating to married priests, in the Constitutions of Cardinal Otho, is dismissed in the following terms: '*De uxoris a Beneficiis*

emendatis, and numerous similar instances of the unsatisfactory character of the Abridgment might be easily pointed out. Nor is it more complete than it is accurate. Much matter is omitted which, for anything we can perceive, is equally important with what is noticed. The truth is, that it is far more difficult to make a really useful abridgment, such an one as, for all ordinary purposes, will occupy the place of the original, and prevent the necessity of recurring to it, than is generally imagined. The British Ecclesiastical Councils offer a subject of most interesting research, the more inviting, perhaps, because they have almost ceased to furnish arms to the controversialist. The general historian has recourse to them as a curious repository of interesting facts, connected both with civil and ecclesiastical history; the chronologist employs them to settle dates; the theologian finds in them ample traces of that darkness which during the

middle ages threw its baneful shadow over the Church; the philologist traces in them the mutations of language, and discovers the meanings of words long obsolete; the inquirer into manners and customs knows them to be a storehouse of valuable illustrations; and, in short, every student discovers that they throw some gleams of light upon his own favourite subject. The abridger, if he cannot enter into all these branches of human knowledge, ought at any event to possess a mind capable of appreciating them, and in the formation of his abridgment should steadfastly keep in view the various points of inquiry with respect to which the original may be useful. Judged by this test, Mr. Hart's volume will be found extremely deficient. The publication of such a work is an evidence of some antiquarian zeal; but its compiler has much to do before he can attain an honourable station amongst British antiquaries.

FINE ARTS.

LOUGH'S EXHIBITION OF SCULPTURE.

In the absence of better accommodation at Somerset House, Mr. Lough has been induced to construct galleries himself for the occasional exhibition of his sculpture. The superior magnitude and importance of his works have well warranted the expense of such galleries, however considerable, and we are glad to see that by the sacrifice of a house or two at the back of his premises in Great Portland-street, he has secured elbow-room for the execution of any probable undertaking that his fancy may suggest in the prosecution of his studies. The principal work contained in the collection at present open to the public, is a large circular plaster representing the conflict between the Lapithæ and Centaurs, on the celebration of the nuptials of Pirithous and Hippodamia; and although it is one which we consider highly creditable to the talents of the artist, we cannot but admit that there are points about it to which objections may be made. That Mr. Lough should avail himself, in some few instances, of the hints conveyed to us through the productions of MICHAEL ANGEL and others of the older school, is very pardonable as long as he abstains from positive imitation: we could indeed wish that in the design of this composition in particular, he had done so even to a greater extent than he has. Looking, for example, at the equine half of the Centaurs, we should say that he would have done well to adopt the proportions suggested by the Elgin Marbles, since

with the physical power of draught horses and the intellectual superiority of the human species, as combined in these creatures of the poet's invention, the annihilation of the Lapithæ is an event that no possible circumstance short of a miracle can avert. We conceive these Centaurs of Mr. Lough's to be deficient in grace and elegance; and why, as respects their form merely, he should have rejected the authority of a PHIDIAS or a LYSIPPUS, we are at a loss to comprehend. The thirst of the public for novelty is not sufficient to justify a departure from established precedents of this kind, although it be to the fabulous merely that the matter treated of has reference. The Lapithæ, it is to be recollected, were successful in the struggle Mr. Lough has chosen for illustration, a result that seems at variance with the inferior energy, and disposition to yield, which it strikes us he has made them to evince. To meet the formidable power of the monsters, Hercules, Theseus, and Nestor, as well as Pirithous himself, might surely have been, with propriety and with manifest advantage to the composition, rendered colossal in stature rather than the pigmies we find them in comparison with their opponents. We have no doubt, however, that the sculptor has considered the subject well, and would be able to refute, in some degree, the view here taken of it; for, at all events, he has succeeded in producing a work of very extensive merit, and one which every person of taste should take care, if pos-

sible, to see. Satan, Milo, Somnus, and other colossal statues; an Adam and Eve, a Monk, Orpheus, Mercury, and similar subjects of the size of nature; Mazeppa, Duncan's Horses, Nessus and Deianira, a combat between Lancers and lions, and other miniature groups, contribute to the interest and variety of Mr. Lottin's present exhibition.

HOLLIN'S SCULPTURE.

Like Mr. LOUGH, Mr. PETER HOLLIN lately opened an exhibition of his own, but it was for a very short time, and we believe it has already closed. The works of which it consisted were limited in number, but in quality excellent. Cephalus and Aurora, the Murder of the Innocents, and the Corsair (the last in illustration of a passage from Byron's works,) were the most conspicuous of them, and each of these was treated with more of the poetry and feeling of the art than we have often witnessed. The figures of Cephalus and Aurora were especially beautiful, and it occurred to us that they would form an attractive centre to the vestibule of a gentleman's mansion, a purpose for which the other two subjects might be found less practicable on account of their size. A whole-length of the infant daughter of Vincent Thompson, esq. is an exquisite little statue; and we may speak with scarcely less approbation of the bust of the Hon. Mrs. Norton, and several other busts included in the collection.

Architectural Beauties of Continental Europe, is a series of Views of remarkable ancient buildings, civil and ecclesiastical, in France, the Low countries, Germany and Italy. Engraved by John Coney, from his own drawings, taken on the spot. With descriptive and historical illustrations, by H. E. Lloyd.

The *latter* work of Mr. Coney, (whose death we have lately deplored in our Obituary), is here brought to a close in seven numbers, instead of twelve, as originally designed, consisting of 28 large

plates, and 56 vignettes. Nothing can be more satisfactory than these faithful and spirited representations of the noble cathedrals, singular public buildings, and grotesque streets of the continental cities. And we conceive it high commendation, when we say, that the present work will not detract from the high reputation Mr. Coney acquired, by his *larger* Series of Views of "The Cathedrals, Hotels de Ville, &c."

As the editor has not attempted any arrangement, we will briefly enumerate the subjects of the plates, in alphabetical order of place.—Abbeville Cathedral, 2 views; Amiens Cathedral; Antwerp Cathedrals and Hotel de Ville; Beauvais Cathedral; Bruges Town-hall; Brussels, St. Michael's Church, and the Beguinage; Calais, St. Peter's Church, and the Town-hall, &c.; Dieppe, Churches of St. Jacques and St. Remy; Ghent, St. Baron's Church; Louvain, St. Peter's; Mons, Clock Tower; Montreuil, St. Sauve, 2 views; Paris, Notre Dame and Pantheon; Rouen, St. Ouen, 2 views, and St. Maclou; St. Omer, Cathedral, Jesuit's College, Abbey of St. Bertin, 2 views; and Ypres Cathedral.

We regret to say that the descriptions are very meagre, each subject being dismissed in about a dozen lines. And thus an opportunity is lost, (as was the case in a great measure with Pugin's and Le Keux's "Specimens of Architectural Antiquities of Normandy,") of forming a valuable and instructive work as an accompaniment to an excellent series of plates.

Wilkie's fine historical picture of John Knox, which made so great an impression on the public two years ago, and which Sir R. Peel purchased for a large sum, is now in the hands of Mr. Moon, with permission from Sir Robert to have an engraving executed from it. Mr. Doo, the celebrated engraver, has undertaken the Herculean task in line, which will occupy him three years, at a cost of 1,600 guineas, and 50*l.* to Mr. Wilkie for the copyright, with his superintendence.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

New Works announced for Publication.

Dr. SOUTHEY is engaged upon a Life of Dr. Watts, to accompany a new edition of the "Horse Lynceus," forming the ninth volume of the "Sacred Classics."

The National Gallery; Biographical Sketches of Eminent Artists. By J. GUTH.

Familiar Anecdotes of Sir Walter Scott, by the Ettrick Shepherd; with

an original Sketch of the Life of Mr. Hogg.

A Pre-existing State Proved; and the Consistency of the Trinity, exhibited upon a New Principle. By a LAYMAN.

The Rule of Life, or Guide to Practical Godliness, deduced from the Sacred Scriptures.

The Preacher's Manual. By S. T. STURTEVANT.

The Second Volume of Mr. MONTGOMERY MARTIN'S History of the British Colonies, containing Possessions in the West Indies.

Henri Quatre; or, the Days of the League.

Tales of the Rhamadan. By Mr. ST. JOHN, Author of "Egypt and Mahomed Ali."

An Essay on the Life and Writings of Bishop Butler. By Dr. CROLY.

A Collection of the Earl of MONINGTON'S Glees, Madrigals, Rounds, Catchers, and Canons.

A History of British Fishes, with Woodcuts. By WM. GARRATT, F.L.S.

The Court of Sigismund Augustus; or, Poland in the 16th Century: an Historical Novel. By a POLISH REFUGEE.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.

June 27. The third annual distribution of prizes took place, his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury in the chair. There were also present the Bishop of London, Lord Bexley, Viscount Encombe, Sir R. H. Inglis, Hon. H. Legge, Archdeacon Cambridge; and the amphitheatre was crowded with ladies and gentlemen, the relatives and friends of the students.

The Principal (Mr. Otter) proceeded to address the Chair for the purpose of making a report of the general result of the studies in the senior department, &c. of the College, for the past year.

The Professors then presented to his Grace the several successful candidates for prizes, which were presented as follows:—

In Theology.—Messrs. Skirrow, Christie, Wilson, Anderdon, Ford, and Thomas.

In Classical Literature.—First prize, 1st class, to Mr. Hardcastle; 2nd class, Mr. Gerard; 3rd class, Mr. Dazant.

Mathematics.—Mess. Mathison, Christie, Knester, Thomas, and Ford.

English Literature and History.—Mr. Skirrow, and Mr. Spinks.

Hebrew and Rabbinical Literature.—First prize to Mr. Morris; 2nd ditto, Mr. Gerard.

French Literature.—Mr. Bodkin, and Mr. Smith.

German Literature.—To Mess. Kimpton and Spinks.

Oriental Languages.—Mr. Strachey.

The Principal then presented Messrs. Busk, Peppercorn, Hare, and Dowding, as candidates for the honour of Associates; after which the Head Master (Rev.

R. Major) made a Report for the past which was highly satisfactory, and

prizes were awarded to a number of the junior scholars.

BRISTOL LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

The proceedings of this Society during the bygone session, are highly creditable to the zeal and ability of its members. Dr. I. C. Prichard, and Mr. G. T. Clark gave a course of lectures upon Egyptian Mummies and Antiquities, the liberality of Mr. Garrard, the City Chamberlain, having furnished several Egyptian curiosities, and among them two fine Mummies. Mr. S. Worsley also gave a course of lectures on Geology, which met with the attention that they amply deserved.

Papers have been read at the private meetings by various individuals, among whom Dr. Riley was as usual in the foremost rank.

Several Egyptian Antiquities have found their way into the Museum; and we observed, at a late visit to the city, the indefatigable Curator, Mr. Stutchbury, arranging the conchological collection.

We hear also that an accurate Geological survey of the Bristol coal basin is in progress, concerning which we shall hope at a future period to obtain further information.

ORIENTAL TRANSLATION COMMITTEE.

July 9. At the annual meeting, the Duke of Richmond in the chair, the ordinary routine of motions was diversified by Sir Alexander Johnstone, who moved a vote of thanks to the Congregatio de Propaganda Fide, at Rome. He stated the great value of accurate information respecting the East to England at the present moment, and showed the great facilities which that institution possessed for acquiring knowledge, and the unwearied zeal and industry with which its members had laboured for its attainment. All the vast stores of oriental information acquired by them during two centuries, and accumulated in the archives of the Congregation, had been thrown open to the Royal Asiatic Society by the liberality of the present Pope and his council; nay, his Holiness was so pleased with the liberality evinced by the British Parliament, in providing for the security of the Roman Catholic churches in India, that he had resolved in future to send British subjects only to perform clerical duties in that country, lest the national feelings of others should render them hostile to the British government. Five missionaries had proceeded from Stonyhurst within the last few weeks to Calcutta; and, before their departure, they

had, by the Pope's directions, visited the Asiatic Society, to offer their services in forwarding its objects, and had promised to send to the Society periodical reports of their investigations and discoveries, as, in the last century, the Jesuit missionaries used to do to the congregation *de propaganda fide*.

NEW LOCOMOTIVE MACHINE.

Mr. Akrill, a mechanic of Boston, has discovered a mode by which a person may easily propel himself on common roads, at a speed of from eight to ten miles per hour, without any expenditure in material, save the cost of the carriage! The construction of the vehicle is remarkably light; the body is on four wheels, and the impetus is effected by the pressure of the feet upon some concealed machinery, the nature of which the proprietor keeps a secret, though he willingly shows the carriage to every one except professed mechanics. At an elevation of about four feet the conductor sits, and he is enabled to guide it with the utmost accuracy; to suspend the motion in an instant; to turn to the right or left; or to give it a backward progress. Besides the mechanical power, however, the inventor has called the winds to his aid; for should the traveller be favoured with propitious gales, he can, by the introduction of a common umbrella in front, avail himself of an additional accelerator: the lightness of the vehicle and the elevation of the conductor, rendering the least breeze sufficient to give the carriage an onward progress.

STEAM CARRIAGES.

The Scotch papers contain the most satisfactory accounts of the success of the steam carriages now running, under the direction of Mr. Russell, regularly between Glasgow and Paisley; and the French papers report equally well of one lately invented by M. Dietz. At the first trial, this latter drew to Vincennes an omnibus filled with people. It set off from the Rue de Charonne, and reached the wood of Vincennes in eleven minutes, being at the rate of about nine miles an hour. As this is all level road, another trial was made upon a hilly one, with a view to test the power of the engine more completely. Upon the second occasion, it drew two omnibuses containing about sixty people. It overcame the rapid acclivity at the Porte St. Denis with the greatest ease, amidst the shouts of the spectators; and before its return, the number of persons in the omnibuses was increased to seventy. This machine is of forty-horse power, and is about twenty feet long. It is upon three wheels—two

behind, and one in front. The two hind wheels only receive impulsion from the machine; and the front one is used to direct it. These wheels are of peculiar construction, being so formed that there is the greatest surface upon that part of the wheel which touches the road. By this means its ascent upon a hill is said to be facilitated. More or less steam, and consequently more or less power, may be brought into action on the wheels at pleasure, by means of a chain. Steam carriages upon a similar principle are about to be employed between Paris and Versailles.

ABYSSINIAN MANUSCRIPTS.

Among the curiosities which M. Ruppel has brought from Abyssinia are two remarkable manuscripts. One is a Bible, said to contain a new work of Solomon, one or two new books of Esdras, and a considerable addition to the 31st book of Esther, all perfectly unknown in Europe. It also contains the book of Enoch, and 15 new psalms, the existence of which was already known to the learned. The other manuscript is a species of code which the Abyssinians date from the Council of Nice (325), the epoch at which it was promulgated by one of their kings. This code is divided into two books: the first relates to canonical law, and treats of the relations of the church with the temporal power; the other is a sort of civil code. There are also some remarkable hymns, because they present the return of consonancy, the only feature of poetry to be found in Abyssinian literature.

ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

July 7. The following papers were read: Observations upon certain British species of Dromius, by C. C. Babington, esq. M.A.:—On a new British genus of Neuropterous Insects belonging to the family Hemorobidas, by Mr. Westwood.—On a new genus of Weevil from St. Helena, by M. Chevrolat:—Note upon the British genera *Accentria*, *Accentropus*, and *Zancla*, by Mr. Westwood.—and the conclusion of Mr. Templeton's Descriptions of the *Thysanura Hibernica*. A long discussion took place upon the ravages of the cane-fly, a minute species of the *Cicada* of Linnaeus, which at the present time is committing incredible mischief in Grenada and other West India islands. It was stated by a gentleman present, recently arrived from the former island, that in some instances not less than two-thirds of the entire crops have been destroyed, and that the first appearance of the insect was preceded by a violent hurricane. A Committee was appointed,

with a view to discover the precise mode of the attacks of the insect, and if possible to suggest a remedy.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

July 5. The third exhibition took place at the Society's garden, and was productive of as much, if not more, gratification than the two preceding. Thirty-seven medals were adjudged for some of the finest fruit and flowers in the kingdom, and the number of visitors was upwards of three thousand.

July 15. A paper, by Mr. Knight, was read, upon the causes of the diseases and deformities of the leaves of the peach-tree. Among the articles exhibited were some vines from Mr. Meams, illustrative of his ingenious method of raising them. Some very handsome cherries, bearing the name of Bigarreau Napoléon, were on the table; they were much larger, and more highly coloured than the common Bigarreau, to which variety they ripen in succession, but are scarcely so tender in their quality.

EMBALMING IN FRANCE.

At the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers at Paris, is to be seen a mummy prepared by Messrs. Capron and Boniface after a peculiar process of their own, by which they are enabled to preserve the body without alteration for a very considerable period. The mummy in question is the body of a person who died from consumption on the 1st of October, 1831, at the age of 42—his features are said to be perfectly recognizable by the persons who knew him—other specimens, which for ten years have resisted every change of temperature, to which they have been exposed by way of experiment, may also be seen there. Messrs. Capron and Boniface have overcome one difficulty, which was hitherto thought insurmountable—they are able to preserve the internal parts of the body, the brain, lungs, heart, entrails, &c., in a perfect state—the body is, in fact, kept exactly as at the time of decease.

PICTURES OF THE LATE DUKE OF BERRI.

This collection of 118 Dutch and Flemish pictures, (forming the cabinet of L'Élysée Bourbon), has lately been exhibited at Messrs. Christie and Co's, for sale, by private contract. The following 16 Pictures were alone sold.

A Landscape, with a flooded country. By Philip Wouvermans, 500*l*.

Another, La Course aux Havengs. By ditto, 500*l*.

A Falconer. By Gaspard Netscher, 300*l*.

Le Retour du Marché. By ditto, 1000*l*.
An Extensive Landscape, with a Village on the bank of a river. By ditto, 500*l*.

Two Children at Play at a window. By ditto, 250*l*.

A Calm. By W. Vander Velde, 500*l*.

A Landscape. By Ruysdael, 1200*l*.

A Landscape. By Cuyp, 350*l*.

A Dutch Girl. By Gerard Dow, 500*l*.

An Italian Landscape. By Broomburg, 400*l*.

An Interior. By G. Schalken, 250*l*.

A Squall. By Back Huisen, 320*l*.

A Village Cabaret. By Teniers, 80*l*.

Interior of a Cabaret. By Ostade, 600*l*.

View of the Rialto. By Canaletti, 600*l*.

A Young Lady. By J. Van Oesterfeldt, 60*l*.

An Interior. By Metzua, 80*l*.

Total sold, 6,400*l*.

"THE HOUR OF COMMO IN 1679."

A curious historical Picture, with the Speaker Williams in the chair, and Sir Roger Hill, of Denham Place, near Uxbridge, addressing the House, for whom it was painted, and it has been at Denham Place to this time. It was the property of Col. Way, and was bought at Messrs. Christie and Co's. rooms, June 21, for 255*l*. 15*s*. by Sir. W. Williams Wynne, bart. whose ancestor appears in the picture as Speaker.

June 17. The last relics of the Tragedian Kean, which had been brought from his cottage in the Isle of Wight, were this day consigned to the hammer. The magnificent silver-gilt vase, ice-pail, and cup, presented to Kean by the Drury-lane Company, on the 21th of June, 1816, was knocked down to Mr. Farmer at 7*s*. per ounce, its weight being 180 ounces. The tortoiseshell snuff-box, lined with gold, with a representation of a wild-bour hunt in mosaic, presented to him by Lord Byron, fetched 3*l* guineas. The Macbeth sword, given Kean in 1819 by the gentlemen of Edinburgh, sold for eight guineas. A volume of Shakespeare's tragedies, histories, and comedies, printed in 1685, and containing seven plays never before printed, presented to Kean by the Duke of Devonshire, was purchased by Mr. Hughes, of Drury-lane, for three guineas. The Damascus sword, the gift of Lord Byron; the Venetian sword, worn by Kean in Othello; the star and garter, worn by him in Richard, and presented to him by Mrs. Garrick; and a splendid purple cloak, worn in Henry the Fifth, were, by universal consent, assigned to Mr. Charles Kean at

one guinea each, followed by a simultaneous burst of approbation. His gold watch was put up, and bought for twenty guineas. Originally it was an excellent timepiece, and cost Kean fifty guineas, but it had been roughly handled from time to time. A chain, three seals engraved with a bust of Shakspeare, a boar (Kean's crest), and a fancy motto (Friendship), fetched 11*l.* 16*s.* His gold snake ring, with ruby head and emerald eyes, which he wore constantly and to the hour of death, fetched four guineas and a half. At a previous sale at Glasgow, on the 1st of May, Woodland Cottage, the retreat of the actor, was knocked down at 1,050*l.* to Mr. Raiton, a writer to the signet.

ANCIENT SARCOPHAGUS.

July 12. A barrow was opened, in a pasture near Grinstead Cliff, about six miles south of Scarborough, on the estate of William Beswick, Esq., wherein, at the depth of eight feet, a sarcophagus was found, laid horizontally north and south, excavated, in two pieces, out of the trunk of an oak, and measuring seven feet and a half in length, by three in diameter. This primitive sepulchre contained a skeleton, quite black, the bones disunited, (but very perfect, of a man upwards of six feet in height, and seemingly beyond the middle age, wrapt up in the remains of the hide of some large animal probably an ox. The brass point of a spear, with a curious sort of plate made out of the bark of some tree, and several bone pins, were found among these bones. The whole were, by the liberality of Mr. Beswick, deposited in the Scarborough Museum.

ANTHROPOLITAN MAN.

The journal of Madrid, the *Athenée*, publishes a very singular letter respecting a discovery recently made, and which particularly relates to natural history. It appears that in digging the canal of Sopena, a rock was found about eight feet under the surface, and beneath this rock at eighteen feet some argillaceous earth. At this spot a human body in a state of petrefaction was discovered, of which the bones, having the marks of veins and arteries, resembled a whitish piece of stone. This body was eighteen feet long (ten inches and three lines French). The head was two feet broad, and the chest three feet in breadth. A physician and surgeon examined the body, and recognised it to be a man. Several of the most respectable persons have visited the spot for the purpose of seeing this great curiosity.

THE SURTEES SOCIETY.

We are happy to announce the formation of a Literary Society, to be called The Surtees Society, in honour of the late Robert Surtees, of Mainsforth, Esq. the Author of the History of the County Palatine of Durham, and in accordance with his pursuits and plans, to have for its objects the publication of Inedited Manuscripts, illustrative of the intellectual, the moral, the religious, and the social condition of those parts of England and Scotland, included on the East between the Humber and the Frith of Forth, and on the West between the Mersey and the Clyde, a region which constituted the Ancient Kingdom of Northumberland. Several Gentlemen of literary character, personal friends of the late Mr. Surtees, are its principal promoters, conceiving that a monument of this nature, combining a permanency more durable than brass or marble, with a purpose of great public utility, will the most strongly express their grief for the loss which they and the general cause of literature have sustained, and best accord with the feelings of him whom they lament; knowing, as they do, that if he had survived the completion of the Work in which he was engaged, it was his intention to have devoted a portion of his time to the publication of more than one Manuscript comprised within their plan. The Society will consist of an unlimited number of Members (nearly one hundred have already joined), out of whom will be triennially elected a President, twelve Vice-Presidents, a Director, two Treasurers, and a Secretary, who will constitute the Council. Their income will be solely expended in transcribing and publishing, in a closely printed octavo form, such Inedited Manuscripts as illustrate the condition of those parts of England and Scotland, included within the lines of demarcation above-mentioned, and from the earliest period to the time of the Restoration; one copy for each Member, and the remainder for public sale. We shall take another opportunity to notice the Manuscripts proposed for primary attention. The Secretary is the Rev. James Raine, of Durham; from whom the Rules of the Society may be procured; and who, we may take this opportunity of mentioning, has been requested by Mrs. Surtees to complete the History left incomplete by her lamented husband—a task which his own History of North Durham shows him to be well qualified to execute.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

June 23. The Marquis of Westminster moved the second reading of the Bill for the Removal of the Disabilities of the Jews. His Lordship adduced various arguments in favour of the measure, contending that their numbers were small—that the Jews were not hostile to the Christian religion, and, even if in the possession of power, would not use it for the purpose of destroying the Establishment, the idea of proselytising Christians being quite unknown among them; and that their emancipation would be one of the most effectual steps which could be taken to gain over the Jews to the Christian religion.—The Earl of Malmesbury opposed the Bill, and moved that it should be read that day six months. He did not think it fitting that a Christian community should number among its lawgivers a set of men who regarded their blessed Saviour as an impostor.—The Earl of Winchester seconded the amendment.—Lord Bexley supported the Bill.—The Archbishop of Canterbury opposed the Bill merely from religious scruples, and because he did not deem it proper that Jews ought to be allowed to form part of a Christian Legislature.—The Earl of Radnor strongly supported the Bill.—The Marquess of Westmeath affirmed, that the Bill would unchristianise the British Parliament. The House divided, when there appeared—for the Bill, 38; against it, 130.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, on the motion for the recommitment of the Irish TITHES Bill, Mr. Lattin explained the alterations which it was proposed to make in the committee on the measure. They consisted of the omission of that part of the Bill which invested the revenue of the church in land, and consequently of the redemption clauses. The composition would, on the passing of this Act, be converted into a land-tax, payable to the Crown, and that land-tax would be collected by the Crown in the same amounts, and from the same parties, who were now liable for the composition. This would continue for five years. The amount so collected would be paid to the tithe-owners, subject to a deduction of three per cent. At the end of five years, it was proposed that four-fifths of the land-tax be converted into a rent-charge, to be imposed on the owners of estate of

inheritance. Such parties were to have the power of recovering it from their tenants or sub-tenants, and all who were primarily liable under the existing law of composition. The amount of these rent-charges so collected by the Crown was to be paid to the tithe-owners, subject to a further reduction of 2½ per cent. for the expense of collection.—Mr. O'Connell, after a long speech, in the course of which he inveighed against the evils of the tithe system in Ireland, concluded by moving as a resolution—"That after any funds which should be raised in Ireland in lieu of tithes had been so appropriated as to provide suitably, considering vested interests and spiritual wants, for the Protestants of the Established Church of Ireland, the surplus that remained should be appropriated to purposes of public utility."—Lord Althorp deemed the proposed resolution wholly uncalled for, since the issuing of the Commission of inquiry was a clear proof of the intentions of Government. After some discussion, the House came to a division, when there appeared, for the resolution, 99; against it, 300. The bill was then committed.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

July 1. Earl Grey entered into a long and elaborate statement of the circumstances by which he felt himself justified in moving for the revival of the Irish DISTURBANCES SUPPRESSION Act. Having stated the substance of the reports made to Government from the different districts, and the opinion of the Irish Government itself as to the necessity for reviving the measure, his Lordship intimated to the House, that the clause which subjected the proclaimed districts to martial law was omitted in the new Bill. His Lordship then introduced the Bill, and moved that it should be read a first time.—The Earl of Malmesbury expressed his concurrence, and complimented the noble Earl on the course he had taken. The bill was then read a first time.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, Lord Althorp moved the third reading of the POOR LAWS AMENDMENT Bill.—Mr. Hodgson opposed the measure at some length, his hostility being directed now its four main provisions, named alterations in the law of bastardy law.

ing into unions the various parishes throughout the country, with the establishment of workhouses; and, lastly, the principle, that, after the 1st of June, 1835, no able-bodied person should be entitled to relief unless in the workhouse. He feared that the latter provision would be productive of the most serious consequences throughout the country. In conclusion, the Hon. Member moved that the Bill be read a third time that day six months. Sir H. Widdowhys, in seconding the amendment, took occasion to condemn the workhouse system, as inevitably tending to the spread of vice and immorality.—Mr. W. Whitmore supported the Bill, as tending to secure the prosperity of the poor. The present laws were radically vicious in their principle.—Mr. Bennett resisted the third reading of the Bill, expressing himself an admirer of the ancient poor-laws of Elizabeth. The poor-laws, as originally established, were an honour to the country, and he regretted that they were to be virtually destroyed by this Bill. After some further discussion, the House divided, when there appeared—for the third reading, 187; for the amendment, 50. Several alterations having been then made in the Bill, it was read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

July 2. The POOR LAWS AMENDMENT BILL was brought up from the Commons, when Earl Grey moved that it be read a first time; and gave notice that it was his intention to move the second reading on the 7th inst.—The Earl of Malmesbury protested against the measure being hurried through Parliament during the existing Session.—The Marquis of Salisbury said that the Bill contained upwards of 90 clauses, many of them different from those contained in the original Bill, and he really thought that their Lordships would scarcely have time to read them all before the day proposed for the second reading. He looked upon the Bill as a measure for taking the administration of the poor laws out of the hands of the natural guardians and friends of the poor, and transferring it to a board of commissioners.—Lord Wyndford recommended that the Bill should be postponed to the next Session.—After some further conversation, the Bill was read a first time; to be read a second time on the 8th inst.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, Lord J. Russell moved the further consideration of the report of the GENERAL REGISTRATION BILL.—The Attorney-General said that a registration of

births of Dissenters was necessary even to Protestants, and to all persons who had or might be left property. In the course of his practice he had seen in courts of law forgeries and many other expedients resorted to to obtain property, all of which would have been prevented, if there had existed what this Bill contemplated, namely, a full registry of births, marriages, and deaths.—On clause 14, respecting the registry of births, deaths, and marriages, being read, Dr. Anshington said that he thought a small fine would be a most desirable substitute for the proposed punishment for concealment of births.—After some verbal amendments and slight alterations, the other clauses of the Bill were then agreed to.

The House having resolved itself into Committee on the CUSTOMS ACTS, Mr. P. Thompson said that it was with the greatest pleasure he informed the Committee that he was able to propose a reduction of the duty on currants, olive, cocoa-nut, and palm-oil, to the amount of one half now paid. There were some more articles on which he intended to propose a reduction in the amount of duty, namely plantains, liqueurs, pickles, pimento, and maiting, the produce of our West India Colonies. The apparent sacrifice from the reduction of the duty would be £50,000, although from the increased consumption, he did not think that the loss would be so great. He also intended to do away with the duty on coals. The duty on the importation of foreign books, as it at present stood, was 5*l.* per cwt. and this he proposed reducing to 2*l.* 10*s.* per cwt.—After a few words from Mr. Hill, Mr. Rotheen, Mr. Hume, and Mr. Pease, the several resolutions were agreed to.

July 3. Mr. O'Connell seeing the Right Hon. the Secretary for Ireland in his place, wished to know from him whether the statement is true, that the renewal of the Coercion Bill in its present shape, is called for by the Irish Government?—Mr. Littleton replied, that the introduction of the Coercion Bill had the entire sanction of the Irish Government, and that it would certainly be introduced by some Member of the Government.—Mr. O'Connell said that the Right Hon. Gentleman had exceedingly deceived him.—Mr. Littleton said that he had a plain, unvarnished tale to unfold, and the result, as far as he was concerned, might be, that he should be accused of gross indiscretion. Under the seal and sanction of the utmost secrecy, he had communicated to the Hon. and Learned Member for Dublin the intention of the Govern-

ment to renew the Coercion Act, but with the omission of those clauses which prohibited meetings. In course of a few days, however, he heard rumours, about the House and elsewhere, which made it impossible for him not to believe that the Hon. and Learned Member had divulged to others his private communication. He had been animated by a double desire—first, to discharge a public duty in the situation he occupied; and, secondly, of kindness towards the Hon. and Learned Member, to prevent his prematurely taking a course he might have reason to repent, and which the Government might regret, on account of the injury it needlessly inflicted upon his country. His hopes and wishes were cruelly disappointed; and what had passed, had convinced him that, on public matters, it was unsafe to communicate with the Hon. and Learned Member, excepting across this table.—Mr. O'Connell replied that he had certainly published a letter, calling upon the electors to support the repeal candidate in the county of Wexford, and he grounded himself on the announced determination of Ministers to renew the Coercion Bill. One candidate for Wexford was a Whig, and he was setting up a repeal Member; that was the situation they were in when the Right Hon. Gentleman sent for him. The conversation between them he certainly never would have repeated, if the Right Hon. Secretary had not, by means of that conversation, tricked him, and obtained a decided advantage for the party to which he belonged. Mr. O'Connell then moved that a copy of all the correspondence which had passed between the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and His Majesty's Government, respecting the renewal of the Coercion Bill, be laid before that House, but did not press his motion to a division.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

July 4. Earl Grey moved the second reading of the IRISH COERCION BILL.—The Earl of Durham expressed his earnest dissent to the measure.—The Lord Chancellor supported it.—The Duke of Wellington stated that he was favourable to the renewal of the Act.—The Earl of Limerick and Earl Mulgrave were also in its favour.—Lord Farnham, in giving his vote for the Bill, complained of the conduct of a portion of his Majesty's Government in negotiating with the Agitator.—Earl Grey, in explanation, disavowed the negotiations that had been spoken of by a Member of the Administration in the Lower House. He said that if he had not been able to propose those clauses relating to public

meetings, he would not have introduced the Bill at all.—The Earl of Wicklow maintained that the unstatesmanlike conduct of a Right Hon. Gentleman in the other House, a Member of His Majesty's Government, could not be too strongly deprecated, and he sincerely trusted that the timely and manly declaration of the Noble Earl would be successful in counteracting its effects. The Bill was then read a second time.

In the COMMONS, the same day, the House resolved itself into a Committee on the IRISH CHURCH TEMPORALITIES' BILL.—Mr. Littleton moved a resolution to the effect that the Commissioners certify to the Treasury, on the 1st of November in each year, the amount of deficiency arising out of the voluntary rent charges, and that any deficiency should be made good out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom, and that the Ecclesiastical Commissioners should make good out of the perpetuity purchase fund so much of the sums so advanced as shall be required.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in answer to inquiries, said that the lay impropriations amounted to about 20,000*l.* a year.—Mr. Stanley declared that he must oppose the resolution as the commencement of a system of plunder, and as founded on a "shop-lifting" system. If adopted, it must destroy the Protestant Establishment in Ireland.—Sir R. Peel strongly condemned the wavering conduct of the Ministers, declaring that it was calculated to destroy all confidence in the Government and in Parliament.

The House divided. For the resolution, 354; against it, 71.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

July 7. The Chancellor of the Exchequer presented papers relating to the state of Ireland, and moved that they be printed. His Lordship stated that his right hon. friend, the Secretary for Ireland, was justified in asserting that Government was occupied at the time in the consideration of the three first clauses of the Coercion Bill, and that he hoped they would have no reason to re-enact them; but he had no reason to say that Government had made up their minds on the measure. It was also his duty to state that, in consequence of what had passed, his right hon. friend had tendered his resignation on Saturday.—Mr. O'Connell condemned the conduct of the Government towards Ireland as tyrannical and oppressive, and moved that the measure should be referred to a select Committee. After a stormy discussion, a divi-

place, when the numbers were, for the printing of the papers, 157; for a Committee, 73.

The Resolutions in a Committee for a grant out of the Consolidated Fund to the Irish Church were carried, after a few brief remarks from two or three members, by a majority of 181 against 106.

Mr. Ward brought forward a motion for carrying into effect the report of the Committee, which recommended that a correct plan should be adopted for ascertaining the Divisions of the House. The Committee thought it best that those members who were presumed to be the minority should go into the lobby, and then the names of those in the House having been taken down, the names of the minority should be collected and written down.—Mr. Home thought the measure of great importance both to members and constituents.—Sir R. Peel was opposed to the plan. He thought the members should be left to their own consciences, and to explain their votes themselves to their constituents.—Mr. Grote was astonished at the objection of the last speaker.—Mr. S. Rice did not concur in the plan altogether. After some further discussion the House divided, for the motion, 76; against it, 32.

The CUSTOMS' BILL and the IMPRISONMENT for DEBT Bill were read a second time.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

July 9. On the order of the day for receiving the *Irish Coercion Bill* being read, Earl Grey rose for the purpose of offering an explanation relative to the late Ministerial resignations. In rising to propose to their Lordships to agree to the report which had just been read, he no longer appeared before them as a Minister of the Crown, but as an individual Member of Parliament, deeply and strongly impressed (as he ever had been) with a sense of the necessity of passing that Act, in order to invest the Government, in whatever hands it might be placed, with power which he believed to be necessary for the maintenance of good order and tranquillity in Ireland. His Lordship then proceeded to assign the reasons which had induced him to resign, observing, that they had had their immediate origin in the affairs of Ireland. Communications relative to the views of Ministers had been made, without the slightest concurrence on his part, in a quarter where such a step could not have been safely taken even in the slightest particular—confidential communications had been called for, and disclosures re-

quired of what had passed in those communications between Ministers themselves and persons holding subordinate offices. Differences of opinion on the subject had also arisen in the Cabinet. These things, added to the communications before alluded to, had led the Noble Lord who conducted the affairs of Government in the House of Commons, to feel that he could not, with satisfaction to himself or the Government, any longer continue in the situation which he had hitherto occupied. On receiving his Noble Friend's resignation, he saw no alternative, but to tender his own to his Majesty at the same time. Those resignations had been accepted by his Majesty, and he now stood there discharging the duties of office only till such time as his Majesty could supply his place.—The Duke of Wellington admitted that the Noble Earl had explained with great clearness the cause of his own resignation; but said that he had not explained the cause of the resignation which had led to his own. After taking a review of the acts of the Noble Earl's Administration, the Noble Duke concluded by disclaiming all personal hostility, and declaring that he had never opposed the measures of the Noble Earl except with great pain to himself.—The Lord Chancellor replied to the various statements of the Noble Duke, in the course of which he regretted the resignations of Lord Althorp and Earl Grey as wholly uncalled for. It being his (Lord Brougham's) resolution, at every sacrifice, still to stand by his kind and gracious Monarch. His Lordship then passed a warm eulogium on the political character and private virtues of his noble friend; and concluded by observing, "it is my firm conviction, that for half a century there will have dawned no more gloomy day than that which first announces to the British people the retirement of my Noble Friend,—that he has ceased to be their chief in all measures of rational and just improvement—their moderator, when their zeal and unformed opinions would lead them too far; and on all occasions their advocate and protector, and let me add as truly the Minister after their own heart as he was certainly the servant of the King's gracious choice." The question that the report be agreed to was then carried.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, Lord Althorp rose, and spoke as follows:—I have to trespass on the attention of the House while I make a statement which I have requested, and have obtained his Majesty's permission to com-

municate to the House. When the decision of the Cabinet was first required as to whether the Coercion Act should be renewed, I reluctantly concurred in the necessity for its renewal, with the omission only of the clauses relating to Courts Martial. Privy and confidential communications, however, from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to individual Members of the Government, brought the subject again under the consideration of the Cabinet in the week before last. It was at this time that my Right Hon. Friend, the Secretary for Ireland, suggested to me the propriety of telling the Hon. and Learned Gentleman Mr. O'Connell, that the Bill was still under consideration. I saw no harm in this; but I begged him to use extreme caution in his communication, and by no means to commit himself. As I have said, these communications from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland brought the subject again before the Cabinet. From the nature of these communications I was led to believe that the first three clauses of the Act,—those, I mean, which refer to meetings in the parts of Ireland not proclaimed—were not essentially necessary, and that they might be omitted from the new Bill without endangering the peace of Ireland. Under this impression, I objected to the renewal of these clauses. My Right Hon. Friends, the Members for Inverness, for Cambridge, for Edinburgh, and for Coventry, agreed with me in making this objection. The Cabinet, however, decided against us, and we had to consider whether we would acquiesce in this decision, or whether we would break up the Government. We decided that it was our duty to acquiesce. But when I heard the statement of my Right Hon. Friend, the Secretary for Ireland, and then for the first time was made aware of the nature and extent of the communication which he had made to the Hon. and Learned Gentleman, I thought it most probable that the difficulties in which I should be placed would prove to be insuperable. The debate on the motion of the Hon. and Learned Gentleman proved to me that they were so, and convinced me that I could no longer conduct the business of Government in this House with credit to myself, or with advantage to the public. I accordingly wrote that night to Lord Grey, and requested him to tender my resignation to his Majesty, which his Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept.—Mr. Littleton said, that no individual in that House was ever placed in a more painful situation than that in which he then found himself. He had committed two errors—

first, the error of having communication with the Hon. and Learned Gentleman opposite, without the sanction of the head of his Majesty's Government; and he had committed the further and greater error in placing confidence in one who had proved himself so ill-deserving of it. He could only express his desire—his most earnest anxiety—that the House might feel that in the course which he had unfortunately taken he had been actuated by no other desire than to promote the peace of Ireland.—Mr. O'Connell said, his only motive for acting in the manner which had been so much censured, was an anxious wish to preserve his country from danger.—Mr. Home lamented the resignation of Lord Althorp, and said that it was impossible any Administration could be formed otherwise than on those liberal principles which the Noble Lord opposite entertained. The House then adjourned.

June 10. Mr. Home asked leave to withdraw his motion for an Address to his Majesty on the state of the nation, as he understood there would not be an entire change in the Cabinet; and referring to the notices which stood on the books, he suggested the propriety of postponing them until there was a responsible Administration. With those views, he moved the adjournment of the House to Monday.—Mr. Harborton seconded the motion.—Lord Althorp said, that although he was no longer a responsible adviser of the Crown, he considered himself bound to conduct the ordinary business until his successor was appointed. After a few words from Mr. Baring, Sir Edward Knatchbull, and Mr. Grotton, the House agreed to the motion of adjournment.

July 14. Lord Althorp rose for the purpose of moving an adjournment of the House. He stated that Lord Melbourne had received the commands of his Majesty to lay before him a plan for the Administration, and he hoped that the House would consent to an adjournment, to Thursday the 17th, by which time the state of the Administration would be laid before the King. Adjournment was then agreed to.

July 17. Lord Althorp stated that the Ministerial arrangements had been completed, the only additions to the cabinet being Lord Duncannon, who had accepted the office of one of his Majesty's Secretaries of State, and Sir J. C. Hobhouse, who had accepted, with a seat in the cabinet, the office of Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests, in the room of Lord Duncannon. And as his (Lord Althorp's) experience he had concurred with that Nob on most subjects. His Majesty h

pleased to desire the continuance of his (Lord Althorp's) services, and he had consented, though reluctantly, to resume the duties of office. The Noble Lord concluded by moving for a new writ for the borough of Nottingham, in the room of Lord Duncannon, called to the House of Peers.—Col. Evans and Mr. Tennyson expressed their confidence in the new arrangements.—Sir R. Peel wished to learn whether the Church-rates, Irish Tithes, and a Coercion Bill of the same nature as the former, were to be proceeded with?—Lord Althorp answered that the Irish Tithes Bill would be proceeded with in its present shape the Irish Coercion Bill would be introduced with modifications: the other question he was not prepared to answer.

After some further conversation, between Lord Palmerston, Sir R. Peel, Mr. Baring, and Sir H. Hardinge, the motion was agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

July 18. The Bill for the abolition in many instances of CAPITAL PUNISHMENTS was read a second time.

Lord Wharnclyffe moved for a copy of the correspondence between Earl Grey and the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, relative to the Irish Coercion Bill. His Lordship entered into the often-reiterated details of the causes which had led to the destruction of the Grey Cabinet, and contended that the House and the country were right in calling for some good ground to justify the important changes which it was proposed to make in the Bill.—Lord Melbourne opposed the motion, on the ground that the correspondence in question was not addressed to Earl Grey in his public, but in his private capacity.—Earl Grey, in reply, denied that he had been betrayed by any one, and added, that he had not the slightest reason to complain of ill usage. All that he had said was, that a communication had been made of which he was not apprised.—After a few words from Lord Wicklow, the Lord Chancellor, and the Duke of Buckingham, Lord Wharnclyffe withdrew his motion, and the House adjourned.

In the COMMONS, the same day, the new mode of taking the Divisions of the House was, on the motion of Lord Ebbington, ordered to be discontinued during the remainder of the session.

Lord Althorp brought under the consideration of the House the propriety of renewing the modified IRISH COERCION Bill. His Lordship at some length gave his reasons for the expediency of modifying the Bill according to existing circum-

stances, and omitting the objectionable clauses; and concluded by moving for leave to bring in a Bill to continue and amend the Act for the suppression of local disturbances in Ireland. Mr. O'Connell stated that he should support the principle of the Bill. The motion was carried on a division by a majority of 97.

The SABBATH-DAY OUSELANCE Bill (No. 2.) was read a third time, after a division of 57 against 24. On the motion of Mr. Cayley, a clause was, after considerable opposition, added, legalising all games of exercise in the open air, not played during the hours of Divine service, or for money, or on the premises of public-houses or beer-shops. After a good deal of discussion, the measure was finally lost on the motion that the Bill do pass—the numbers being—Ayes, 31; Noes, 35.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

July 21. The Lord Chancellor moved the second reading of the POOR LAWS' AMENDMENT Bill, and entered into a long and luminous statement, in support of the proposed measure; an amendment was proposed by Lord Wynford, for its postponement to that day six months; but the second reading was eventually carried on a division; the numbers being—for the original motion, 76; for the amendment, 13.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, Lord Althorp moved the second reading of the IRISH COERCION Bill.—Mr. P. Scrope spoke strongly against it, and urged the necessity of Poor Laws for Ireland. He contended that the present system of outrage would never be put down until more just laws were introduced into Ireland; all events had proved the truth of this opinion, and he therefore strongly urged on the House and the Government, the propriety of preparing for these correct laws which must be enacted before there could be tranquillity in that country. He moved as an amendment a resolution to the effect that it was necessary to the tranquillity of Ireland that able-bodied labourers of that country should be assured of being able to gain subsistence by peaceable and honest labour; and that the House do pledge itself to resume the subject at the earliest possible period. Such a pledge would tranquillise Ireland more than Coercion Bills.—Mr. F. O'Connor seconded this amendment. After an extended discussion, the amendment was negatived; and the second reading of the Bill was carried on a division by 116 to 25.

Mr. *Lubouchere* moved, in a Committee of Supply, the grant of 60,000*l.* to enable his Majesty to make gratuities to the officers and men engaged in the battle of Navarino, to be distributed as his Majesty

shall direct.—Mr. *Shell* moved as an amendment, that the distribution be according to recent regulations respecting prize money. For the amendment, 35; against, 129.—Original motion agreed to.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The French ministers have been signally successful in their elections; their antagonists, of whatever degree of politics, being almost everywhere defeated. In the Paris elections, twelve of the fourteen *arrondissements* have returned ministerial men, and in the other two the election was postponed. We learn from other sources, however, that M.M. Odilon Barrot, Lafitte, Berenger, and Fitzjames, had been returned at Chaunay, Evreux, and Marseilles. The ministers will have a great majority in the next Chamber.

A report, addressed by the Minister of Commerce to the King, relates to the abolition of the prohibition of certain products of Asia, Africa, and America, coming from English ports, which is followed by a royal ordinance, sanctioning the views of the minister. This ordinance authorises the importation for home use, no matter from what ports they may come, of raw silk, undressed India silk handkerchiefs (*foulards*), rum, arrack, ratafia, and also of Cachemire shawls coming from countries out of Europe. This report is followed by a third, from the same minister to the King, on a proposed ordinance authorising a diminution in the duties upon various articles.

June 20. This afternoon, one of those highly interesting phenomena, called the *Mirage*, extended along the whole line of the French coast. The three highest towers in Calais, which are generally seen scarcely above the horizon, seemed much elevated; whilst a perfect but inverted representation appeared over them. The adjoining hills, and more distant cliffs, were also reflected with the utmost exactness; and several ships passing down channel, whose masts were hardly perceptible, had inverted over them the whole vessel down to the very hull.

SPAIN.

The Spanish government have issued a decree for the regulation of the press of that country. Henceforth no person is to be permitted to publish a newspaper in Spain without an express royal license through the ministry, and any person who may be allowed the privilege must deposit a sum of money in the hands of

government, which is to be liable for the fines that may be incurred. The journals are to remain subject to a censorship. The bookseller or printer who sells copies of prohibited numbers, is to pay 300 times the amount of the price for each copy sold.

The almost romantic, but successful enterprise of Don Carlos into Spain, has astonished the political world. He left England quite unnoticed, his route being entirely unknown to any but those in his immediate suite, passed through Paris, it is said in disguise, on the 14th July, arrived at Bordeaux on the 6th, left that city on the 7th, and reached Bayonne on the 8th, from whence, on the 9th, he crossed the French frontier, and speedily arrived safe at Ellisondo, (the seat of the Junta of Navarre), where he arrived in the course of eleven hours, having made the journey on horseback, without stopping for a moment. In order to disguise himself, he had dyed his hair. He was received with open arms by a body of his partisans; and, from the strength of the Carlists in the North of Spain, and the terror created by the ravages of the cholera in the South, this unexpected event has spread consternation among the Government and adherents of the Queen.

PORTUGAL.

Accounts from Lisbon state, that arrangements had been made for paying off the British-Portuguese loans; the duty on the exportation of Madeira wines from that island had been lowered; and the Government had actually agreed to the admission of bonds of the foreign loans at par, in payment of national, church, *encomienda*, and convent properties. The Governor of Madeira, till lately a violent Miguelite, has declared, with the garrison, in favour of the Queen; and a decree has been issued at Lisbon, lowering the export duty on Madeiran wine.

130,000*l.* have been allotted to the Queen of Portugal's fleet, as the value of the Miguelite ships captured in the gallant action of the 5th of July, 1833, of which the admiral receives one-eighth, equal to 16,000*l.*; captains and commanders 2000*l.* each; lieutenants 800*l.*; surgeons, &c., 500*l.*; midshipmen, &c., 300*l.*; sailors, 200*l.*

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The news from Constantinople is of a rather warlike aspect. A considerable Russian naval force was in the waters of the Bosphorus, and the fleets of France and England were concentrated in the Levant. The arsenals, the dock and ship yards, and all the vast magazines and store-houses of the Turkish shore, are all now in the power of the Emperor Nicholas. His agents fell Turkish timber to build Russian vessels, raise copper, enroll sailors, and buy up provisions from the extremities of the empire to the entry of the Bosphorus. Besides vessels of the line and frigates, all repaired, armed, and at sea, a great quantity of smaller vessels are everywhere preparing; and sailors arrive in large numbers from the Baltic. The Turkish fleet has been strengthened and manned by Russian sailors and officers, the Dardanelles additionally fortified, and several of the castles put into a state of defence on the land side. Battery upon battery is constructed, and the works are going on with increased activity. The two sides of the passage of the Dardanelles are defended by at least 800 pieces of cannon and eighty mortars; regular communications are established between the forts; the garrisons are officered by Russians, who are numerous, and exercise every day; and the batteries of Kuin Kalen are most formidable. The Gulf of Paros is likewise being fortified. The Ottoman army cantoned at Sivas already communicates with the roads of the Euxine, which are delivered over to the Russians. In all the southerly provinces of Russia, the military preparations are on an equal scale of magnitude with the naval armaments in the Russian ports.

NORTH AMERICA.

A petrified Indian child has lately been found by some stone quarriers at Guernsey, in Ohio. This extraordinary specimen was found embedded in a solid mass of rock, and is described as having the appearance of a stone image, somewhat imperfect, a very fair outline of a young Indian, done in limestone. A small row of beads was found in the same cavity.

The editor of the *Pittsburg Manufacturer*, in his statistical remarks, states

that "the Mississippi Valley, which but a few years since was a howling wilderness, inhabited only by savages and beasts of prey, now contains nearly 5,000,000 of civilised inhabitants, about 2,000,000 more than the whole population of the United States, at the memorable era of our national independence."

SOUTH AMERICA.

Accounts from South America give some details of a violent earthquake at Santiago. The town had been built on a hidden volcano, which on the 20th of January, at eight o'clock in the morning, when the first shock of the earthquake took place, burst. The earth shook violently, and a space of land, about three leagues long and two broad, sunk, with the forest that covered it, and its superficies presented the aspect of a savannah, covered with stones and sand. Although the trees of the forest were generations old, not a root remained, nor a leaf to show where they stood. During twenty-four hours the earth shook without ceasing, and the entire town and its environs were reduced to one heap of ruins. The cottages of the peasants were swallowed up by the opening chasms, which yawned at every point. The waves, which the earth formed, rolled, in every sense of the word, like those of the sea when agitated by a tempest, and rose to a great height. Eighty persons at Santiago were swallowed up, and the remainder only escaped by flying to a neighbouring hill.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The British Government has resolved to form a new settlement on the southern coast of Australia, near Spencer's Gulf, which contains a harbour, named Port Lincoln, of sufficient capacity to contain in its three coves all the navy of England. Captain Stuart, of the 39th regiment, reports that 5,000,000 acres of the richest land he ever saw approximates on St. Vincent's Gulf, and abuts on the Murray River, which is navigable for large craft for 1,000 miles in an easterly direction; Kangaroo Island lies off the entrance of these two gulfs, and abounds in salt, fish, seals, kangaroos, and has a good soil. The whole lies in latitude from 34 to 36 S., and in longitude E. from 136 to 140.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

IRELAND.

The Lord Primate of Ireland, Lord J. Beresford, Archbishop of Armagh, has subscribed 8000*l.* to the restoration of

the ancient Cathedral of Armagh. The vast superstructure of the tower, weighing 4000 tons, is to be supported during the relaying of the foundation of the piers,

without removing a single stone from the upper part of this immense tower, by means of some very ingenious mechanism. Mr. Cottingham has been appointed architect.

JUNE 24. One of the most sanguinary faction fights that ever disgraced this unhappy country, took place at the races of Ballyhough, 13 miles from Tralee, co. Kerry, between two clans, the Cooleens and the Lawlors, who have been at feud above half a century. At least 1000 men were engaged. The very women were occupied supplying their friends on both sides with stones, which they carried in their aprons! The battle spread over such an extent of ground, that neither the soldiers nor police could possibly interfere effectually to separate the parties. At length the Cooleens retreated to the river's brink, where many were driven in, and drowned. Several attempted to escape by swimming, but were still barbarously pelted by the victorious Lawlors. It was full tide, and two sand boats on the shore were absent, into which numbers of the defeated party crowded, and pushed off across the ferry, but being overladen they sunk, and all on board perished. Some of the parties were subsequently arrested; and three men of the faction of the Lawlors, charged with a participation in the riots, were, while being conveyed as prisoners to Tralee gaol, brutally murdered by a party of the peasantry.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

Nene Outfall Works.—These great works form one of the most important undertakings completed in this kingdom for many years. The Nene Outfall is a new tidal channel for the discharge of the waters of the river Nene into the sea, which commences about six miles below Wisbech, and extends to Crab-hole, a distance of six miles and a half, from which point the river has shaped for itself a natural channel, a mile and a half long, into the Eze, an inlet of the German Ocean. The excavation, so far as it was performed by manual labour, was completed in June, 1830, when the old channel was closed, and the bed of the new river was deepened as much as 10 or 12 feet by the force of the current. The width of the river at the bottom varies from 140 to 200 feet; the depth is about 24 feet from the surface of the adjacent land. The spring tides rise 22 feet at the lower, and 18 feet at the upper end. The results of this work are as follow.—A bridge has been thrown across the new

channel, and an embarkment, a mile and three-quarters long, has been made across the estuary, forming a new line of road between Norfolk and Lincolnshire, in lieu of the ancient dangerous ford. Nearly 1,500 acres of marsh have been already embanked, and are nearly all in cultivation, and about 6,000 acres more are rapidly becoming fit for inclosure. In lieu of the old, tedious, and dangerous navigation, which was only capable of affording passage to vessels drawing six feet water, at a spring tide, and with a favourable wind, there is now a safe and daily communication between Wisbech and the sea for such vessels at all periods of the tides, and at spring tides for vessels of much larger construction. The value and security of lands, even beyond Peterborough, is greatly increased; the water in the new channel ebbs out nearly ten feet lower than in the old one immediately opposite the South Holland and North Level Sluices, which are the outlets for the waters of about 100,000 acres of land, thereby affording the means of a perfect natural drainage for the whole tract between the Nene and the Welland, of which the North Level has already availed itself by a new main drain eight feet lower than the old one, and six times as great in capacity, with branches of commensurate superiority. The cost of the Nene Outfall has been about 200,000*l.*, and that of the North Level Drainage about 150,000*l.* The Duke of Bedford has been the great patron and promoter of both the undertakings. The promoters lately met to present a piece of plate to Tycho Wing, esq. for his services in the superintendence of the works.

The *Falmouth Packet* describes a curious cavern discovered at Wheal Prudence mine, St. Agnes' parish. So complete was the state of the internal breach, that had there not subsequently been discovered a variety of conic pillars of oxide of iron, varying from six to eighteen inches in height (caused by dropping of water from the roof) it would most certainly have been conjectured that the barrier between the cavern and the sea had not been long formed; these cones, however, together with the hard iron incrustations of some particular portions of the sand, put it beyond doubt that the present obstruction to the sea's entrance has existed for many a year. An inner cavern, 200 feet long, 70 high, and 100 wide (at the greatest) was discovered. The only object brought away was a skeleton of a fish.

A perfect petrification of a has been found by two men going for jet in the rock near

its size is about that of the leg of a man of middle stature, and its shape is very perfect and good, with the exception of being a little swollen at the ankle and heel; but on the whole it is a good specimen, and leaves no doubt on the minds of those who have examined it, of its having been at some time the leg of a human being.

June 25. Admiral Napier and family arrived at *Portsmouth* in the *Braganza*, a fine frigate, which he captured from *Miguel*. On the *Braganza* anchoring at Spithead, the British ensign was run up to the fore, and a salute fired, which was returned by our Port Admiral from the *Victory*. Napier passed up the High-street to the George Hotel, amidst the cheers of the populace; and the different military guards turned out and presented arms as he passed their respective stations. Admiral Napier left *Lisbon* to proceed to *Brest*, to receive from the French Government the Portuguese men-of-war which were taken from Don Miguel some years ago, and carried into that port, and which have been offered to be restored. His motive for putting into Spithead was simply to see some of his old friends, and his son, a lieutenant of the "North Star."

June 28. This morning an alarming fire broke out at Messrs. Birch and Lea's cotton-mill, about a mile from *Oldham*. An individual who was actively engaged in staying the progress of the flames, was placed in such imminent danger, that several persons ventured to the spot with the view to extricate him from his perilous situation, although, as it seems, with danger to themselves. A wall, at this critical juncture, unexpectedly fell, and buried a great number of persons in the ruins. Numbers of bodies have since been pulled out of the ruins, some of them horribly mutilated. Some idea of the magnitude of the conflagration will be formed, when it is stated that the building was six stories in height, thirty-six yards long, and sixteen yards wide. The value of the machinery upon the premises is estimated at about 10,000*l.*; other property, consisting of raw cotton and twist, at from 10,000*l.* to 20,000*l.*; and nearly 400 persons are thrown out of employ in consequence.

July 12. This morning, the inhabitants of *Ripon* were alarmed by a tremendous explosion which shook the whole neighbourhood. On ascertaining the cause it was found to have been occasioned by a convulsion of nature in a field about a mile from the town. The earth had shook to such a degree as to leave a fissure nearly twenty yards in width; and, on plumbing the depth, it was found to be twenty-four yards.

July 15. The ancient mansion of the Earl of Ripon, at *Nocton*, near *Lincoln*, was totally destroyed by fire. Notwithstanding the active assistance rendered almost immediately on the discovery of the fire, only the library, a quantity of wine, some old pictures, and furniture, were saved. There is nothing left but the naked and tottering walls.

To the credit of *Stamford* and its neighbourhood, a subscription for rebuilding *St. Michael's* church amounts to within a few pounds of 2000*l.*; 100*l.* was subscribed from a bazaar for the benefit of an Infant School, under the patronage of the Marchioness of Exeter, which raised 524*l.*

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

The following is an abstract of the net produce of the revenue, in the years ended on the 5th July, 1833 and 1834.—

	Years ended July 5,	
	1833.	1834.
Customs.....	£15,663,687	15,517,210
Excise.....	14,439,836	14,792,872
Stamps.....	6,475,835	6,621,602
Post Office.....	1,362,000	1,367,000
Taxes.....	4,991,010	4,869,610
Miscellaneous...	69,824	48,200
	43,002,192	43,249,494
Repayments of Advances for Public Works	279,476	422,410
	43,281,668	43,671,904
Increase on the Year...		390,236

The Committee of the House of Lords on the County Rates, have reported that the amount of the County Rates in England and Wales has risen from 303,267*l.* in the year 1792, to 774,833*l.* in the year 1832, being an increase of 155 per cent. The expenditure for prosecutions has increased, in the forty years, from 34,345*l.* to 150,525*l.*, or 338 per cent. The Committee observe that the expenses of Assize prosecutions (where the magistrates have no control) are generally threefold as great as those of the Sessions; and they recommend that the costs of assize prosecutions should be borne by the general revenues of the state, under such regulations as may prevent unnecessary expenditure.

The Musical Festival at Westminster Abbey was continued for four Performances (each preceded by a public rehearsal) with the same arrangements which were noticed in our last Number. Their Majesties attended each performance, and the seats were completely occupied on every day. The second Performance consisted of Handel's Oratorio of Israel in Egypt, and a Selection; the third, of an extensive Selection; and the fourth, of Handel's Oratorio of the Messiah, entire. The total net profits amounted to 7,600*l.*, which sum has been divided between the Royal Society of Musicians, the New Musical Fund, the Royal Academy of Music, and the Choral Fund.

June 7. The first stone of the London Almshouses was laid by Lord John Russell at Park-hill, Brixton. He was accompanied by Mr. Grote and Mr. Crawford, the Members for the City; and the most distinguished reformers of the Corporation. Upon the silver trowel was the following inscription:—"Presented to the Right Hon. Lord John Russell, M.P., on his laying the first stone of the London Almshouses in lieu of an illumination to commemorate Reform in Parliament, on Saturday the 7th day of June 1834, being the second anniversary of the passing of the Reform Bill, and in the fourth year of the reign of His Majesty King William IV.—William Jenkins, architect; George Ledger, Secretary."

July 5. The Queen embarked at Woolwich for Saxe Meiningen, on a visit to her mother. She was attended as far as Southend by the Lord Mayor and the different companies, in their barges. She proceeded by Rotterdam through Nimeguen, where she arrived on the 5th.

July 7. The parties charged with the extraordinary outrage on Mr. Gee (see vol. I. p. 648) were acquitted, all the counts of the indictment being laid in law. They were bailed, and are to be prosecuted for the assault.

July 9. At the levee held by His Majesty this day, an unprecedented number of addresses and petitions, strongly expressive of gratitude for His Majesty's recent gracious declaration in favour of the Church, were presented to the King.

July 10. A meeting was held at Exeter Hall, J. P. Plumptre, Esq., in the chair, at which it was resolved to form a society to be called "The Established Church Society, for strengthening the United Church of England and Ireland, and for promoting its greatest efficiency." The different resolutions were moved and seconded by A. Gordon, Esq., the Rev. M.

M. Preston, the Rev. W. Jowett, the Rev. Wm. Goode, the Rt. Hon. Sir C. Rose, Bart., Joseph Wilson, esq., &c.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

NEW ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE.

July 14. This Theatre was re-opened to the public with Mr. Loder's new English opera of *Nourjahad*, under the management of Mr. Arnold. The dramatic incidents of the piece are taken from the Persian tale of the same name. The opera was greatly applauded, and announced for repetition amidst unanimous applause.

The architecture of the new theatre, which is indebted to the talent of Mr. Beazley, is entitled to the highest commendation. From the punctiling of the dress circle spring six tall light Corinthian white columns, fluted and gilt, and with gilt capitals, which are carried up to the line of the second box circle, or the gallery row, the front of which is formed of their cornice, and a delicate balustrade. The gallery is very conveniently laid out, as well as the adjoining second box circle. The roof is carried boldly over both, is circular, divided into compartments, and elaborately but elegantly ornamented with arabesque painting. The stage is wide, and the proscenium springs high over it with a bold arch, the section of a circle.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

June 19. A new piece, in two acts, called the *Sledge Drive*, was introduced. The scene of the plot is laid in Russia, during the reign of the Emperor Paul. The characters were well sustained; and the piece, on the whole, well received.

July 16. A three-act Comedy, called *Beau Nash*, from the pen of Mr. Jerrold, was produced. The piece was announced for repetition amidst considerable applause, and without opposition.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

July 9. The dramatic character of this theatre has of late been much enhanced by the judicious management of Mr. Abbott; and a due proportion of public patronage has been justly awarded him. This evening, a new historical tragedy, entitled *Charles the First*, from the pen of Miss Mitford, was produced. The leading features of the plot were derived from the last melancholy days of that unfortunate monarch. The piece was well received throughout, and, at conclusion, announced for repetition. A highly poetical prologue was spoken on the occasion, by

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

April 21. Gloucestershire Yeomanry, the Marquis of Worcester to be Lieut.-Col. Commandant; the Hon. J. L. Dutton to be Lieut. Col.

April 22. Lorenzo Kirkpatrick O'Toole, of Holly Bush, co. Stafford, (in compliance with the desire of his maternal uncle Thos. K. Hall, esq.) to take the name and arms of Hall only.

May 6. North Salopian Yeomanry, Hon. T. Kanyon to be Major.

May 6. John Jones, of Pentre Mawr, co. Denbigh, and Lincolnshire, esq. (out of regard to the memory of the late Henry Bateman, esq. of Lincolnshire,) to take the name of Bateman after Jones.

May 12. Gloucestershire Yeomanry, Arthur Shakespeare, esq. to be Major.

May 13. Wm. Goswold, of Upper Baker-street, esq. (in compliance with the will of his maternal aunt Mary Maulsby, of Archcliffe, co. York,) to take the name and arms of Maulsby only.

May 27. John Poyer Griffith, jun. son of J. P. Griffith, of Russell pl. esq. (in compliance with the will of his great uncle John Poyer, esq. to take the name and arms of Poyer only.

June 4. Lord Brougham, Vice-Melbourn, M. Hon. E. J. Littleton, Thos. D'Oyley, sergeant at law, T. N. Lister, John Wrotesley, Th. B. Leonard, E. C. Tufell, Daniel Meade, G. C. Lewis, W. H. Curran, Wm. Tighe Hamilton, Ardenon Lyde, and Wm. Newport, esqrs. Barristers, to be Commissioners for receiving respecting the state of religious and other instruction now existing in Ireland.

June 5. Knighted, Humphrey le Fleming Sea-houser, esq. Capt. R. N.

July 2. James Ivory, esq. to be Sheriff Depute of the shire of the Island of Bute.—Robt. Thompson, esq. to be Sheriff Depute of the shire of Caithness.

July 4. 40th Foot, Capt. Duncan Gordon to be Major.—61st Foot, Major Chas. Forbes, to be Major.

July 11. 13th Light Dragoons, Major Allan T. Mackenzie to be Lieut.-Col.—Hercy Lieut.-Col. R. Lyle to be Major.—16th Light Dragoons, Lieut. Col. W. Perrin to be Lieut.-Col.—4th Foot, Major H. W. Breton to be Lieut.-Col.—Capt. J. England to be Major.

July 14. Royal Eng. &c. Sir Howard Elphinstone, Bart. to be Colonel Commandant.

8. Love Hamrick, of Cavendish-square, esq. surgeon, to be a Baronet of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

July 12. Lord Melbourne to be First Lord of the Treasury, vice Earl Grey; Vice-Duncannon to be Secretary of State for the Home Department, and Sir John Cam Hobhouse to be Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests; E. J. Stanley, esq. to be Home Under-Secretary of State.

John Wm. Vice-Duncannon created a Peer of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baron Duncannon, of Beshborough, co. Kilkenny.

18th Light Dragoons, Capt. Sir John Gordon, Bart. to be Major.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Chatham.—George Stevens Byng, esq.

Finsbury.—E. S. Duncombe, esq.

Nottingham.—Rt. Hon. Sir John Hobhouse.

Sudbury.—Sir Edw. Baines.

Westbury.—Cadwallader Waddy, esq.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. S. Richards, a Preb. in Wells Cath.

Rev. J. A. Bright, Minor Canon of Ely Cath.

Rev. R. Alderson, Burniston V. co. York.

Rev. C. R. Ashfield, Burgate B. Suffolk.

Rev. G. P. Deleher, Buttinton P. C. Staffordsh.

Rev. J. Blencherhast, Hermitage V. Dorset.

Rev. E. Brown, Berry Pomeroy V. Devon.

Rev. R. Brown, Southwick V. co. Northampton.

Rev. J. Brinwa, Milton P. C. Hants.

Rev. T. Butler, Langer R. Notts.

Rev. T. J. Cartwright, Royston R. Derby.

Rev. J. J. Cory, Aysham V. Norfolk.

Rev. S. Creyke, Wigginton K. co. York.

Rev. C. Daby, Inglesham V. Wts.

Rev. W. H. Dixon, Sutton Derwent V. York.

Rev. I. C. B. Earle, Layton St. Margaret P. C. Suffolk.

Rev. J. T. Fisher, Badgworth R. Somerset.

Rev. J. F. S. Gubb, Charlton Kings P. C. Glouce.

Rev. F. Gregory, Munyon V. Cornwall.

Rev. W. Vernon Harcourt, Bishopthorpe V. co. York.

Rev. G. Hewitt, Sandon R. Kent.

Rev. H. Hiern, Stoke Rivers R. Devon.

Rev. W. Hockin, Blackwater V. Essex.

Rev. E. Hotham, South Cave V. co. York.

Rev. J. A. Loller, St. George's V. Cornwall.

Rev. — Moore, Bannow V. co. Wexford.

Rev. Dr. Newland, Ferns V. Wexford.

Rev. W. Palm, Stifford R. Essex.

Rev. E. Parker, Stoke Gifford V. co. Gloucester.

Rev. L. Potter, Ballyvaughan V. Shigo.

Rev. C. Reynolds, Great Trunham R. Norfolk.

Rev. S. Tennant, Hatfield Broadbalk V. Essex.

Rev. W. Trollope, Great Wigton V. co. Leicester.

Rev. I. C. Vaughan, Cumnorham C. Cumberland.

Rev. H. Clarke, Chap. to the Duke of Sussex.

Rev. J. Roberts, Chap. to Lord Dorchester.

Rev. C. N. Wodehouse and the Rev. M. B. Darby, to be Chaplains to Lord Wodehouse.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Alexander Raphael and John Hodge, esqrs. sheriffs of London and Middlesex.

Rt. Hon. Robert Grant, appointed Governor of Bombay (not Madras, as in p. 109). The salary is 10,000*l.* a year.

The officers appointed to superintend the trade to China, (under 1 and 2 William IV. c. 88) are Lord Napier, First Superintendent, equal a year, Mr. W. H. C. Flounden, Second, 3,000*l.*; Mr. J. P. Davis, Third, equal. Rev. G. H. Vachell, Chaplain, 1,000*l.*; Capt. Chas. Elliott, R.N. Master Attendant, equal a year.

The Rev. W. Wils to be one of the Masters of the Exeter Free Grammar School.

The Rev. H. Sanders to be Head Master of Truro School.

M. I. S. Davies to be one of the Mathematical Masters in the Royal Military College at Woolwich.

BIRTHS.

June 19. At Bath, the wife of the Hon. R. H. Browne, 9th Hussars, a son.—20*th*. At Warwick, the Hon. Mrs. Woodmass, a son.—21*st*. At Sheffield, a son.—22. At Skelbrooke Park, the Lady Louisa Cator, a son.—23. At Flower Hall, the wife of Chas. Drummond, esq. a son.—24. At Chiddingfold Rectory, the wife of the Rev. G. F. Everett, a son.—25. In James-street, Buckingham, the wife of J. Pease, esq. M.P. a son.—26. At Teddington, Middlesex, the wife of the Rev. T. W. Carr, a son.—27. Lady Katherine Jermy, a son and heir.

Lately. The Lady Louisa Pele, a dau.—At Edinburgh, the wife of R. Stewart, esq. M.P. a dau.

July 1. Lady Sutherland, a son.—At Waldershare Park, the Countess Gifford, a son.—3. At Alton Vicarage, Hants, the wife of the Rev. N.

OBITUARY.

GENERAL KNOLLYS.

March 20. At Paris, of influenza, aged 71, General William Knollys, Governor of Limerick, formerly called Earl of Banbury.

This gentleman was fourth in lineal descent from Nicholas, who sat in the Convention Parliament of 1660 as Earl of Banbury, but was afterwards refused a Writ of Summons, as being an illegitimate son of the Countess his mother by Edward Lord Vaux. (See Banks's *Dormant and Extinct Baronage*, vol. iii. and *Le Marchant's Appendix to the Case of the Gardiner Peerage*.) The General's father was Thomas Woods Knollys, nominally Earl of Banbury, whose death at Winchester, March 18, 1793, will be found recorded in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for that year, p. 373, together with some account of the family history and title; and his mother was Mary, daughter of William Porter, esq. of Winchester.

He entered the army December 13, 1778, as an Ensign in the 3d Guards, and obtained a Lieutenantancy, with the rank of Captain, in March 1786. He joined the army in Flanders May 9, 1793, and was present at every action in which the Guards were engaged, including the siege of Valenciennes, until the army went into winter quarters at Ghent; he was also present during the succeeding campaign, in every action, until August 1794. In December 1793, he obtained a company in his regiment, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; and in 1796, attained the brevet rank of Colonel. He served with the grenadier battalion of Guards in the expedition to Holland in 1797, and was in all the actions in which that corps was engaged. In 1802, he became Major-General; was for some time on the Staff, commanding a brigade of volunteers in the London district, and subsequently of the Militia brigade, until April 25, 1808, when he attained the rank of Lieutenant-General. In Jan. 1806, he was appointed First Major of the 3d Guards; in 1818, Lieutenant-Governor of St. John's; in 1819, General in the Army; and in 18... Governor of Limerick.

In 1808, General Knollys renewed the family claim to the Earldom of Banbury, the consideration of which was continued in the House of Lords until March 9, 1813, when a Committee of Privileges resolved "that the Petitioner had not made out his claim;" and on the 15th of the same month, it was (after agreeing in the *REGENT. MAG. VOL. II.*

port of the Committee) further resolved by the whole House, "that the Petitioner is not entitled to the title, dignity, and honour of Earl of Banbury," thus affirming the illegitimacy of his ancestor Nicholas. This was in a House consisting of sixty-eight Members. A very able Protest, however, written by Lord Erskine, was recorded by him, and subscribed by the Dukes of Kent, Gloucester, and Sussex, Earl Nelson, Lord Ashburton, Lord Ponsonby, the Marquis of Hastings, Lord Hood, and Lord Dundas.

We have not opportunity in the present place to enter fully into the peculiar features of this celebrated case; but we may briefly remark, that this solemn decision of the House of Lords, which was supported by the opinion of the twelve Judges, was in opposition to the formerly received dogma of the law, that legitimacy was inferred, when access of the husband was not impossible; thus forming a new era in questions of the kind. That the decision was morally just, is evident from this circumstance, among others, that Edward Lord Vaux styled the *elder* of his two sons by the Countess of Banbury, Knollys *alias Vaux*, and Nicholas itself was a name derived from the Vaux family.

General Knollys married a daughter of Ebenezer Blackwell, of London, Esq. and by that lady, who has been some years deceased, he had a son, formerly called Viscount Wallingford, and other children. After the decision of 1813, the titles of Earl of Banbury and Viscount Wallingford were discontinued both by the father and son.

ADM. SIR E. THORNBOROUGH, G. C. B.

April 3. At Bishopstington Lodge, Devonshire, aged 78, Sir Edward Thornborough, G. C. B. Admiral of the Red, and Vice-Admiral of the United Kingdom.

This officer is said to have taken himself to sea when a boy on his own leave. In 1775, he was serving as First Lieutenant of the *Falcon*, which was one of those which covered the attack on Bunker's Hill, and had a very fatiguing duty in guarding the mouth of Charles River. On the 3d of August, that year, Lieut. Thornborough distinguished himself in cutting out a schooner near Cape Anna, and in the attack upon the town.

On the 1st of August, 1780, Mr. Thornborough was First Lieutenant of the *Flora*, when she captured the *Nymph*, a fine French frigate, after a desperate action, in which the latter had sixty three

killed and seventy-three wounded. Lieut. Thornborough boarded the enemy sword in hand, and was rewarded for his gallantry by a commission of Commander, and with Post rank in the following year, when he was appointed to the *Blonde*, 32. In this ship he served under Admiral Digby, in North America, and cruised in company with *Nelson*, who then commanded the *Albemarle* of 28 guns. The frigate was tolerably successful, and Capt. Thornborough became popular along the coast, for the generous and humane treatment which he displayed towards such Americans as fell into his hands.

In May 1782, the *Blonde* being ordered to cruise off Boston, in the hope of intercepting a frigate of the same name, which was the only ship of war then belonging to the Americans; she fell in with and took a large ship of theirs, mounting 22 guns, laden with choice spars and stores for the French fleet; while towing her prize into port, she unfortunately struck on the Nantucket shoals, and was entirely lost. The crew having, by means of a raft, succeeded in reaching a desert islet, affording nothing eatable but vetches, they remained there for two days in the utmost distress, exposed to incessant rain, until they were providentially relieved by two American cruisers, who, upon recognising Capt. Thornborough, treated them with the kindest attention, and, (in grateful return for Thornborough's behaviour to his prisoners,) landed them in perfect safety near New York, which was then in possession of the English.

According to custom, Capt. Thornborough was tried by a court martial for the loss of the *Blonde*; and after an honourable acquittal from blame, his merits were rewarded by an appointment to the *Hebe*, of 38 guns, one of the most beautiful frigates in the service, in which his present Majesty was appointed Third Lieutenant in June 1783. In the same month, having received on board Commodore the Hon. J. L. Gower, she proceeded on a cruise round Great Britain; after which, Prince William-Henry continued to serve with Capt. Thornborough until Feb. 1786. The Captain retained the command of the *Hebe* for more than six years, which was considered an extraordinary mark of favour during peace. In 1791, on what is called by sailors "the Spanish Disturbance," he was appointed to the *Sepia*, 64, which was paid off after the adjustment of that dispute, and our officer retired into private life.

On the declaration of war with France, in Feb. 1793, Capt. Thornborough was appointed to the *Latona*, a choice 34-gun

frigate, on the home station, which, in the course of the summer, captured several French merchant-vessels, besides three mischievous privateers, called *L'Amerique*, *le Franklin*, and *l'Ambitieux*, of ten guns each; and in the following November, when attached to Lord Howe's fleet, he particularly distinguished himself by his gallantry in the pursuit of part of Vanstabel's fleet, which, however, in consequence of the squally state of the weather, made its escape. On the 27th November, the *Latona* and *Phaeton* captured the National ship *Blonde*, of 28 guns. Capt. Thornborough was employed during the following winter and spring in watching the Brest fleet; and in the glorious battle of the 1st of June, the *Latona* did important service, and with the *Phaeton* was attached to the centre of the line.

Capt. Thornborough was shortly after appointed to the *Robust*, 74, in which ship he still remained with Lord Howe, and cruised with him until the winter of 1794. He afterwards successively attended on Rear-Admiral Colpoys, Sir J. B. Warren, and Lord Bridport, in the Channel, and off Brest, until Oct. 1798, when, being again placed under Sir J. B. Warren's orders, he encountered M. Bompard's fleet off Lough Swilly, on the coast of Ireland. The *Robust* was ordered to lead the attack, and, after an action of two hours, M. Bompard was compelled to strike his colours. The prize proved to be the *Hoche*, of 78 guns, one of the most superb ships of her class having lost, in killed and wounded, 270 men. In the *Robust* were ten killed and forty wounded.

At the flag promotion which took place Feb. 14, 1799, Capt. Thornborough was nominated Colonel of Marines, and shifted his pendant from the *Robust* to the *Formidable*, 98, in which he served on the Channel and Mediterranean stations, until Jan. 1, 1801; when, on the Union promotion, he was advanced to the rank of Rear-Admiral of the Blue, and hoisted his flag on board the *Mars*, 74, Capt. R. Lloyd, and during the remainder of the war was employed in the arduous but monotonous duty of watching Brest.

On the renewal of hostilities, after commanding in the *Downs*, Rear-Admiral Thornborough was appointed to a division of the North Sea Fleet, under Lord Keith, with his flag hoisted in the *Defence*, 78. He easily managed the blockade of the Texel, it being necessary to watch the ports of Holland only during the spring tides.

Early in 1805 he assumed the important station of Captain of the Channel fleet. In June 2, he was appointed

to the rank of Vice-Admiral, hoisted his flag in the *Kent*, and was nominated to command a squadron of fast-sailing line-of-battle ships, destined to reinforce Lord Nelson, but which was rendered unnecessary by the battle of Trafalgar. In the following year, with his flag on board the *Prince of Wales*, 98, he maintained the blockade of Rochefort, until relieved by Sir Samuel Hood. In Feb. 1807, he removed into the Royal Sovereign of 100 guns, and proceeded to the Mediterranean, where he remained executing various services until the end of 1809. In Oct. 1810, he was appointed Commander in Chief on the Irish station, where he continued until he attained the rank of Admiral in Dec. 1813. On the extension of the Order of the Bath, in Jan. 1815, he was nominated a Knight Commander; and in Jan. 1825, he was raised to the dignity of Grand Cross. He was Commander in Chief at Portsmouth from 1815 to 1818; and, finally, on the death of Lord Exmouth, he was appointed Vice-Admiral of the United Kingdom, Jan. 10, 1833.

Sir Edward Thornborough was twice married, and died a widower. By his first wife, who died at Exeter in 1801, he had several children, of whom one, Edward le Crea Thornborough, is now a Captain in the Royal Navy.

(This Article has been abridged from a longer Memoir published in the United Service Journal for June.)

REAR-ADMIRAL BROOKING.

April 21. At his residence, Palestine House, near Plymouth, aged 80, Samuel Brooking, Esq. a superannuated Rear-Admiral.

This gentleman was born at Newton Ferrers, in Devonshire, and went to sea at the age of twelve, with Sir Richard Onslow, under whom, and the Hon. L. Gower, Sir R. Curtis, and Lord Howe, he served his probationary noviciate. He was commissioned as a Lieutenant to the *Strombolo* bomb in 1778, having received that appointment expressly in reward for the ability with which he had recently commanded a gun-boat on the Hudson's River, in the attempt to relieve General Burgoyne. He afterwards removed into the *Galatea*, 20, one of the most active cruisers on the American station; and at the close of 1780, into the *Prudent*, 64, in which he served in the action with the fleet of M. de Ternay, off Cape Henry, when the *Prudent* had seven killed and twenty-four wounded. He continued to serve in the same ship, of which he became First Lieutenant, until 1782, when he received an acting Commander's commission to the *St. Lucia*. It was not, however, until the year 1794,

that he obtained a confirmation to that rank, and that only at the written request of Earl Howe, who also procured him the *Drake*, of 14 guns, in which he was despatched with a convoy to the West Indies. In July 1796, he was posted into the *Jamaica*, 26, in which, assisted by two sloops and some smaller craft, he for three years protected the trade of Jamaica, and collected their convoys. In 1799, he returned home with a convoy, when he was presented by R. Sewell, Esq. the Colonial Agent, with a sword valued at 100 guineas, in pursuance of a vote of the Jamaica House of Assembly.

Capt. Brooking returned home with broken health, and was not subsequently employed; wherefore, in August 1818, he was superannuated as a Rear-Admiral. But his mind was continually with the service; and he was numbered as one of the correspondents of the United Service Journal. His body was interred at Newton Ferrers, the place of his birth.

REAR-ADM. HARDYMAN, C.B.

April 17. In Cornhill-terrace, Regent's Park, aged 69, Rear-Admiral Lucius Ferdinand Hardyman, C.B.

He was the son of the late Capt. Hardyman of Portsmouth, and brother to Major-General Hardyman, who died in India, Nov. 28, 1821. The early part of his career was passed in several ships, but the first important occasion in which he was concerned, was on the 1st of March 1799, when, as First Lieutenant of the *Sybilie*, after his Captain had been mortally wounded, he fought that ship against the *Forte*, a formidable frigate of fifty guns, which struck after a very desperate and sanguinary night combat. India was delighted at the capture of this famous ship; Capt. Cooke was interred with all the honours that the Governor-general could bestow; and Vice-Adm. Rainier commissioned the prize, and conferred the command of her upon the brave Lieutenant.

Capt. Hardyman, whose appointment was confirmed by the Admiralty, continued to serve in India until June 1801, when the *Forte* unfortunately struck on a reef off Jeddah, and, after baffling every attempt to get her off, was abandoned. He afterwards commanded the *Unicorn*, 32, on the West India station, where in May 1805 his boats boarded and carried the *Tape-a-bord*, a fine privateer cutter of 6 guns. The *Unicorn* was attached to Sir C. Stirling's squadron in the expedition against Monte Video, where Capt. Hardyman successfully covered the landing. She was afterwards one of the Basque Road squadron, and assisted at the destruction of the French ships to

Aix roads, April 11, 1809; shortly after which, Capt. Hardyman removed into the *Armide*, 88, on the same station, where his boats were very active in annoying the coasting trade.

On the extension of the Order of the Bath, in Jan. 1815, Capt. Hardyman was nominated a Companion. He married Dec. 29, 1810, Charlotte, youngest daughter of John Travers, esq. of Bedford-place, London.

MAJ.-GEN. SIR W. DOUGLAS, K.C.H.

April 14. At Kensington, aged 62, Major-General Sir William Douglas, K.C.H. of Timpendean, Roxburghshire.

He entered the army in 1786, as Ensign in the first battalion of the 1st foot; and was appointed Lieutenant in 1789. He served in both ranks in the West Indies. In 1793 he raised an Independent Company; and afterwards exchanged into the 6th foot, in which corps he did duty in different quarters, and accompanied it to Ireland, where he served during the rebellion. He was afterwards appointed to the Irish staff, and continued thereon two years as an Assistant Quartermaster-general. In July, 1803, he was promoted to a Majority in the 53d, with which he did duty until 1804, when he assisted in the formation of the 96th, to which he was appointed Lieut.-Colonel. In 1805 he went with that regiment to Nova Scotia, and was afterwards employed in command in Canada, Bermuda, and upon the coast of America. On the expedition to the Penobscot, under Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. Sherbrook, Col. Douglas commanded that part of the army which was first landed, and which took possession of the port and town of Castine; and he continued to command a brigade during the whole of the operations connected with that expedition. He returned to his regiment in 1815, and in 1818 the corps was disbanded. He attained the rank of Colonel in 1813, and Major-General in 1819.

LIEUT.-COL. FULLARTON, C.B. & K.H.

March 8. At Halifax, Lieut.-Colonel James Fullarton, C.B. and K.H. Lieut.-Colonel of the 96th foot.

This officer entered the army as an Ensign in the 51st foot, in December 1802, and in the following May sailed for India, and joined the regiment at Columbo, being then Lieutenant by commission dated July 1803. He served in the Canadian war in 1803, 4, and 5; and in September 1807, returned to England with the 51st. In 1808 he went to Na-

Corunna. In May 1809, he was appointed Captain in the 96th foot. In July 1811, he was ordered to Cadiz with part of the third battalion of that regiment, and was present at the battle of Barrosa. In July 1812, he was ordered to join the army in Portugal. In Dec. following he returned to England in consequence of bad health; and, in Dec. 1813, he was ordered to Holland. On the 13th of Jan. 1814, he commanded a detachment in the attack of the village of Meraem; in Feb. he was present in the bombardment of Antwerp; and in April he received the brevet rank of Major. At the battle of Waterloo he commanded the regiment during the greater part of the day; the senior officer, Lieut.-Col. Ross, having been wounded early in the action, and was conveyed to Brussels in the night, in consequence of a severe wound. In Aug. 1815, he rejoined the army at Paris, having been confirmed in the rank of Major by commission bearing the date of the glorious and decisive victory. He was appointed Lieut.-Colonel of the 96th foot, Sept. 13, 1827.

FRANCIS DOUCE, ESQ. F.S.A.

March 30. At his residence in Gower-street, in his 73d year, Francis Douce, esq. F.S.A. one of the most eminent antiquaries of his age.

He was descended from a highly respectable family in Hampshire.* His father, Thomas Douce, esq. of the Six Clerks Office, alienated the Hampshire estates, and settled at Town Malling, in Kent, where he built a handsome house, and enjoyed a considerable estate. Mr. Douce was not accustomed to speak of his father with affection: he used to say, "my grandfather was a domestic despot, and tyrannized over my father, who thought proper to retaliate upon me." Of his kind and excellent mother he always spoke with emotion, and said he owed every thing to her fond and indul-

* Sir Francis Douce was Sheriff of that county in the 4th year of the reign of Charles II. One of Mr. Douce's ancestors, Dr. Douce, was an eccentric but highly popular physician, who made a very large fortune by practice in the city. There are one or two engraved portraits of him. He was a very vain man, very athletic, and addicted to cock-fighting and riding the great horse. He was in habits of intimacy with Major Foubert, riding-master to George II. A very curious tomb, in imitation of the Mausoleum of Quintus Metellus, was erected by him in a church-yard in

gent care. His taste for books, for antiquities, and his passion for music, were manifested at a very early age; his mother encouraged him in his studies; but his father repressed him, and when he was indulging his fondness for music, would cry out—"Don't let the boy spoil the piano." Mr. Douce was first placed at a school at Richmond, with a master of the name of Lawton, who wrote an indifferent book about Egypt. Lawton was succeeded in his school by Gibbons, a Canon of St. Paul's Cathedral; at this school he became proficient in Latin, and had made some progress in Greek, when he was suddenly removed much against his inclination, and, as he supposed, lest he should outshine his elder brother, by whose machinations he used to say he was prevented from being sent to College. Upon his removal he was placed at a French academy, kept by a pompous and ignorant life-guardman, with a view to his learning merchants' accounts, which were his aversion, and he made no other acquirement there than a little French; the second master, a Scotchman, knowing less Latin than himself, and no Greek. At this school he actually taught the Usher, whom he afterwards met in life as a Dr. of Divinity, Latin! Mr. Douce held for some time a situation under his father in the Six Clerks' Office; but not being able to reconcile himself to the routine of the office, and to the practices which then obtained there, he left it in disgust. He had some time before quitted his paternal roof, and had taken chambers in Gray's-inn, where he resided until his marriage in 1799. This event did not increase his happiness, though on his part it was a match of affection; some peculiarities of disposition in the partner of his choice occasionally embittered his life, and there were circumstances connected with his union which had a baneful influence upon his peace even to the close of his life. Upon his marriage he purchased a house in Gower-street, and though his means were slender, he was enabled by economy to live in a genteel style, and to indulge his love for books, prints, and coins. Mr. Douce was for some time one of the Curators of the British Museum, as keeper of the Manuscripts; but his independent spirit could not brook the pragmatical interference of one of the Trustees, who was but ill-calculated to judge of his peculiar fitness for the office he had undertaken, and he resigned his situation. The progress of the war, and the consequent increase of taxation, pressed heavily upon all men of limited income, and Mr. Douce in a fit of irritation disposed of his house

in Gower-street, a measure which he long repented, for it was some time before he was again settled in a suitable habitation, and removal with his accumulated treasures was a bitter infliction. He at length found a house in Charlotte-street, Portland-place, which suited him, and here he resided for some years, until the alterations in the neighbourhood made his position one of less quiet than it had hitherto been, and he then removed to Kensington-square.

His father died in 1799, and he had the grief to lose his dear and affectionate mother at the close of the same year. The conduct of his elder brother upon that occasion, estranged him from this part of his family. He suspected that it was owing to his brother's influence with his father that his own portion was so small; for, though his father, conscious of his honourable integrity, had judged proper to make him guardian to a younger brother, he had left him a much less provision. His elder brother, to his great surprise, had contrived to monopolize two-thirds of the paternal estate. When he was asked whether the desire of founding a family, or considerations of his own prospects and position in life, might not have influenced his father, he said—"No, I owed it to the misrepresentations of my brother, who used to say that it was of no use to leave me money, for I should waste it in books." His communication with his family was in consequence very rare, and his visits to Town Mallory but few; the habits of the family were, he said, uncongenial, and entirely different from his own, and hence eventually arose the disappointment they must have suffered in the testamentary disposition of his property. With his brother William and his sister, who were settled at Bath, he had more communication; but the distance which separated them, his disinclination to leave home, and his dislike of watering-places, prevented him from seeing them often.

One of Mr. Douce's earliest literary friends was Mr. John Baynes, who died at the premature age of 30, in 1787, whom he always mentioned with deep regret, and among others of this class with whom he kept up a friendly intercourse, were the Rev. Mr. Southgate, one of the Librarians of the British Museum; Dr. Farmer, Mr. Cracherode, Mr. Strutt, whom he greatly assisted in his curious publications, Sir John Hawkins, the Rev. Richard Hole, Mr. Charles and Mr. John Towneley, Mr. Lumisden, Mr. Barry the painter, Mr. Craven Ord, and Mr. Brand. To the last-named he was exceedingly attached, and their studies be-

ing in the same direction, cemented this union; with that truly amiable and excellent man, Mr. Bindley, Mr. Douce lived in habits of intimate friendship, and used to pass one evening in the week with him for many years. He was also in correspondence with most of the distinguished literary men of his time, among whom he always mentioned with pleasing recollections, Dr. Beddoes, Dr. Willan, and Mr. Cooper Walker, of St. Valeri. With George Steevens he was for some years intimate, but that eccentric genius ceased to visit him soon after his marriage, for it was one of his peculiarities to cut all his acquaintance when they became Benedicts.

Their first meeting was at White's the Bookseller's shop in Fleet-street, just about the time of the hoax played off by Steevens upon Mr. Gough, by staining and corroding a piece of marble, and carving upon it some letters resembling the name of HARDIKNVTE. This marble he sent to a cutler's shop, over Blackfriars Bridge, where it caught Mr. Gough's eye, who purchased it and wrote a Dissertation, or caused Dr. Pegge to write a Dissertation concerning it. Upon his first meeting with Mr. Douce, 'the Puck of Commentators' led the conversation to the subject of Shakspeare, and told Mr. Douce that he was projecting a new edition, saying, "I doubt not you have some observations you can give me, for I lay every one under contribution." Mr. Douce acknowledged that he had made some remarks on his favourite author, but modestly added they were not worth Mr. Steevens's notice. At length, however, he consented to communicate them, and Steevens called on him the next morning, and received them from him. From this period for three or four years he paid Mr. Douce a visit every morning at his chambers at 9 o'clock, staying till 10. Mr. Douce was used to speak of his intercourse with Steevens with great pleasure; he was delighted with his gentlemanly manners, his wit, and command of language, which gave great zest to his conversation. With another Commentator on Shakspeare, the eccentric and unfortunate Ritson, Mr. Douce was also upon intimate terms, and was one of the very few persons visited by him.

Mr. Douce to the last lived in habits of friendly intercourse with Mr. Malone, Mr. Park, Mr. Weston, Mr. George Ellis, Mr. D'Israeli, Mr. Sidney Hawkins, Mr. Wilbraham, Dr. Dibdin, Mr. Hammer, and many other distinguished persons of literary habits. His collections, and his richly stored mind, were opened to all

who cultivated the study of Antiquities, with a liberality never exceeded, and rarely equalled, and no one ever applied to him for assistance in vain. With the distinguished Orientalists, Sir George Staunton and Sir William Ouseley, Mr. Douce was in constant habits of intercourse, and a host of younger literary friends, among whom may be mentioned Sir Henry Ellis, Sir Francis Palgrave, Mr. Uttersson, Mr. Markland, Mr. Outley, Sir Frederick Madden, Mr. Gage, Mr. Singer, Mr. Payne Collier, and, in short, all who cultivated the study of Antiquity either in Literature or Art.

He was also in correspondence with several distinguished foreign Antiquaries, among whom it may be sufficient to mention his old friend the Abbé de la Rue, Monsieur Raynouard, Monsieur Millan, and the Abbé Tersan. Pinkerton, the Scottish Antiquary, when he first came to London as a literary adventurer, found means to be introduced to Mr. Douce through Mr. Craven Ord, at whose house he first met him, and to whom he had passed himself off as a gentleman of fortune, who had a fine collection of medals. Pinkerton was arrayed in a suit of clothes which had been the mode many years before in England, and, perhaps, was still in Scotland:—a laced cocked hat, and a scarlet waistcoat with broad gold lace. After looking over Mr. Ord's very fine collection of medals, a drawer was produced in which that gentleman had placed a number of duplicate coins, and he very politely said—

"Mr. Pinkerton, as you have a fine collection, it is hardly probable that there is anything among these that may be acceptable to you, but if there are any of them you have not, they are very much at your service; when, to the surprise of his host and all present, Pinkerton laid his grasp upon the drawer and emptied the contents into his pockets, saying, "I thank you, I'll e'en tak 'em aw." It afterwards appeared that his boasted collection was the merest rubbish. Mr. Douce was indulgently kind to this improvident though ingenious man; and had, on more than one occasion, been nearly embroiled by him in his quarrels with Ritson, to whom he had rendered himself obnoxious by forestalling him of some of his materials for his collection of Ancient Poetry. He passed the latter years of his life in Paris, with engagements from Messrs. Longman and Co., for whom he had been extensively employed as a literary compiler.

Mr. Douce's love of art had induced him to cultivate the acquaintance of Ar-

tists of eminence, to whom his collections and his richly-stored mind were alike open upon all occasions; the veteran Stothard would often say that he had greatly benefited by them upon many occasions. This led to his acquaintance with Mr. Nollekens, an event which had so much influence upon the latter part of his life; an event which, though it increased his fortune, can be scarcely said to have essentially increased his happiness. As much misrepresentation has gone forth to the world upon this subject, the following account of the circumstances attendant upon it may not be here misplaced:—Mr. Nollekens had solicited Mr. Douce to be one of his executors, to which he demurred, conscious of the trouble attendant upon the office; but being assured by Mr. Nollekens that it was his intention to relieve him from the onerous part of the charge by joining others with him, to be named by himself; he at length consented upon these conditions, and suggested the names of Sir William Beechey and Mr. Smith, who were consequently appointed. To these co-executors Mr. Nollekens had only left a legacy of 100*l.* each for their trouble, and it was with difficulty that he was prevailed upon by Mr. Douce to increase it to double the sum. Smith, it should be observed, was under considerable obligations to Mr. Douce, as he mainly owed his appointment as Keeper of the Prints in the British Museum to his recommendation and influence. Mr. Douce, when he accepted the office of executor to Mr. Nollekens knew nothing further of the contents of his will than that he was to have a legacy of 500*l.* Upon Mr. Nollekens' death, when the will was read, Mr. Smith and Sir William Beechey manifested great disappointment, and a Chancery suit was instituted, which served no other purpose than to vex and harass the residuary legatees. Mr. Douce's health at this time gave way, and it may be doubtful whether his mind ever recovered its tone; for the vexations of a protracted suit, and the unfounded aspersions upon his character and conduct on this occasion, acting upon a temperament extremely irritable, and one so sensitively alive to the nicest sense of honourable conduct, and whose course through life had been unimpeached and unimpeachable, induced a state of mind which to his friends was sometimes truly alarming. Smith lived to express his contrition for his conduct; but to Mr. Douce this was but a poor compensation. To one whose habits were so entirely fixed, an increase of means upon such conditions was hardly desirable; it afforded him, it is true,

facilities of indulging in the enrichment of his collections, and, what was more grateful to his feeling heart, the power of doing good; there are many living witnesses that this power was not bestowed in vain.

For one who lived so entirely a literary life, Mr. Douce's published works may seem but very few and slender: they consist only of the "*Illustrations of Shakspeare and Ancient Manners*," in 2 vols. 8vo. a work which, though it was seized upon at the time of publication by a leading journal as a vehicle for an attack upon the votaries of the Black Letter, has received the meed of universal applause. "A Dissertation upon the series of beautiful designs known by the title of the *Dance of Death*," which embraces much curious information on the subject of early engraving, &c. Some interesting papers in the *Archæologia*; and many communications to the *Gentleman's Magazine*, of which publication, like Mr. Gough and other eminent Antiquaries, Mr. Douce was a frequent correspondent. But if all that Mr. Douce has contributed to the illustration of literature and art, through the medium of others, was fairly before the world, a more just estimate of the rich stores of antiquarian knowledge with which his mind was fraught, might be formed.

It is to be regretted that the disgust he conceived at the wanton and unmerited attack made upon his first publication, should have influenced him to publish no more, and it is still more to be lamented that it should have led to the sealing up of his literary remains until the close of the present century. His collections and common-place books upon the subject of the History of Arts, Manners, Customs, Superstitions, Fictions, Popular Sports, and Games of Ancient Times, will afford a rich mine to the antiquaries of a future age. His reading was immense; he lived in his library, and as he read systematically and with the pen in his hand, it may be imagined that in the course of a long life his MS. collections would be extensive and valuable. It is true that he was easy of access and most kindly communicative of his knowledge, and there are few of his contemporaries devoted to the study of antiquities and ancient philology who have not profited by his experience, his suggestions, and advice.

In manners Mr. Douce was a perfect gentleman of the old school; a little reserved on first acquaintance; but when this was passed, easy, affable, and kind, and no one could be more alive to the common courtesies of life which make

intercourse agreeable. He was passionately fond of music, and was well acquainted with the works of Handel, Corelli, and the great composers of the last century. He had also in early life been a Toxophilite and an Angler, and retained to the last a love of the latter sport, which he sometimes practised in his annual visits to the country, which also afforded him facilities for the study of Entomology, in which he took much pleasure. He was, however, so wedded to his home, that his excursions were never of long duration. His temperament was constitutionally irritable, and there were some subjects which when touched upon excited him extremely. He had been naturally of an unsuspicious temper; but, as he expressed it, "had been the victim of mystery, concealment, and guile, where he could least have looked for it;" this tended to make him in later years suspicious of the motives of mankind, but his constant and unvariable attachment to those whom he had once admitted into the circle of his friends, makes it surprising that any one could ever have characterised him as capricious in his friendships. His health through life had been good, with the exception of one severe and protracted indisposition while at Kensington in 1824, and this was induced by circumstances acting on his highly sensitive mind, and was probably more mental than bodily. He was unfortunately averse to medical advice, though not to medical men, many of whom he numbered among his friends. His last illness was short but severe, and from his impatience under medical discipline he hardly gave himself a chance of recovery. He expired on Sunday March the 30th, in the 77th year of his age.

The idle reports which have circulated respecting Mr. Douce's testamentary disposition of his property, make it desirable that an authentic copy of his will should be appended to this memoir. The noble bequest of his very curious and valuable Library, his prints, drawings, and medals, and coins to the Bodleian Library, will be duly appreciated. The reception he met with from Dr. Bandinel, when on a visit there with his friend Mr. D'Israeli in 1830, led to this bequest. His will was made immediately after that event. His very curious Museum illustrative of the arts and manners of the middle ages, he bequeathed to Dr. Meyrick, to whose beautiful mansion of Goodrich Court he had also paid a visit not long before in company with his friend Mr. Carlisle. The gentlemen to whom he left the residue of his property were old and tried

friends. The Rev. Mr. Goddard, to whom he was warmly attached, had been known to him from his youth, and Mr. Singer had lived in habits of intimate friendship with him for upwards of twenty years. Mr. Walker, his executor, was the son of one Mr. Douce's oldest friends,—a friend of fifty years standing, whose death he deplored, and transferred his friendship to his son.

Copy of the Will.

This is the last Will and Testament of Francis Douce, of Upper Gower Street, Bedford Square. I give to Sir Anthony Carlisle two hundred pounds, requesting him either to sever my head or extract the heart from my body, so as to prevent any possibility of the return of vitality. I give to the Reverend Edward Goddard of Pagham and Eartham, and to William Weller Singer, Secretary to the Travelers' Club, five hundred pounds each, to be paid them immediately. I give to the Reverend Thomas Frognal Dibdin five hundred pounds.—I give to Francis Palgrave five hundred pounds.—I give to my nephew Thomas Augustus Douce two thousand pounds.—I give to my nephew William Douce one thousand pounds.—I give to my nephew Henry Douce of Bath one thousand pounds.—I give my ground rents in Grafton and Hertford Street or elsewhere, to Lawrence Walker, Esq. of Argyle Street. I give to James Christie, Esq. of King's Street, St. James's, one hundred pounds.—I give to Mr. Dingley, of Earl's Court, Brompton, one hundred pounds.—I leave my Library of printed books, my collection of prints and drawings, my illuminated manuscripts, and all my other books and manuscripts, (except those hereafter more particularly mentioned); and my collection of coins and medals, with their cabinets, to the Bodleian Library at Oxford. In pursuance of the request of Mr. Nollekens, I leave to the British Museum the large volume of the works of Albert Durer, which he so kindly bequeathed to me, and I also leave to the British Museum my large volumes and unbound rolls of impressions from monumental brasses, and my commented copies of the block-head Whitaker's History of Manchester, and his Cornwall Cathedral. I give to the gold prize medal obtained at Rome by Mr. Nollekens, which I always regarded as one of the best tokens of his esteem and affection. I give all my family pictures to my nephew Thomas Augustus Douce. I give my beautiful picture of the Annunciation of the Virgin, to Henry Petrie, Esq. I give to Nicholas Carlisle, Esq. one hundred £ and the same sum to Mr. Inglis.

dington. I give to Messrs. Ellis, Baber, and König, of the British Museum, fifty pounds each. I give to Thomas Rodd, one hundred pounds, and to his brother Horace, fifty pounds. I give to Mr. Evans of Pall Mall, fifty pounds, and to Mr. Sotheby of Wellington Street the like sum. I give to William Hamper Esq. of Birmingham, fifty pounds. I give to Mrs. Phipps, the truly amiable sister of my friend Goddard, fifty pounds, and the like sum to Mrs. Smith the wife of Captain Smith of Nottingham or Northampton, in remembrance of the pleasure I always experienced in her society when at Kensington. I give rings of five guineas value to Isaac D'Israeli, Esq., John Sidney Hawkins, Esq., Adair Hawkins, Esq., — Halsewell, Esq. of Brompton, George Cumberland, Esq., Dr. Bisset Hawkins, the Rev. Mr. Phipps of Seisen, John [Wm.] Young Otley, Esq., Robert Ray, Esq., Sir William Ouseley, Dawson Turner, Esq., William Bentham, Esq., Dr. Meyrick, Jewelllyn Meyrick, Esq., Mr. Planché, Sir John Carr, Dr. Richardson, Mr. Uttersen. I give to my excellent friend, the Rev. Edward Goddard, my grand piano-forte. I give to I. D'Israeli, Esq., my two large pictures by Miss Sharples. I give to Dr. Meyrick all my carvings in ivory or other materials, together with my miscellaneous curiosities of every description, including Greek, Roman, Egyptian, and Oriental antiquities or other articles, except such articles specifically bequeathed in this will that may come under the above denomination, in the fullest confidence that he will think it worth while to devote some small apartment in his noble mansion of Goodrich Court to their reception, either as a present museum, or as the foundation of a more extensive one. I desire my executor to collect together all my letters and correspondence, all my private manuscripts, and unfinished or even finished essays or intended work or works, memorandum books, especially such as are marked in the inside of their covers with a red cross, with the exception only of such articles as he may think proper to destroy, as my diaries, or other articles of a merely private nature, and to put them into a strong box, to be sealed up, without lock or key, and with a brass-plate, inscribed "Mr. Douce's papers, to be opened on the 1st. of January 1800," and then to deposit this box in the British Museum, or, if the Trustees should decline receiving it, I then wish it to remain with the other things bequeathed to the Bodleian Library. And lastly, I give and bequeath all the residue of my property to the Rev. Edward Goddard and

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William Weller Singer, Esq., my truly kind and excellent friends, to be equally divided between them. And I appoint my worthy friend, Lawrence Walker, Esq. of Argyle-street, above-named, to be my sole executor; and for his trouble I desire him to accept, in addition to what I have already given him, the sum of one thousand five hundred pounds. Witness my hand this 22d day of August 1830.

FRANCIS DOUCE.

I had strangely forgot to leave 500*l.* to my beloved Mrs. Salter, for her sole and separate use. I also give 10*l.* to my servant, William Scotes, if he be with me at the time of my decease, and 20*l.* each to my two female servants at present with me.

The property was sworn to be under 80,000*l.*

REV. WILLIAM MILLS, B.D.

May 8. At Madeira, whither he had gone for the recovery of his health, the Rev. William Mills, B.D. Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, and late Professor of Moral Philosophy in that University.

He received a part of his early education under the Rev. Dr. Ellerton, at Magdalen School, and was elected Demy in 1810. After passing a brilliant examination in the schools, and obtaining his degree of B.A., he continued for several years as tutor in the family of General Sir Alexander Hope, with whom he resided at Dresden and at Florence, and acquired during his stay in these capitals a great command of the German and Italian languages. He afterwards resided, until a short time before his death, principally at Oxford, and, during the latter portion of the time, held the office of College Tutor. To him the University has sustained the loss of one of its brightest ornaments—a man who conciliated the regard of all that knew him, by the qualities of the heart no less than of the head; and who, in the capacity, whether of Public Examiner, of Select Preacher, or of Professor, displayed talents of a high order, and such as are but rarely seen united. An elegant and correct scholar, in the ordinary acceptation of that term, he evinced likewise an extensive acquaintance with the languages and literature of modern Europe. With a mind sufficiently subtle to relish and to apprehend the refined investigations of the Grecian and German metaphysicians, he possessed the power of rendering them clear and attractive to others, by the charms of a luminous and polished style; retaining a due respect and preference for

established opinions, he shewed himself candid and discriminating in his appreciation of those which were novel. Such were his claims to the regard and esteem of the University at large; but by the individuals of his own college his loss is still more deeply deplored. The junior portion of the Society has, by his death, been deprived of an instructor, endeared to them by the amenity of his manners, and both willing and able to lead them forward in the paths of sound learning; whilst the older members have to lament the loss of a friend, whose sound and acute intellect might be appealed to on graver occasions, and whose various accomplishments served to enliven and diversify the daily intercourse of life—of one whose piety, untinged either with fanaticism or exclusiveness, supplied them with a model for imitation, and whose kindly feelings and liberal views extended their genial influence over the circle in which he moved, and reflected a lustre upon the Society to which he belonged. His only publications are, an able Disquisition on the notions of the Jews and Heathens respecting a future state; and a Sermon preached in the pulpit of St. Mary's, immediately after the meeting of the British Association in 1830, entitled "Christian Humility as opposed to the Pride of Science," which was printed at the express desire of some of the leading members of the Association.

It is to be hoped, however, that his Lectures on Moral Philosophy will not be altogether lost to the Public, but may meet with some competent Editor.

CLERGY DECEASED.

March 21. At Ruiship, Middlesex, aged 70, the Rev. *Daniel Carter Lewis*, Vicar of that parish and of Newington in Kent, Perpetual Curate of Colnbrook, Bucks, and the senior Minor Canon of Windsor. He was of Pembroke college, Oxford, M.A. 1787, was presented to Colnbrook in 1788 by that Society; became a Minor Canon of Windsor in 1794; was presented to Ruiship in 1797 by the Dean and Canons of that church; and to Newington in 1806 by the Provost and Fellows of Eton College. His body was interred in Ruiship church on the 27th of March.

April 17. At Market Overton, Rutland, aged 82, the Rev. *John Hopkinson*, for 52 years Rector of that church (in the patronage of John Winkfield, esq. of Ticknoot) and for 36 years Rector of Glatton cum Holme in the county of Huntingdon (on his own presentation). He was the only surviving son of John

Hopkinson, esq. of Burton Coggles in Lincolnshire, who served the office of High Sheriff of that county in 1760. He was formerly Fellow of Clare hall, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1773 as 10th Junior Optime, M.A. 1776. Mr. Hopkinson was a truly venerable and good man. He has left to the Minister and Churchwardens of Market Overton 200*l.* to Holme the same sum, and to Glatton 100*l.* for the better pewing and repairing the respective churches for the accommodation of the parishioners; also 250*l.* among the poor of those parishes next Christmas.

April 28. At West Killbride, the Rev. *William Fessie*, Minister of that parish, in the 67th year of his age, and the 23d of his ministry.

May 3. At Stow Bardolph, Norfolk, aged 83, the Rev. *Philip Bell*, for fifty-three years Vicar of that parish, and Rector of Wimbotsham. He was formerly Fellow of Caius college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1774, M.A. 1777; and was presented to his united livings in 1779 by Mrs. Moor.

May 12. At Botley, Hants, aged 30, the Rev. *James Scott Baker*, M.A. late of Sidney Sussex coll. Camb. second son of the Rev. Richard Baker, M.A. Rector of Botley. He was for some time Curate of North Walsham, Norfolk, and afterwards of Steines, where he succeeded from the Established Church. Also died, shortly before, at Botley, aged 33, the Rev. *Thomas Scott Baker*, M.A. elder brother of the preceding.

May 13. At Montreal, Lower Canada, aged 46, the Rev. *Brook Bridges Stevens*, Chaplain to his Majesty's Forces, and Lecturer of the Protestant Episcopal Church at that place. He was of Jesus coll. Camb. B.A. 1813, M.A. 1817.

May 14. At Highlands, near Taunton, aged 37, the Rev. *Richard Francis Follett*, late Master of the Taunton College School.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

April 8. Capt. James Turner, late 10th Royal Vet. battalion.

April 11. Aged 43, Lieut. W. Richards, R.N.

April 20. At Chelsea, aged 92, Capt. James Wright, late of the 6th R. Vet. batt. father of the brave but unfortunate Comm. John Wesley Wright, R.N. who was barbarously put to death at the Temple in Paris, in 1804.

May 17. At Deptford, Lieut. Wm. Cockcroft, R.N. a survivor of Rodney's brilliant action.

June 16. T. Wyld, esq. of St. Margaret's-hill, Southwark.

June 18. At Brompton, aged 9, John-Frowd, eldest son of the Rev. W. W. Phelps, of Harrow.

June 24. In Berkeley-square, aged 9, Francis-Cheyne-Bowles, 5th son of Chas. Hare, esq.

June 26. W. Bramley, esq. of Bedford-row, and Hersham cottage, Esher.

June 28. Aged 54, A. Clugston, esq. of St. Helen's-place.

June 30. Aged 82, Samuel Wilde, esq., of New Palace-yard, Deputy and First Clerk to Earl Bathurst, one of the Four Tellers of his Majesty's Receipt of Exchequer.

In Grosvenor-pl. aged 6, William, eld. son of Col. the Hon. H. B. Lygon, grandson of Earl Beauchamp and the Earl of St. German's.

July 1. Aged 78, Catherine wife of A. Warren, esq., of Charlotte-st. Bedford-sq.

Aged 83, Isaac Smith, esq., of Osna-burgh-terrace, Regent's Park.

July 2. In Charlotte-st. Berkeley-sq. aged 29, Miss Eliza Mountague, dau. of the late Ralph Mountague, esq.

July 10. At Sydenham, aged 34, C. W. Huyer, esq. of Clare Hall, Cambridge.

July 11. At Ham House, aged 54, Lady Laura Tollemache, only surviving daughter of the Countess of Dysart and the late J. Manners, esq. eldest son of Lord W. Manners. She was married June 3, 1808, to J. W. H. Dalrymple, esq. now Earl of Stair: but the marriage was declared void in the following year, in consequence of a previous Scottish contract of the gentleman with another lady.

July 12. At Great George-st. aged 61, Alexander Copland, esq. of Gunnersbury-park. This benevolent gentleman had acquired a large fortune as a builder. He was buried at St. Martin's in the Fields.

At Hackney, aged 77, Alice, widow of S. Lewin, esq.

In the Albany, Lieut.-Col. David Wilson, of E. I. Co.'s service.

July 13. At Great Surrey-st. Blackfriars-road, aged 77, C. Holehouse, esq.

In Harley-st. in his 13th year, the Hon. Lionel-Philip Thomas-Henry Sydney-Smyth, second son of Lord Viscount Strangford.

Aged 34, H. Chitty, esq. of Maida-pl. Edgeware-road.

At the residence of her son-in-law Capt. E. C. Fletcher, in Sussex-place, the Right Hon. Charlotte Lady Teignmouth, widow of John first Lord Teignmouth. She was the only dau. of James Cornish, esq. was married Feb. 14, 1786,

and left a widow, Feb. 14, 1834, having had issue the present Peer, two other sons, and six daughters (see the memoir of Lord Teignmouth in our vol. 1. p. 552.)

July 14. At his sister's house, Denmark-hill, aged 51, Matthew Holmes, esq. of Freshwater, Isle of Wight.

July 15. In Cambridge-terrace, having attained her 100th year, Mary, widow of the Hon. Francis Roper, of Linstead-lodge, Kent, and mother of the present Lord Teynham. She was born in Feb. 1733, the daughter of Launcelot Lyttelton, esq. of Lichfield, grandson of Sir Edward Lyttelton, the second Baronet, of Teddesley Hay, co. Stafford. Her mother, the daughter of Sir John and Lady E. Curzon, of Waterperry, Oxfordsh. was granddaughter of the celebrated Earl of Carnarvon, killed at the battle of Newbury. She was left a widow Sept. 7, 1793.

July 16. At Mount-House, Stockwell, aged 24, Rosa Mary, second dau. of the Right Hon. Charles Fanebrother, Lord Mayor of London.

July 17. Drowned, while bathing in the Serpentine, aged 23, George Deans, esq. of the Army Pay Office, second son of the late Rev. James Deans, of Cottingham, Hull.

July 19. In Norfolk-street, aged 71, William Mitchel, esq. late of New Bank-buildings.

July 22. In his 62d year, Patrick Heatly, esq., of Hertford-st. Mayfair. He was born in New England, and served in the E. I. Co.'s military and civil service in Bengal.

BEDS.—*June 19.* At Holcote rectory, Julia, wife of the Rev. Edw. Smith, and sister of John Fleming, esq. of Stoneham-park, Hants.

BERKS.—*June 18.* At Reading, aged 37, Eliza Scarlett Jennings, youngest dau. of the late Mrs. Neale, of Upper Bedford-pl.

DORSET.—*July 7.* At Poole, aged 67, J. Gosse, esq.

ESSEX.—*June 21.* At Saffron Walden, aged 36, John Archer, esq. some years Alderman and twice Mayor of that town.

June 23.—At South Weald, aged 76, G. Rokes, esq.

GLOUCESTER.—*June 22.* At Cheltenham, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. H. S. Beresford, of Killyleagh-castle, Down.

June 24. At Cheltenham, aged 27, John Aldiss Roper, esq. who formerly moved in the most abject poverty, but owing to the death of an uncle residing in India, came into possession of £400,000. The principal part of his fortune he has

Pratt, formerly Rector of that place, and Vicar of Butleigh Wootton.

May 25. At Bath, aged 85, H. Deering, esq. of the Lee, Great Missenden, Bucks.

May 29. At Bruton, George Henry St. Liz Sheffield Cassan, second son and fifth surviving child of the Rev. Stephen Hyde Cassan, M.A., F.S.A. Vicar.

June 1. At East Charlton, Jane, widow of the Rev. E. Harbin, Rector of Kingsweston.

June 3. At his son's house, at Huish, aged 70, George Tuson, esq., of Street House, near Glastonbury, an eminent Solicitor.

June 5. At Bath, Catherine, wife of the Rev. George Gregory Gardiner, eldest dau. of John McClinton, esq. of Drumcar, co. Louth.

Lastly. At Bath, the widow of the Right Rev. Dr. Stock, Lord Bishop of Waterford.

SURREY.—*June 7.* In his 75th year, Richard Wilson, esq., many years an eminent solicitor in Lincoln's-inn-fields, and secretary to Lord Eldon. Latterly he retired into Suffolk, where he became one of the most celebrated breeders of blood horses in the kingdom.

SURREY.—*May 26.* At Abele-grove, Epsom, F. C. Crofty, esq.

May 29. At Croydon, Mary-Ann, widow of J. Tunstall, M.D.

June 1. At Hatcham-grove, Lydia, widow of J. Lucas, esq.

June 4. Aged 76, Robert Bowyer, esq. of Byfleet Lodge, and late of Pall Mall, portrait painter in water colours to His Majesty. He was the spirited publisher of the embellished History of England, which bears his name, and of various splendid popular works.

SUSSEX.—*May 9.* At Bognor, in his 55th year, Stephen Lancaster, esq., late of Russell-place, and Warborne-house, Hants.

May 19. At Bexhill, aged 71, Stephen Brook, esq.

May 20. At Brighton, aged 76, James Miller Church, esq. late surgeon of the Royal Westminster Militia.

June 3. At Brighton, Ann, widow of Benj. Brummell, esq. late of His Majesty's Treasury.

June 23. At Kemp-town, Brighton, aged 44, Dan. McSwiney, esq.

Lastly. At the Deanery, Chichester, aged 90, the widow of John Chandler, esq. of Whitley, Surrey, and mother of the Very Rev. Dr. Chandler, Dean of that Cathedral; and, a few days previously, at her house in London, also at an advanced age, her daughter Mrs. Foreman.

At Hastings, aged 19, Henry Martyn Cotterill, scholar of St. John's college, Camb. son of the late Thomas Cotterill, of Sheffield.

July 1. At Eastbourne, aged 70, T. Purton, esq. of Nottingham-place.

WARWICK.—*May 3.* At Leamington, A. Duke, esq. formerly Major 6th foot.

June 1. At Leamington, in her 60th year, Elizabeth, widow of John Gilbert Francklyn, esq. of Tobago, leaving a son and daughter by her former husband, Major-General Stevenson, of the Hon. E. I. Co.'s Cavalry, and two sons and two daughters by her second marriage.

June 21. Aged 58, Mary, wife of the Rev. John Dyke, of Hartshill.

June 25. At Leamington, aged 15, Amelia, daughter of Sir C. E. Carrington, of Chalfont St. Giles.

YORK.—*May 15.* At her mother's house, in York, Hannah, third daughter of the late Rear-Adm. Hugh Robinson.

May 26. Aged 79, Elizabeth, widow of Philip Saltmarsh, esq. of Saltmarsh.

June 13. At Norton, near Malton, aged 67, Harriet, relict of Hall Plumer, esq. of Stockton House, near York, and dau. of the late Lt.-Gen. Sir Henry Cosby.

WALES.—*May 13.* George Thomas Jenkins, esq. formerly Lieut. in the Monmouthshire Militia, and late of Chepstow.

May 31. At Aberystwith, Margaret, widow of B. Cocker, esq. of Nassau-st. Soho-square.

June 12. At Tenby, Walter Rice Howell Powell, esq. of Maesgwynne, a Justice of the Peace and Deputy Lieut. for the county of Carmarthen.

SCOTLAND.—*April 21.* At Arthur-seat, aged 89, Arthur Dugwall Fordyce, esq. LL.D., of Culish.

May 11. At Gaerloch, Rosshire, aged 23, after the birth of a son, Kythe Caroline, wife of Sir Francis Mackenzie, Bt. and eldest dau. of John Smith Wright, esq.; and on the same day, her infant son.

June 19. At Edinburgh, aged 21, Alex. Colvin Fraser Tytler, eldest son of the late A. F. Tytler, of the Bengal Civil Service.

IRELAND.—*April 12.* At Cork, Lieut. John Barrett, 10th Royal Vet. battalion.

May 3. At Dublin, Lieut. and Quartermaster A. Connell, 1st foot.

May 4. At Cahur, Lieut. and Adjutant Hickman, 7th dragoons.

May 27. In Anarac, Dr. Waldron, Roman Catholic Bishop of Killala. His death was caused by a fall down stairs, when winding up a clock.

June 25. At Lodge Park, co. Kilkenny, P.A. Warren, esq.

July 14. At the Royal Barracks, Dublin, aged 19, of cholera, Fred. Bousfield Carmichael, 31st. regt. eldest son of Fred. Carmichael, esq. Twickenham.

Lately. In Coolcarney, aged 115 years, Walter Renpe. He was born in the reign of King George the First, in the townland of Cartowreagh, where he ended his existence. His health and memory were remarkably good.

EAST INDIES.—1833. *June 9.* At Saipoor Cudd, Capt. H. James, 20th N. I.

June 23. At Tellicherry, Assistant-Surgeon T. Ward, M. D.

June 30. At Dharwar, Bombay, Lieut. T. S. Kennedy, engineer corps.

July 1. At Madras, Ensign James Hocking, 15th N. I.

July 7. At Mulligaum, Lieut.-Col. John Bell Dunsterville, commanding the 18th N. I.

July 17. At Kamptu, Second Lieut. G. M. Lethbridge, of the artillery.

Aug. 1. At Bangalore, Capt. Arthur Watkins, 7th L. C.

Aug. 3. At Sholapore, Lieut. John Corrie Bowater, 2d gren. N. I.

Aug. 10. At Calcutta, aged 34, Francis Holden Spencer, esq. assistant to the salt agent.

Aug. 13. Aged 85, Vardon Gasper, esq. late of Madras.

Aged 24, of cholera, M. S. Livesley, esq., E. I. Co's. Service, eldest son of M. S. Livesley, esq. of Muswell-hill.

Aug. 23. Ensign H. S. Hutchinson, 5th N. I.

Sept. 21. At Cawnpore, Lieut. E. Chambers, 44th regt. second son of David Chambers, esq. Com. R.N.

Oct. 8. At Bellary, Madras, Captain Brockman, 55th Foot.

Nov. 10. At Meerut, Bengal, Lieut. Ahmuty, 11th dragoons.

Nov. 27. Major Matth. Semple, H.M. 38th regt.

Nov. 29. At Chittoor, aged 43, Thos. Gahagan, esq. second judge of the provincial court at that station.

Dec. 8. At Poonamallee, Madras, Lt. Smithwaite, 46th foot.

Dec. 10. At Cannanore, Madras, Lt. M'Pherson, 48th Foot.

Dec. 15. At Cawnpore, Lt.-Col. Geo. Home Murray, C. B. 16th Lancers, and Brig.-General on that station. He served with the same regiment throughout the Peninsular war, and at the battle of Waterloo commanded the regiment from an early part of the 18th of June, upon Col. J. Hay being desperately wounded.

Dec. 30. At Fort St. George, Madras, Capt. Domblau, 57th foot.

Lately. Capt. John Keith, 62d regt. On his passage from the East Indies,

aged 27, Frederick, the second son of Richard Hall, esq. of Portland-place, and Totteridge, Herts.

Lieut.-Col. William Gordon, Bombay army.

1834.—*Jan. 13.* On his passage from Calcutta, Lieut. G. M. Archer, 16th regt.

Jan. 15. At Vizianagrum, aged 27, Capt. George de Blaquiere, 8th Madras inf. second son of the Hon. P. B. de Blaquiere, and grandson of John 1st Lord de Blaquiere.

Jan. 24. At Lucknow, aged 20, Elizabeth Louisa, wife of Capt. Geo. Templer, 22d N. Inf. dau. of Henry Disney Roebuck, esq.

April 24. On his return from Calcutta, George Lycke, esq., late of Sussex-place, Regent's park.

CEYLON.—*Nov. 16.* At Jaffra, Colombo, Lt.-Col. Bircham, of the Ceylon rifle brigade.

Lately. Lieut. Jas. Vincent, 97th regt.

ABROAD.—*Jan. 10.* In Maury county, Tennessee, United States, Mrs. Betsey Frantham, at the advanced age of 154. She was a native of Germany, and arrived at North Carolina in 1710. At the age of 130 her eye-sight became almost extinct; but during the last twenty years of her life she possessed the power of vision as at the age of twenty.

Jan. 19. Drowned, by the upsetting of a boat on the South American coast, Lieut. John M'Clindock Clive, of H. M. S. Challenger, together with the purser's steward, and two boys. He was son of Theophilus Clive, esq. of the Isle of Wight, and nephew of Edward B. Clive, Esq. M. P.

Jan. 21. At Tobago, Ensign Donovan, 1st W. I. regt.

Feb. 10. Drowned near Bermuda, aged 20, Second Lieut. A. C. Orlebar, R. Eng.

Feb. 15. At the Cape of Good Hope, aged 24, Cornet C. J. Stock, 15th Dragoons.

Feb. 17. On his passage from China, on board the Hon. Company's ship the Prince Regent, aged 17, Gordon Forbes Brett, third son of the Rev. J. George Brett, of Chelsea.

Feb. 26. At Brussels, aged 65, Lady Charlotte Adelaide Constance Fitz-Gerald, aunt to the Marquis of Hastings, and sister to the late Countesses of Mountcashell, Ailesbury, and Ginnard. She was the youngest daughter of John 1st Earl of Moira, by Lady Elizabeth Hastings, heiress of the Earls of Huntingdon; and married April 10, 1814, Hamilton Fitz-Gerald, esq.

March 5. At Malta, retired Commander Henry St. John, R. N. (1822).

March 23. At Madeira, whether he

had gone on account of ill health, Capt. Cameron, eldest son of Sir John Cameron, K. C. B. commander-in-chief of the forces at Plymouth.

April 23. At Denars, in France, Lieut. J. Arnold, R. N.

April 30. At Paris, aged 26, Lady Catherine Caroline Montagu, sister to the Earl of Sandwich. She was the youngest daughter of George-John sixth and late Earl, by Lady Louisa Corry, 2d daughter of Armar 1st Earl of Belmore; was married Dec. 1, 1831, to Count Alexander Walewsky, of Poland; and has left two children, Louisa Mary, born Dec. 14, 1832, and George-

Edward-Augustus, born March 5, 1834. Her remains have been brought to the vault of her ancestors, at Barnwell, Northamptonshire. Her Ladyship had recently been confined with her second infant; and the Countess of Sandwich was with her. The children are living and in good health.

Lately. At Venice, Sir Wm. Taylor Money, Consul-gen. of the Lombard States. He was a friend of Mr. Canning, and universally respected by the foreigners among whom he resided.

May 6. At Lausanne, in Switzerland, of apoplexy, Matthew Dunsford, esq. formerly of Peckham, Surrey.

BILL OF MORTALITY, June 25 to July 22, 1834.

Christened.	Buried.				
Males 1060	Males 720	Between	2 and 5	144	50 and 60
Females 1045	Females 649		5 and 10	64	60 and 70
			10 and 20	62	70 and 80
			20 and 30	101	80 and 90
			30 and 40	121	90 and 100
			40 and 50	131	
Whereof have died stillborn and under two years old.....	395				

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, by which the Duty is regulated to July 18,

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
48 7	28 10	24 1	35 11	37 3	43 10

PRICE OF HOPS, per cwt. July 25,

Kent Bags.....7l. 10s. to 9l. 0s.	Farnham (seconds) 0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.
Sussex.....0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.	Kent Pockets.....8s. 0s. to 10s. 10s.
Essex.....0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.	Sussex.....7l. 10s. to 9l. 0s.
Farnham (fine)0l. 10s. to 12l. 12s.	Essex.....0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, July 25,

Smithfield, Hay, 4l. 0s. to 5l. 10s.—Straw, 1l. 10s. to 1l. 16s.—Clover, 3l. 1s. to 5l. 15s.

SMITHFIELD, July 21. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....2s. 0d. to 4s. 2d.	Lamb4s. 0d. to 5s. 6d.
Mutton.....3s. 0d. to 4s. 4d.	Head of Cattle at Market, July 21:
Vent.....3s. 0d. to 4s. 0d.	Beasts... ..2,358
Pork.....4s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.	Calves 230
	Sheep & Lambs 23,930
	Pigs 380

COAL MARKET, July 25,

Walls Ends, from 16s. 6d. to 20s. 3d. per ton. Other sorts from 10s. 9d. to 19s. 6d.

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 45s. 6d. Yellow Russia, 45s. 0d.

SOAP.—Yellow, 62s. Mottled, 70s. Curd, 72s.

CANDLES, 7s. per doz. Moulds, 8s. 6d.

PRICES OF SHARES.

At the Office of WOLFE, BARNES, Stock and Share Brokers,
23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

Birmingham Canal, 233.—Ellesmere and Chester, 97.—Grand Junction, 249.—Kennet and Avon, 25.—Leeds and Liverpool, 515.—Regent's, 174.—Rochdale, 124.—London Dock Stock, 544.—St. Katharine's, 66.—West India, 97.—Liverpool and Manchester Railway, 200.—Grand Junction Water Works, 594.—West Middlesex, 80.—Globe Insurance, 149.—Guardian, 32.—Hope, 6.—Chartered Gas Light, 51½.—Imperial Gas, 184.—Phoenix Gas, 404.—Independent Gas, 46.—United General, 454.—Canada Land Company, 484.—Reversionary Interest, 131.

For Prices of all other Shares inquire as above.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND. :

From June 26, to July 25, 1834, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
June 26	68	73	62	30.28	fair, cloudy
27	62	63	54	, 10	cldy. rain
28	60	70	59	, 18	fair
29	64	69	55	, 18	do.
30	63	72	56	, 30	do.
J. 1.	60	67	58	, 20	cloudy
2	60	63	56	, 01	do.
3	61	64	57	, 08	do.
4	60	64	56	, 04	do.
5	62	68	61	29.94	do.
6	69	70	61	, 91	rain, thdr.
7	70	75	70	, 91	fair
8	67	69	66	30.09	cloudy
9	67	70	67	, 08	do.
10	68	74	57	, 04	fair

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
July 11	70	77	62	29.80	fair
12	68	72	61	, 87	do.
13	68	75	60	30.02	do.
14	71	78	64	, 18	do.
15	74	82	68	, 18	fine
16	70	84	66	, 03	do.
17	72	68	65	29.70	rain, thdr.
18	60	61	58	, 48	do. do.
19	61	64	59	, 60	do. do.
20	59	65	61	, 70	cloudy, rain
21	59	67	61	, 72	do. do.
22	62	68	61	, 90	do. do.
23	71	74	66	, 99	do. fair
24	68	72	64	30.00	fair
25	69	74	65	29.98	do.

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From June 27, to July 24, 1834, both inclusive.

June & July.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Cent. 1818.	3½ per Cent. Reduced.	New 3½ per Cent.	4 per Cent. 1826.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	New South Sea Stock.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
27	91			98½	98			17½	21 23 pm.			49 50 pm.
28	215 01			98	98			17½	23 pm.			49 50 pm.
29	215 01			98	98		99½	17½	21 23 pm.			48 50 pm.
30	215 01			98	98			17½	23 pm.			48 50 pm.
1	215 01			98	98		99½	17½	23 21 pm.			49 50 pm.
2	215 01			98	98			17½	26 pm.			50 52 pm.
3	215 01			98	98			17½	26 pm.			51 52 pm.
4	215 01			98	98			17½	26 pm.			51 53 pm.
5	216 01			99	99			17½	25 27 pm.			52 53 pm.
7	92 01	91½		99	98½	98½		17½	27 26 pm.			52 54 pm.
8	217 91	92 01	91½	99	99	99	100½	17½	266 25 27 pm.			52 54 pm.
9	216 01	90 91	90 91	99	99	98 8½		17½	266 25 27 pm.			51 53 pm.
10	217 01	90 91	90 91	99	99	98 8½	98½	17½	24 26 pm.	89½		53 50 pm.
11	217 01	90 91	90 91	99	99	98 8½	99½	17½	265 25 pm.			51 49 pm.
12	217 01	91 90	91 90	99	99	98 8½		17½	264			49 50 pm.
14	91	91	91	99	99	98 8½	100	17½	24 22 pm.			49 51 pm.
15	217 01	91	91	99	99	98 8½	99½	17½	264 21 pm.			51 52 pm.
16	217 01			99	98	98 8½		17½	265 22 23 pm.			52 50 pm.
17	217 01	91	91	99	99	98 8½	99½	17½	21 23 pm.			51 52 pm.
18	218 01	91	91	99	99	98 8½	100	17½	265			51 52 pm.
19	91	90 91	90 91	99	98	98 8½		17½	265 22 pm.			52 51 pm.
21	218 01	90	90	99	98	98 8½	99	17½	265 21 pm.			51 49 pm.
22	218 01	90	90	99	98	98 8½	99½	17½	265 18 16 pm.	89		46 48 pm.
23	218 01	91 91	91 91	99	98	98 8½		17½	16 19 pm.			46 49 pm.
24	217 90 91	90	90	99	98	98 8½	99½	17½	17 19 pm.			48 50 pm.

New South Sea Annuities, July 10, 89½.—July 22, 89 pm.

Old South Sea Annuities, July 7, 89½.—July 9, 90½.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock Broker, 1, Bank Buildings, Cornhill,
late RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and ARNULL.

J. B. NICHOLS AND SON, 25, PARLIAMENT STREET.

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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 Embellished with Views and a Ground Plan of CROYDON PALACE, in Surrey; And an Engraving of SELDEN'S HOUSE at Salvington, in Sussex.	

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

Dr. LINGGARD writes as follows: "Your Camberwell Critic (p. 31) undertakes to censure me for bending the truth to the foolish purpose of giving countenance to an 'idle tradition,' as he is pleased to call the story of Sir Edmund Verney, the Standard Bearer, having been neither born nor buried. The question whether Sir Edmund Verney descended from the second or third wife of his father, involves considerations more important than the validity of any idle tradition; because the inquisition to which your Correspondent so triumphantly alludes, as a proof of contradiction to myself in the statement, *proves* that Edmund and Francis Verney were brothers, and the former the heir of the latter, who was the eldest son. *They must then have been brothers of the whole blood, not half brothers*, for there were other persons then living who would, in that case, have been entitled to the inheritance. If Edmund were the son of Mary, the third wife, Sir Francis must have been her son also, and he happened to marry her own daughter by her former husband St. Barbe, and was certainly born before his father married the last wife. True it is, that your Correspondent does not condescend to mention that this Mary Blakeney (whose name he spells Blackney, and thus *shows me* whence he derived his account) had a former husband; nor when she died or was married. If his father's second wife Awdrey Lady Carew survived until July 1598, according to the parish register of Aldbury, where she was buried, and in 1599 (42 Eliz.) 15 May, Edmund, second son of the deceased Sir Edmund, were found to be ten years of age and upwards; if he were indeed the son of Mary the third wife, he must have been born before her marriage to Sir Edmund Verney, if not in the lifetime of her first husband. When I investigated the dates of the records, I was necessarily led to the conclusion, therefore, that there had been an error in the preceding accounts; and the reputation of his having been born 7 April 1590, I have ventured to say, 'appears to be doubtful,' and the age mentioned in the inquisition confirming that doubt, I gave all the benefit of it to the statement which *happened to accord with the traditionary story so well known to the family and the neighbourhood.*"

We have received another letter on this subject signed D. P. in which the writer states that, "however idle Mr. Stein-

man may call the traditionary story respecting the birth and death of the Standard Bearer, it is perfectly well known in the whole neighbourhood; and as the Historian of Bucks says, is not only a popular tradition, but uncontradicted. An old servant of the Verneys, before their estate passed to the present possessor, died a few years ago, at the age of nearly one hundred years. He well remembered having heard it mentioned, not only by the last Earl of Verney, but by the first Earl, who died in 1752, and whose father, Viscount Fermanagh, was born in the lifetime of Sir Edmund Verney his grandfather, and had many contemporaries in and about Claydon, from whom a corroborated account of this *idle story* has been preserved by their descendants."

J. A. R. suggests to the Trustees of the British Museum, that they should procure plaster casts from the sculpture in the Arch of Titus. We remember the same proposition was made in our pages some years ago by the late Mr. Douce. Indeed, we hope the time will arrive when the National Museum will exhibit casts of the most curious works of ancient sculpture, not only from abroad, but from our own provinces, such as the most remarkable monumental effigies, fonts, capitals, &c. &c.

Mr. FRANKY's communication, and his beautiful work on Christchurch, shall be noticed in our next.

We have received a letter, signed a LOVER OF JUSTICE, complaining of misstatements respecting the *family history* of the late Mr. Douce, in the Memoir which was published in our last Number. We shall be happy to correct any particulars which have been erroneously stated; but we cannot be expected to commit ourselves in a discussion of a personal and private nature unless we are favoured with the name of our anonymous Correspondent.

An INQUIRER would feel particularly obliged, if any reader of the Gentleman's Magazine could inform him of the arms of Ribbing, Ribben, Ribbans, or Ribbin. The name is familiar enough to those who remember the Count who united with Ankerstroom against Gustavus of Sweden.

The communication of E. H. H. is received, and we propose to insert it shortly.

Mr. LINDSAY's communication on the Coins of Macedon is not forgotten.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

DIARY OF A LOVER OF LITERATURE.

(Resumed from p. 23.)

1808. *March 23.* Finished the fourth volume of the Philosophical Transactions. An oak tree (page 275) was dug up in the moor of Hatfield Chase, Yorkshire, 120 feet long, 12 feet diametrically thick at the great end, 10 feet in the middle, and 6 feet at the small end : so that by a moderate computation the tree must have been as long again. What a noble piece of timber ! In Fredville Park are three oaks called Majesty, Beauty, and Stately. The first, at 8 feet from the ground, is 28 feet in girth ; the second, rising straight and clean in the stem to the height of 70 feet, and 16 feet in girth 4 feet from the ground ; the last at the same height, more than 18 feet in girth. An oak in Knowle Park exceeds 28 feet in girth. Between Cardiff and Coubridge is a wych elm, at the height of 6 feet, 20 feet in girth ; and in Bonvilston Church-yard (see Malkin's South Wales), a yew-tree girthing $18\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Mr. Johnes of Hafod, between Oct. 1795 and April 1801, planted 2,065,000 trees !

April 1. Finished the fifth volume of the Philosophical Transactions. In No. 330 is a curious computation by Dr. Grew (1710) of the superficial contents of England and Wales, which, by a triangle formed from the three points of the South Foreland, Berwick, and the Land's End, he makes 72,000 square miles, or 46,080,000 acres ; the population he places at 11,000,000.

April 8. Finished *Mrs. Carter's Memoirs* ; which, whether viewed with respect to the importance of the personage, or the interest of the anecdotes, might have been comprised in a sheet. Her portrait has certainly suffered from the miserable daubing of her biographer ; but with every allowance on this score, she appears (with much feminine weakness, which, in its proper sphere, and without higher pretensions, might have been amiable, but which in her condition is preposterous and revolting) to have possessed as an author no extraordinary strength of understanding, or vigour of imagination ; and with every respect for genuine, warm, devotional feelings, her species of piety involves a spirit narrow, illiberal, and exclusive. Her Poems, with a few straggling exceptions, possess neither imagination nor feeling, are neither *pulchra* nor *dulcia*. Perhaps the most finished, and altogether the best piece, though there may be brighter passages in others, is the Ode to Wisdom, which Richardson appropriated in his *Clarissa*.—Looked over, but with little interest, her *Prose Miscellanies*, appended to her *Memoirs*. Her presuming to sit in judgment on such men as Hume and Rousseau, whose works she is afraid to read, while she affects to despise them.

She praises history in one piece, as *encouraging* the minute details of biography, which her's appended to his own resting, and deserving attention.

April 17. Read *Vincent*

laws and constitution of the heavenly bodies;—heavily and clumsily written. He is very coarse and ferocious in his attacks on Hume, whom he charges with these heads of sophistry,—1. requiring demonstrative proofs of first principles; 2. assuming definitions and principles which necessarily lead to the conclusions he wants to establish; 3. assuming incompetent principles to propositions, and thence concluding them incapable of proof, or taking that view of a subject which involves insuperable difficulties, and thence inferring that nothing satisfactory can be obtained upon it. Hume certainly occasionally plays with his subject, and our weakness; but I do not believe that he ever seriously and designedly misleads. A striking evidence which Vince adduces of design in the construction of the universe, is the exact adjustment of velocity and direction of the projectile motion which must have been given to the secondary planets, and above all to the rings of Saturn, to make them accord as they do with the revolution of the primary, to which they are attached. These satellites and rings must have been formed in their position about the planet: for, had they been formed out of it, they would never by the law of gravity have acquired their present situation; nor by the same laws could they have been gradually found in their present position. His argument against the eternity of the earth, from the overflow which must have taken place of the inhabitants, is truly that of an abstract mathematician.

April 23. Looked over *Fearne's Contingent Remainders*, with a view to a case before me. The subtle and exquisite discriminations here made on artificial distinctions regarded as real and substantial differences in the nature of things, form a fine subject for philosophical reflection.

May 1. Finished *Malcolm's* Supplemental volume to his 'History of London.' He asserts (p. 256) it as his full and decided opinion, that London was burnt (in the great fire) by Government, to annihilate the plague. I cannot credit this, though he states that he has had "more than common means of judging."

May 2. Read the first number of *Pythe's Dictionary*. Instead of endeavouring to simplify, by extracting the primitive radical meaning of words, and exhibiting the modifications they receive,—the various shades of sense they contract,—from the particular occasions on which they are employed,—he unnecessarily and falsely multiplies by those meanings, by ascribing to the principal term, some portion of the sense of the context in which it obtains. This is very striking under the word "abandon." His adopting his own uncouth capricious mode of spelling, and extending it even to the illustrations he quotes, is above measure absurd, impertinent, and offensive.

May 6. Read the Monthly Review for April. Under *Bigland's Natural History*, they admit with Buffon, that all our classifications of natural history are made by ourselves; but then, they contend, it should never be forgotten that they are made also for ourselves, to assist our inquiries. *Natural History* they define in the same article,—a descriptive view of nature in a state of repose; while *Natural Philosophy* is occupied in ascertaining the results, and estimating the effects of the natural actions of bodies; and admits a subdivision, into Mechanical and Chemical, according to the nature of the result obtained.

May 9. Looked over *Dugdale's History of St. Paul's*. Hollar's engravings, or rather etchings, particularly that of St. Faith's chapel in the crypt, and of the interior of the nave, are wonderfully spirited and expressive. Dugdale makes the length 690 feet, the height 520; the total capacity of 10 bushels, the spire 15 feet long, and 1

The space covered by the church, was $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres, $1\frac{1}{2}$ rood, 6 perches. These are vast dimensions; but upon the whole, one regrets but little the loss of a building, which appears to have been of a clumsy Gothic, depraved by an incongruous admixture of Grecian imitation, particularly of the Ionic portico at the west end. The prescribed constitutions and forms for the maintenance of priestly pomp and domination, exhibited by the prelatial Dugdale in the Appendix, must surely surfeit and disgust the highest Churchman of the present day; one hardly wonders when one reads them, at the strenuous and fiery indignation of the Puritans. The very vergers were to be selected *without wives, and the bachelor preferred to the widower*,—*ut qui tam prope accedunt ad altare Dei, tam magnisque ministeriis intersunt, omnino casti et intemerati sint!*

May 11. Read Maurice's '*Richmond Hill*.' However he may struggle to assume the poet, I will venture to pronounce him not to be one. There are no traces of fine sensibility; and his specious images are whipped round and round again in endless and tiresome succession. His vanity, for he boasts of writing Richmond in 'immortal verse,' is more than equalled by his servile, fawning, contemptible adulation of the great.

He humbly reminds the Duke of Marlborough that he wrote some verses on Blenheim, which, he had the honour of knowing, were gratifying to the family; and he tells the Duke of Northumberland that he composed some verses on the Duke and Duchess, that were approved of by that noble family; and he informs them *that some copies of both still remain in the hands of Mr. White of Fleet-street*. His serious but most ludicrous petition for the preservation of the cygnets from the slaughter of the City feasts, is *respectfully* addressed to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen; and he has appropriate bouquets of faded flowers for all the great in the vicinity, from sacred Royalty to the Duke of Queensberry, whom, however puzzled, he contrives to praise, by stating that he

"— round yon echoing roofs bids freely roll
The festive transports of the social soul;"

and whom he seriously recommends to love the "Sisters of the sacred Well." He goes on tying up encomiastic nosegays for all the great personages whom he sees from the Pisgah height, throughout the Land of Promise, from Lord Spencer, 'the polished Burleigh of a wiser age,' and 'who sublimely planned, while valiant Nelson fought,' to the merchant-prince, Mr. Goldsmid, and the Duke of Clarence, to whom, recovering from the shock of Nelson's loss, the afflicted nation looks up as its only hope. In eulogizing Mr. Pitt, he even confessedly offends the delicacy and piety of Bishop Pretyman, 'that worthy and pious Prelate having objected to the line,

"And guard that empire which thou diedst to save."

But Mr. Maurice, after many trials, found no other phraseology which was not utterly insipid and inadequate. Mr. Maurice then extols Mr. Fox with the same fervour as Mr. Pitt, denominating his trivial faults (as Lord Kenyon had before called Erskine's) spots in the sun; but having thus far endeavoured to make interest with the Opposition, he skilfully redeems his credit with those in power, by explicitly stating that he eulogizes Mr. Fox's talents and virtues, not because he was great and good, but that after all of his rival, he gave 'due honours to the mighty dead.' If Mr. Fox has some excellent preferment, it will be for no want of assiduity

on his part : for myself, I address him in one of his own lines :—

"Ye venal Muses, cease your warbled lays,
Hide, blushing Science, hide thy tarnish'd bays."

May 20. Read *Malkin's South Wales*. On the subject of longevity, he extracts from Llanmaes registry. Ivan Yorath, buried July 17, 1621; *ætatis circa* 180. Eliz. Yorath buried Feb. 13, 1668, aged 177. On a stone in the belfry of Lantwit Major, is inscribed, "Here lyeth the body of Matthew Voss, buried 1531, *ætatis* 129. The Welsh bard, Thomas ap Ivan ap Rhys, states himself to have been 130; and he certainly lived eleven years longer. J. Millikin died at Maryport, Cumberland, aged 112; and William Billings, at Fairfield Head, Staffordshire, aged 111, having been born in 1679. Mrs. Warren of Tollymore, county of Dublin, is chronicled as dying this year at the age of 112; and her brother, two years since, at the age of 120.

May 21. Read *Hamlet*, with *Lord Chedworth's* and *Seymour's* notes. Johnson's critique on the play, at the close, is admirably just. What a giant he appears amidst the commentators! His genuine originality and masculine strength of thought strike down all competition; yet the plain sense of Malone, and the playful acuteness of Steevens are, on many occasions, very serviceable. Seymour's observations at the close, on the character of Hamlet and the play, strike me as just.

May 22. Read over *Lord Strangford's Poems from Camöens*, with which I was not much delighted. They are animated by little true poetic spirit, and are debased by many miserable frigid conceits. There is a prurience, too, and an attempt at prettiness and smartness in the translation, very nauseating.

May 23. Read *Clarkson's History of the Abolition of the Slave Trade*; most fanatically written after the manner of the worst parts of Robinson Crusoe, with miserable dabbling when he attempts to paint; but exhibiting an interesting series of facts in the prosecution of this great cause of humanity. Nothing, perhaps, short of that enthusiasm with which he seems animated—but which, in his puritanical mode of expressing it, contracted probably from his intimacy with the Quakers, appears very ridiculous—could have carried a man perseveringly through so many difficulties and obstructions as he experienced.

May 24. In the 23d number of the *Edinburgh Review*, their criticisms on the respective excellencies of our principal poets, under the head of Stockdale's Lectures, evince great comprehension, judgment, and taste. Under *Spenser* they happily remark, that difficulty of versification often operates like those obstacles of oblique pressure in machines, which ultimately augment the impetus of projectile bodies, though for a while they seemed to oppose it. The aggregate, they remark most judiciously, of all the poetical qualities of Shakspeare is superior to that of Milton. Milton has all the ensigns and regalia of sovereign genius; Shakspeare all the power and prerogative. Of the Rape of the Lock they felicitously remark, that it is an epic poem in that delightful miniature which diverts us by its mimicry of greatness, and yet astonishes by the beauty of its parts, and fairy brightness of its ornaments. Descriptions, they observe, may be so particular as to lose in generality of association what they gain in curiosity and interest. Thomson, they consider, hit the happy medium for popularity.

May 28. Mr. Bolton called in after dinner—informed me that he was assured by a Roman Catholic family, so rigid that they would not

previously reside in this kingdom, that the Cardinal of York gave it as his last request, that the claims of his family, devolving, at his decease, upon the Sardinian dynasty, a remote branch, might be totally abandoned, and the present royal family acknowledged as the rightful possessors of the British throne. Walked by myself to the Grove, and listened, in the stillness of the evening, to the nightingales warbling delightfully.

May 31. Looked into the first part of *Somerville's History of Political Transactions*, by way of preparation for Fox's History. He remarks pointedly, and with a severe reprehension on the Dissenters by whom it was promoted, which their case surely does not warrant, on the Test Act of 1673; which, having been brought forward to repel the imminent danger from Popery under a suspected king, and his successor a declared papist, has been continued, by an age which would have been too liberal to have imposed it, as a perpetual disqualification on the very persons who were most zealous in the cause it was emphatically designed to support. Somerville writes like a true English Whig. His style, without aspiring to great excellence, is very laudable.

June 2. Read *Lord Holland's* preliminary address, prefixed to Fox's History. Fox's painful scrupulosity and slowness of composition in writing, contrasted with his promptness and rapidity of speaking, is very extraordinary. His reflections on the different style and manner required in speaking and writing a favourite topic, must have been highly interesting. His notions of history, as a mere narrative of facts not admitting even a critical disquisition appended, appear more rigorous and precise than philosophical. The extracts from his letters are highly entertaining. What a rich repast would be the entire collection!

June 3. Read Fox's introductory chapter to his *History*, displaying, in lucid colours, his noble ingenuous candour and pure love of liberty, in a review of our history from the accession of Henry VII. to the period of which he treats, the reign of James II. Many of his reflections, both political and moral, are new and interesting, and merit my best attention. The structure of his sentences, on many occasions, appears constrained, and awkward, and inefficient, like one not versed in composition, and the same word frequently occurs in quick and offensive succession. For one, too, described as too studious of vernacular terms, "facile and diffide," for "easy and distrust," seem strange expressions. By rigidly proscribing notes and disquisitions, he appears to have been led to a greater departure than these, from the true character of historical narrative, in the shape of occasional discussions in the body of the text. Thus, by his just indignation at the Oxford decree, he has been led to a strange descent from the due dignity of history, in the allusion to Dogberry, in 'Much Ado about Nothing.' This would have passed very well as a severe gibe in a note, but appears offensive in its grave station in the text.

June 7. Began *Gilpin's Observations on the Western Parts of England*. Written after his customary engaging manner. Speaking of painted statues and waxen figures, he remarks:—When the art of imitation, applied to human life, is so perfect as to produce a real, though momentary illusion, it presents, by its mere approach to life, but deficiency of motion, in which the essence of life consists,—an image of death. We are shocked by the sudden and unexpected transition, and disgusted, at having been, even for a moment, imposed upon by so paltry a trick.

June 8. Read, for the first time, *Crabbe's Village*, exhibiting in forcible and glowing colours the worst side of rustic life, in contrast to the opposite

poetical illusion. We are touched with the novelty of the theme, and the vivid truth of the representation. But such a view should not be repeated; and, after all, the delight we feel partakes too much of that which accompanies the horrors of an execution. Why such a picture of misery is held up, he assigns no satisfactory account to my views. I wish the long panegyric on the Rutland family, at the close, had been omitted. Many of the thoughts in the poem strike me as new. Nothing can exceed in truth, force, and spirit—in minute accuracy, yet masterly effect—many of the scenes exhibited: the Poor-house—the Parochial Surgeon—and the Village Priest—it lacerates the soul. His Parish Register, spirited and fine in parts, but languid in others, particularly towards the close. Nothing can exceed the vivacity and force with which some of the scenes and characters are depicted; quite with the spirit of Teniers. Many of the descriptions, both of character and scene, are wonderfully brilliant, spirited, and forcible; presenting the subject, even to its minutest members, in high relief and vivid lustre; but here and there he suddenly drops down to insipid mediocrity. The *verba ardentia*, as—'usurping grey'—and 'Death's glazing film' on the eye, are very happy: and the description of the young enthusiast dying of a decline, terribly correct. He is sometimes very strong: as when he compares an *old new-married* couple to two dried sticks rubbed and chafed together till

"All in one part unite the cheering rays,
And, kindling, burn with momentary blaze."

June 11. Dined at Cornwallis's. Russell said, that he saw Voltaire at Ferney about thirty-five years since; said, that an Irishman with a friend whom he had induced to personate Garrick, and whom Voltaire in consequence received in all state, had lately by this stratagem forced himself into his presence, and on Voltaire's pointing out to him the glaciers at Berne distinctly visible, though ninety miles off, cried out in the spirit of pleasing, 'Yes, by Jussus, and I see the cows feeding on them as plain as the nail on my finger.' Voltaire thanked God, that he paid tribute to no prince on earth.

June 12. Read the *Library of Crabbe*; a dull and heavy piece, exhibiting but few and transient gleams of the author's matchless powers of vivid delineation. I suppose he is much indebted to the Rutland's; but these family compliments, though they may evince his gratitude, disfigure his poem, and can do little to elevate his patron: even poetry cannot confer splendour on insignificance. The Newspaper, Birth of Flattery and Reflections, are dull and heavy, exhibiting only transient glimpses of the author's powers of poetical delineation. In Sir Eustace Grey, and the Hall of Justice, are some sentiments and images fearfully savage and sublime, but I am not satisfied with their general contexture, and they confirm a suspicion that the writer is far more successful in elaborating parts, than in managing a whole.

June 18. Pursued Gilpin's *Western Tour*; rich in observations and reflections, original in their character, and evincing a correct judgment and fine taste. He justly objects to our suffering ourselves to be confined by the five regular orders of architecture; the only rules which he thinks ought to regulate this art, are utility, symmetry, or the preserving the same general purity and propriety of style, propriety, as it respects the modesty and propriety of ornament: of caprice, he observes, on this subject would certainly give us much variety

and elegant models. He happily describes the Palladian bridge as architectural bombast, a plain sentiment in pompous phrase. His criticism on Claude is very fine. When a just effect, he acutely observes, is very rare, it appears the result of *imitation*, rather than of *principle*: his digressions are generally very sweet and delightful. Gilpin borrows without acknowledgment, from Burke, his doctrine of the essentiality of obscurity and uncertainty of images to constitute the sublime; and from Pope, the happy accompanying thought, that in attempting to analyse suggested beauties, they disappear in the process; like life pursued to its last retreat by the anatomist. Gilpin has a curious knack of describing scenes, of which he has heard or read, as if he had seen them, with very good effect.

June 25. Strolled up the Gipping; as I went, read Dekin's remarks on *Davenant's Gondibert*: a feeble piece of criticism. A line in the poem,

— 'which forbids
Weak inclination, ere it grows to will,'

may perhaps explain the obscure passage in Hamlet, where the king exclaims,

Though inclination be as sharp as will.

and which probably means, merely, though my inclination is so strong, that it becomes almost imperative, and amounts to an impulse, which should receive another and stronger denomination.

July 3. Read the 11th and 12th chapter of Annual Register, 1793, containing the civil history of this country, during the correspondent progress of the Revolution in France. The pertinacity of Mr. Fox and his party, in shutting their ears and eyes against all dangers from the political and moral doctrines militant in this country, and triumphant in France, is what I never could reconcile to ordinary discernment, or a decent sense of duty. Where was Mr. Fox's sagacity and candour on this trying occasion?

July 4. Drank tea at the coffee-house. Mr. Bolton said that a friend of his saw, in the circus at *Verona*, a battle between a lion, and a tiger, a horse, and an ass. The tiger at first shewed symptoms of fear, and wished to decline the battle with the lion. He fought however at last with great fury; but, though he foiled the lion for a time by his alacrity, soon yielded on a close contact to the other's matchless strength. The horse was dreadfully terrified from the first, and became an easy conquest. The ass, the last attacked, was all the time quite unconcerned, browsing on the ground, and when at length assailed, bit and kicked with great fury, but in the end fell. The lion chiefly used his paw, with which he struck tremendous blows.

July 16. Read *Mad. Collin's Elizabeth*. The praises bestowed on this novel, in the Ed. Review, appear to me extravagant. The tale is preposterously bald; the main incident, on which the whole turns, above measure improbable; and the descriptions of natural scenes affectedly learned and *recherchées*; yet there are traits of touching naïveté and interest. The morality is pure, and the narrative of Elizabeth's final success is exquisitely given, and drew, I confess, tears of transport from my eyes.

(To be continued.)

BECKFORD'S LETTERS FROM ITALY, &c.

(Concluded from p. 121.)

Ἄδὲ τί τὸ λιθόρρισμα, καὶ ἃ πίπτει, αἶψα τοῦ ῥήρα
 Ἥταις πηγῶσι μολισθεταί—

SUCH was the exclamation of our traveller, when we beheld him last, reposing amid fragrant leaves on one of the woody islands in the Venetian gulf, and listening to the murmur of the Pines in the Carthosian gardens. We next find him with the pencil of Piranesi, sketching all the devilish engines which excite or accompany the groans, that the victims of the awful Tribunal of the Ten utter in their subaqueous dungeons; and ere long shaking off his morning horrors, he is inhaling the soul of harmony, as it is breathed from the lips of near a hundred young women in the Conservatorio of the Mendicanti, directed by Bertoni, in a chapel whose pillars of black marble are reflected in the light of perpetual lamps. Mr. Beckford says, that he sat behind in his solitary tribune, and felt the sorrows of the Psalmist as if they were his own. When we were at Venice, we either accidentally missed this delightful concert, or haply the establishment no longer existed; but if we may compare small things with great, and common music with the strains of Paisello and Anfossi, without the dread of ridicule for the presumption of the likeness;—we heard a few evenings since, some hymns warbled from lips of wasted and tarnished beauty, and over which the spoiler had passed; yet which affected us, we believe, with sympathies as strong as our traveller ever felt:—it was the song of the wounded, the imprisoned bird—the low pensive voices of the poor Magdalenes in their dark cages, breathing out their soft repentant strains.

But we promised that we would linger no longer in the City of the Sea. We must leave the Queen of the Adriatic, with her cupolas and canals, her arabesque palaces, and her mosaic pavements; we must leave too our old acquaintance Monsieur de Villoison, with his Arabic, Syriac, and Hebrew and Greek, and we must leave the “*Altini Litora*,” which Martial fondly wished to have been the cradle of his age; and still more reluctantly do we turn our backs on that orchestra which Mr. Beckford describes “to be entirely of the feminine gender, where nothing is more common than to see a delicate white hand journeying across an enormous double bass, or a pair of roseate cheeks puffing with all their efforts at a French horn. Some that are grown old and Amazonians, who have abandoned their fiddles and their lovers, take vigorously to the kettle-drum; and one poor limping lady who had been crossed in love, now makes an admirable figure on the bassoon.”

We have often thought that amid the numerous false and delusive advantages which wealth and fortune appear to possess, and which disappear or diminish the clearer they are viewed, there is one real and substantial one, which must be felt and acknowledged by all; that is to be found in the comfort and satisfaction which a *rich traveller* enjoys over a poor one: the quickness of his movements, the ease of his transit, the choice of his hours of leisure and repose, the adaptation of his movements to his curiosity, to the state of his spirits, and to the measure of his strength; but Mr. Beckford seems rather to have been wafted than carried, and descended occasionally only on those favoured spots which he deigned to visit. We hear nothing of dusty roads, crazy cabriolets, drunken post-boys, rascally

couriers, and cheating landlords. We only behold him musing amid galleries, whose walls are breathing with the forms of Raphael or Titian; or reposing in scenes of enchantment and fascination, while the song of the Galuzzi rose upon him as a celestial dream, or Marietta Cornaro threw around her the glancing meteoric fires of her genius.

But neither the painter's pencil, nor the poet's song, nor the charms of nature herself, can satisfy the ever-craving desires of man, or rouse the satiated languor of the indulged and pampered heart.

— medio de fonte leporum,
Surgit amari aliquid—

Let us hear the confession of 'vanity of vanities,' from the lips of one, whose realms of pleasure and delight were hardly less regal and attractive than those of the monarch of the east; but the list of whose enjoyments, on which he has set the signet of his displeasure and disgust, was far more exalted and refined; our traveller had been listening to the melodies of the Galuzzi, till morning began to dawn:—

"The want of sound repose after my return home, had thrown me into a feverish and impatient mood. I had scarcely snatched some slight refreshment, before I fled to the great organ at St. Justina's, but tried this time to compose myself in vain. Madam de Rosenberg finding my endeavours unsuccessful, proposed, by way of diverting my attention, that we should set out immediately for one of the Euganean hills, about six or seven miles from Padua, at the foot of which some antique baths had been lately discovered. I consented without hesitation, little concerned whither I went, or what happened to me, provided the scene was often shifted. The lanes and enclosures we passed in our road to the hills, appeared in all the gaiety that verdure, flowers, and sunshine could give them, but my pleasures were overcast, and I beheld every object, however cheerful, through a dusky medium * * * * a profusion of aromatic flowers covered the slopes, and exhaled additional perfumes, as the sun declined and the still hour approached, which was wont to spread over my mind a divine composure, and to restore the tranquillity I might have lost during the day. But now it diffused its reviving coolness in vain, and I remained if possible more sad and restless than before."

In this mood he passed to Verona; and when twilight drew on, he left his haunt and stole down stairs, and went to the amphitheatre.

"When I paced slowly across it, silence lingered undisturbed, and nothing moved, except the woods and grasses which skirt the walls, and tremble with the faintest breeze. Throwing myself on the grass in the middle of the arena, I enjoyed the freedom of my situation, its profound stillness and solitude. How long I remained shut in by endless gradins on every side, wrapped as it were, in the recollection of perished ages, is not worth writing down; but when I passed from the amphitheatre to the opening before it, night was drawing on, and the grand outline of a terrific feudal fortress, once inhabited by the Sceligeri, alone dimly visible."

Whosoever should for a moment have doubted the genuine enthusiasm, the divine afflatus breathed by the lips of poetic melancholy into our traveller's breast, and whosoever has not sufficiently estimated his power of describing it, will do well to listen to the following account of part of his journey over the Apennines, in his way to Florence:—"I joined one of the frisking assemblies (of goats), whose shadows were stretched by the setting sun, along the level herbage. There I sate a few minutes, while they

shook their heads at me, and tried to scare me with all their horns. Being tired with skipping and butting at me in vain, the whole herd trotted away, and I after them. They led me a dance from crag to crag, and from thicket to thicket. It was growing dusky apace, and wreaths of smoke began to ascend from the mysterious depths of the valleys. I was ignorant what monster inhabited such retirements, so gave in my pursuit, lest some Polyphemus or other might make me repent of it. I looked round: the carriage was out of sight, but hearing the neighing of horses at a distance, I soon came up with them, and mounted another rapid ascent, from whence an extensive tract of cliff and forest-land was discernible. A chill wind blew from the highest peak of the Apennines, and made a dismal rustle amongst the woods of chesnut, that hung on the mountain's side, through which we were forced to pass. Walking out of the sound of the carriage, I began interpreting the language of the leaves, not greatly to my own advantage, or that of any being in the universe. I was no prophet of good, and had I but commanded an oracle, as ancient visionaries were wont, I should have flung mischief about me. How long I continued in this strange temper, I cannot pretend to say, but believe it was midnight before we emerged from the oracular forest, and saw fairly before us an assemblage of miserable huts where we were to sleep. This wretched hamlet is suspended on the brow of a bleak mountain, and every gust that stirs, shakes the whole village to its foundation. At our approach, two hags stalked forth with lanterns, and invited us, with a grin which I shall always remember, to a dish of mustard and crows' gizzards; a dish I was more than half afraid of tasting, lest it should change me to some bird of darkness, condemned to roost eternally on the black rafters of the cottage."

Whoever recollects the picture of Lord Herbert of Chisbury, prefixed to his life, may imagine the attitude and employment of our traveller "either on the banks of the Arno, or else upon the hills, in wild spots, where the arbutus flourishes, from whence I may catch a glance of the distant sea, my horse tied to a cypress, and myself cast upon the grass, like Palmerin of Oliva, with a tablet and pencil in my hand, a basket of grapes by my side, and a crooked stick to strike down the chesnuts!"—The ride on the hills with Pachieretti, the princely castle of the Garzoni hanging over the precipice, and the description of that immortal cluster of towers, Baptisteries, Duomos, with their mosaic pavements and porphyry columns, that are gathered together at Pisa, is given with infinite spirit and true discrimination. Seated on a slab of Giallo Antico, our author imbibes the full inspiration of the scene.

The description of the long tract of desolation that surrounds the Eternal City, is in a little better taste than Dr. Eustace or my Lady Morgan—Where has such animation of description, such selection of images, such excellence of language, been surpassed? It reminds one of the finest passages in the *Paradise Regained*.

"At length the vapours rolled away, and the spacious plains began to shew themselves, in which the most warlike of nations reared their seat of empire. On the left, afar off, rises the rugged chain of Apennines, and on the other side a shining expanse of ocean terminates the view. It was upon this vast surface so many illustrious actions were performed; and I know not where a mighty people

could have chosen a grander theatre. Here was space for the march of armies, and verge enough for encampments; levels for martial games, and room for that variety of roads and causeways that led from the capital to Ostia. How many triumphant legions have trodden these pavements! how many captive kings! what throngs of chariots once glittered on their surface! savage animals dragged

from the interior of Africa! and the ambassadors of Indian princes followed by their exotic train, hastening to implore the favour of the Senate. During many ages, this eminence commanded almost every day such illustrious scenes; but all are vanished. The splendid tumult is passed away. Silence and desolation remain. Dreary flats, thinly scattered over with ilex, and barren hillocks crowned by solitary towers, were the only objects we perceived for several miles. Now and then passed a few black ill-formed sheep, straggling by the way-side, near a ruined

sepulchre; just such animals as an ancient would have sacrificed to the Manes. Sometimes we crossed a brook, whose rippings were the only sounds which broke the general stillness, and observed the shepherds' huts on its banks, propped up with broken pedestals and marble friezes. I entered one of them, whose owner was abroad, tending his herds, and began writing upon the sand and murmuring a melancholy song. Perhaps the dead listened to me from their narrow cells. The living I can answer for—they were far enough removed."

Mad. de Stael has observed, and truly, that the scenery of the South commences at Terracina. There are first to be seen by the delighted traveller, new families of plants, new forms of foliage, fann'd by Elysian gales. Mr. Beckford's eye could not be dull or insensible of their novel beauties:

"While I was advancing with full speed, the sun-beams began to shoot athwart the mountains, the plains to light up by degrees, and their shrubberies of myrtle to gladden with dew-drops—the sea brightened, and the cerulean promontory soon glowed with purple. All day, we kept winding through this enchanted country. Toward evening, Terracina appeared before us, in a bold romantic site. House above house, and turret looking over turret, on the steep slopes of a mountain, inclosed with mouldering walls, and crowned by the ruined terraces of a palace; one of those, perhaps, which the luxurious Romans inhabited during the summer, when so free and lofty an exposition of the sea below, with its gales and murmurs, must have been delightful. Groves of orange and citron hung on the declivity, rough with the Indian fig, whose bright red flowers, illuminated by the sun, had a magic splendour. A palm tree growing on the highest crag, adds not a little to its singular appearance. Being the largest I had yet seen, and clustered with fruit, I climbed up the rock, to take a sketch of it, and looking down on the beach and the glossy plains of the ocean, exclaimed with Martial—

O nensus! O fontes! solidumque madentis arenæ

Littus, et æquoreis splendidus Anxur aquis.

Glancing my eyes athwart the sea, I fixed them on the rock of Circe, which lies right opposite to Terracina, joined to the

continent by a very narrow strip of land, and appearing like an island. The roar of the waves lashing the base of the precipices, might still be thought the howl of savage monsters; but where are those woods that shaded the dome of the goddess? Scarce a tree appears. Descending the cliff, and pursuing our route to Mola, along the shore, by a grand road formed on the ruins of the Appian Way, we drove under an enormous perpendicular rock, standing detached, like a watch-tower, and cut into arsenals and magazines. Day closed just as we got beyond it, and a new moon gleamed faintly on the waters. We saw fires afar off in the bay, some twinkling on the coast, others upon the waves, and heard the murmur of voices; for the night was still and solemn, like that of Cæta's funeral. I looked anxiously on a sea where the heroes of the Odyssey and Æneid had sailed to fulfil their mystic destinies. The morning was soft and hazy. I walked in a grove of orange trees, white with blossoms, and at the same time glowing with fruit. The spot sloped pleasantly towards the sea, and here I halted till the horses were ready. I then set off on the Appian, between hedges of myrtle and aloes. We observed a variety of towns with battlemented walls and ancient turrets, crowning the pinnacles of rocky steep, surrounded by wild and rude uncultivated mountains. The Liris, now Garigliano, winds its peaceful course through wide extensive meadows, scattered over with the remains of aqueducts, and waters the base of the rock I have just mentioned. Such a prospect could not fail of bringing Virgil's panegyric of Italy into my mind:

Tot congesta manu præruptis o
saxis

Fluminaque antiqua subter
Muron."

* This palm is the "Chameerops humilis." The orange trees which Mr. B. describes, are very fine and large; the citron I did not see. The plant that covers the hills and plains, is the terebinthus. There are only two palm trees at Rome. They are of exceedingly slow growth—Ed.

At Naples, of course, our traveller muses at the tomb of Virgil, and strews coral over the remains of Sannazaro; but his poetic wanderings, and his visit to the Sybil in her grot, with her mysterious and melancholy tale of love, and crime, and death, we must leave, for want of space, our readers to pause over at their leisure.

The visit to the monastery of St. Bruno, under the inspiration of Gray's magnificent ode, we cannot give entire, and it would baffle our best skill to abridge it. Suffice it to say, that Mr. Beckford felt the presence of the *Genius Loci*: he ran from cliff to cliff, by falling water, and hanging rock, with an eagerness and rapidity that would have given him the appearance of one possessed, and stayed among these awful solitudes, watching the northern sky streaming with ruddy light, till fear seized the peaceful inhabitants of the convent, and the lay brothers ran out with lanthorns and torches, in search of him. Then was he heard to cry—

Presentiorem et conspicuis Deum
Per invias rupes, fern per juga,
Clivosque præruptos, sonantes
Inter aquas, nemorumque noctem.

One short passage is so exquisitely expressed, descriptive of the various features of the romantic scene that surrounds the venerable Chartreuse and the wooded region of Valombrè, that we could almost say that not a word could be changed without detriment to the perfect beauty of the composition, though we are sorry that we cannot introduce the picture of the friars with their long beards, milking the cows:

"Escaping from the courts and cloisters of the monastery, all hushed in death-like stillness, I ascended a green knoll, which several ancient pines strongly marked with their shadows. Then leaning against one of their trunks, I lifted up my eyes to the awful barrier of the surrounding mountains, discerned by the trembling silvery light of the moon shooting directly on the woods which fringed their acclivities. The lawns, the vast woods, the steep descents, the precipices, the torrents, lay all extended beneath, softened by a pale bluish haze that alleviated, in some measure, the stern prospect of the rocky promontories above, wrapped in dark shadows. The sky was of the deepest azure, innumerable stars were distinguished with unusual clearness from this elevation, many of which twinkled behind the fir trees edging the promontories. White, grey, and darkish clouds came marching towards the moon, that shone full against a range of cliffs which lift themselves far above the others. The hoarse murmur of the torrent, throwing itself from the distant wildernesses into the gloomy vales, was mingled with the blast that blew from the mountains. It increased—the forests began to wave—

black clouds rose from the earth, and as they flitted along, approached the moon, whose light they shortly extinguished. A moment of darkness succeeded. The gust was chill and melancholy,—it swept along the desert, and then subsiding, the vapours began to pass away, and the moon returned. The grandeur of the scene was renewed, and its imposing solemnity was increased by her presence. Inspiration was in every wind. I followed some impulse which drove me to the summit of the mountains before me; and there casting a look on the whole extent of wild woods and romantic precipices, thought of the days of St. Bruno. I eagerly contemplated every rock that formerly might have met his eyes, drank of the spring which tradition says he was wont to drink of, and ran to every pine whose withered appearance bespoke the most remote antiquity, and beneath which, perhaps, the Saint had reposed himself when worn with vigils, or possessed with the sacred spirit of his institution. It was midnight before I returned to the Convent, and retired to my quiet chamber; but my imagination was too much disturbed, and my spirits far too active, to allow me any rest."

Leaving alike the fascinating princesses of Italy, and the bandy-legged watchmakers of Geneva, we must now sail away to "fresh woods and pastures new," to the shores of the Tagus, and the valley of Alcantara; to grand priors, and troops of swarthy *agafatas* (the Portuguese maids of), and Brazilian heiresses, with heads like Holofernes; and

Viceroy in peagreen, and pink, and lilac; to guitars, modinhas, litanies, and flambeaux; to poets, bull-fighters, monks, grooms, improvisators, buffoons, dwarfs; children resembling genii in some allegorical picture of Rubens or Veronese; and gentlemen proud of their concise and Christian-looking names,—as Don José-Street-Arriaga-Bruno-da-Silveira. The account of the honoured lord, the old Marquis of Marialva, is very interesting. “Act as you judge best with the rest of my nobility,” said the king Don Joseph to his *grand visir* Pombal, “but beware how you interfere with the Marquis of Marialva.” The concluding passage of the following extract will justify the insertion of a little more intimate peep at the Lares of the favourite:—

“In consequence of this decided predilection, the Marialva palace became, in many cases, a sort of rallying point—an asylum for the oppressed; and its master, in more than one instance, a shield against the thunderbolts of a too powerful minister. The recollections of these times seem to be still kept alive,—for the heartfelt respect, the filial admiration I saw paid the old Marquis, was, indeed, most remarkable: his slightest glances were obeyed, and the person on whom they fell seemed gratified and animated. His sons, the Marquis of Tancos, and Don José de Meneses, never approached to offer him anything without bending the knee; and the Conde de Villaverde, the heir of the great house of Anjeja, as well as the viceroy of Algarve, stood in the circle which was formed around him, receiving a kind or gracious word with the same thankful earnestness as courtiers who hang on the smile or favour of their sovereign. I shall long remember the grateful sensations with which this scene of reciprocal kindness filled me. It appeared an interchange of amiable sentiments—beneficence diffused without guile or affectation, and protection received without sullen or abject servility. How preferable is patriarchal government of this nature, to the cold theories pedantic sophists would establish; and which, should success attend their selfish and theoretical ravings, bid fair to undermine the best and surest props of society! When parents cease to be honoured by their children, and the feelings of grateful subordination in those of helpless age or condition are unknown, kings will soon cease to reign, and republics to be governed by the councils of experience. Anarchy, Rapine, and Massacre will walk the earth, and the abode of demons be transferred from Hell to our unfortunate planet.” These were the prophetic words of wisdom. Scarce two summers passed away before their direst anticipations were fulfilled, and their awful denunciations made evident.

In youth, and health, and spirits, with honour, love, obedience, and troops of friends, the summer suns rolled pleasantly away on the banks of the Tagus. Lady Abbesses made presents of sweetmeats in cut paper; young novices solicited for portions; nuns sent crucifixes and silver salvers; and a young Irish girl, whose husband had gone to worship at the shrine of Nossa Senhora do Cabo, ran races with our hero through gardens of prickly pears and peppery capsicums; and when wearied, reposed him under the shade of Peruvian aloes, by the splashing of n tains. Now and then he went to the theatre in the Rua d’~ dissipate the extra quantity of holiness which the com~ beses, father-confessors, and holy sisterhoods and bro parted to him.

“The play, however,” he says, “afforded me more ment. The theatre is low and narrow, and the actors

actresses) below criticism. Her majesty's absolute commands having swept females off the stage, their parts are acted by calvish young fellows. Judge what a pleasing effect this metamorphosis must produce, especially in the dancers, where one sees a stout shepherdess in virgin white, with a soft blue beard and a prominent collar-bone, clenching a nosegay in a fist that would almost have knocked down Goliath; and a brace of milk-maids attending her enormous footsteps, tossing their petticoats over their heads at every step. Such sprawling, jerking, and ogling I never saw before, and hope never to see again! Of the Archbishop Confessor a little historiette is given: his progress to sanctity and honour is marked by steps more remarkable than any we recollect nearer home; though we believe an attempt of the same kind was once made by an admiral on half pay asking for a vacant Irish bishoprick.

"The archbishop displayed his goodly person at one of the balconies. From a *clown*, this now most important personage became a common soldier;* from a common soldier a *corporal*; from a corporal a monk; in which station he gave so many proofs of toleration and good humour, that Pombal, who happened to stumble upon him by one of those chances which set all calculation at defiance, judged him sufficiently shrewd, jovial, and ignorant, to make a very harmless and comfortable confessor to her Majesty, then princess of Brazil. Since her accession to the throne, he is become Archbishop in partibus, Grand Inquisitor, and the first spring in the present government of Portugal. *I never saw a sturdier fellow*. He seems to anoint himself with the oil of gladness; to laugh and grow fat in spite of the critical situation of affairs in this kingdom, and the just fears all its true patriots entertain of seeing it once more relapse into a Spanish province!"

We must find room for a few cautionary words to our young married friends, to abstain from listening to those syren melodies, those bewitching *Brazilian modinhas*, if ever the love of harmony leads them to those too voluptuous shores.—"Those who have never heard this original sort of music, must and will remain ignorant of the most bewitching melodies that ever existed since the days of the Sybarites. They consist of languid interrupted measures, as if the breath was gone with excess of rapture, and the soul panting to meet the kindred soul of some beloved object. With a childish carelessness they steal into the heart before it has time to arm itself against their enervating influence. You fancy you are swallowing milk, and are admitting the poison of voluptuousness into the closest recesses of your existence—at least such beings as feel the power of harmonious sounds are doing so. An hour or two passed away almost imperceptibly in the pleasing delirium these Syren rites inspired; and it was not without regret I saw the company disperse, and the spell dissolve. * * * The present rage of the scribbler of all these extravagances is *Modinhas*, and under its prevalence he feels half tempted to sail for the Brazils, the native land of these enchanting compositions, to live in tents,

* "We talked about archbishops in England being married. 'Pray,' said the prelate, 'are not your archbishops strange fellows? consecrated in ale-houses, and good bottle companions. I have been told that madeira, Lord Tyravley, was an archbishop at home.' You may imagine how much I laughed at this inconceivable nonsense. This archbishop dines on roasted pigs every day in the year. When he has company, one seems appropriated to each person." It was the prior of San Julião, one of the prime favourites of the Archbishop, who insisted to Mr. Beekford that it was Henry the Eighth himself who knocked Thomas à Becket's brains out; and that by the Beast in the Apocalypse, Luther was positively indicated.

such as the Chevalier Parry describes in his agreeable little voyage, and swing in hammocks, or glide over smooth mats, surrounded by bands of youthful minstrels, diffusing at every step the perfume of jasmine and roses."—And here we must close our narrative. We must leave sister Theresa at her arithmetic, and sister Francisca at her needle, and Signora Scarlati warbling those divine airs that drove the principal clerk of the Secretary of State's office to despair. We must leave her Majesty surrounded by her unrivalled musicians; "a bevy of delicate warblers, as plump as quails, and as gurgling and melodious as nightingales;" and we must leave the supper at Mrs. Staite's, in which the Author, catching an idea from his own Vathek, considered himself dead and buried, and seated at his first banquet in the *infernal regions*. We must leave, what is more to our taste, the rocks of Cintra with all their romantic cliffs and picturesque recesses; we must leave the melancholy chamber whose mosaic pavement was worn by the steps of the sixth Alphonso, and that altar where the ill-fated Sebastian heard the warning voice from Heaven; and we must leave Donna Maria da Penha, with her hair flowing about her shoulders, and her large beautiful eyes, as wild and roving as those of an antelope. We cannot detail the visit to the Holy Crows, or the interview with the Prince of Brazil in the plains of Cascais: we must leave the dead mass of Jonelle, and the motionless priests around the catafalque. And the last parting glimpse we catch of our fellow traveller, finds him seated amid turbans and castans and Georgian pages; drinking coffee out of cups of the most delicate china, with gold enamelled saucers, and questioning the ambassador, Achmet Vassif Effendi, concerning Bagdad and the tomb of Zobeida, and the vestiges of the Dhar al Khalifat, or palace of the Abbasides. Of him, and his rich endowments and various accomplishments, we can say no more. We believe him to have been as he describes himself,— "the toy of every impulse—the willing dupe of every gay illusion;"—but if one mark of genius consists in painting to the life those things that interest us most; in seizing hold of the hearts of those that delight to be agitated and moved; and in clothing its descriptions in language the most appropriate, animated, and select: then do we unhesitatingly say that our Author has a right to claim the title that is willingly granted to so few.

THE RECORD COMMISSION.

No. IV.

THE Abridgments of Records, published by order of the Record Commissioners, and which form the third division of our subject, consist of two separate works; an Abridgment of the ancient Rolls of Pleadings preserved in the Chapter-house, and a similar Abridgment of the Exchequer *Originalia*. The publication of Abridgments was not contemplated by the Record Committee of the Commons, and its propriety has been doubted. As a general rule, it may certainly be said that Abridgments are not desirable; but there are instances in which they may be advantageously had recourse to, inasmuch as they may be so constructed as to convey an exact idea of the contents of the original, at a very diminished expense. This is peculiarly the case in matters of form. The endeavour to avoid a perpetual repetition of the same words, gave rise to the T. R. E. of Domesday, and in the same manner originated the use of 'R' for *Res*, 'T' for *Trate*, 'r. c.' for *res currens*, &c. in the *Thesaurus*; and many other single letters and words were introduced into the records, and have distinct and well-understood meanings.

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sionally be abridged as conveniently as words. Ordinary forms applicable to constantly recurring cases have frequently names which designate them with clearness, and the use of which is quite sufficient for the information of all who understand the subject; in other cases, the contents of a well-known entry may be sufficiently indicated by the insertion of a leading word with the addition of an '&c.' Matters of this description may therefore be properly abridged, and the name or the contraction made to stand in the place of the form; but when Abridgments go beyond this mark, they lose their certainty and, with that, their value. Upon these grounds, and to this extent, we think Abridgments justifiable.

Abridgment of ancient Plea Rolls in the Chapter House. 1 vol.

There are extant in the Chapter-house, at Westminster, a number of ancient Rolls containing entries of pleadings or judicial proceedings, before the superior tribunals of the kingdom. The early Rolls in this collection, comprehending the reigns of Richard I., John, and Henry III., have been usually known by the title of 'Rolls of the Curia Regis,' a title which, although not altogether accurate, is sufficiently explanatory of the general nature of the contents of these important records. After the reign of Henry III. the rolls are divisible into 'Rolls of the King's Bench,' of which there is a series from the beginning of Edward I. to the end of Henry V., and 'Rolls of the Common Pleas,' from the beginning of Edward I. to the end of Henry VII.

The Right Honourable George Rose, the Keeper of these Records in 1800, made three returns to the Record Committee, all which were printed in their Report. In his first return (Report, p. 46), he recommended the publication of a selection of extracts from the Rolls of Richard I., John, Henry III., and Edward I.; and in the same return stated that there were in the office 'partial,' that is, imperfect Indexes to the Rolls of the Curia Regis. (p. 42.) In his second Return (Report, p. 50), in answer to an inquiry as to what Indexes were 'fit to be printed,' he stated that he thought the printing of the following Indexes would be attended with advantage to the public, viz. 'King's Bench, from 1 Edward I. to 10 Henry V.; Common Pleas from 1 to 18 Edward I.; and 'Placita Exercitus 24 Edward I.' adding that the office Indexes would require twelve months' labour of the persons employed in the office before they could be made sufficiently correct for the press. In a third Return Mr. Rose amended the suggestion in his first Return, and instead of the publication of the Rolls, or extracts from them, which latter he had suggested in his first Return, he advised the publication of certain abstracts of some of the ancient Rolls which were in his custody, and in which he stated he had 'reason to believe most of the curious and valuable matter in the original Records would be found.' In the Report of the Committee nothing was stated as to the publication of the Records, or abstracts of them, mentioned by Mr. Rose; but, amongst various Calendars and Indexes recommended to be printed, we find 'Calendars to the earliest Records of the Curia Regis and Court of King's Bench, viz. the former beginning with the reign of Richard I., and the latter from 1 Edward I. to 10 Henry V., and Calendars to the Records of the Common Pleas from 1 Edward I. to 18 Edward I.; together with an Index to the Placita Exercitus in the 24 Edward I.' These Calendars, notwithstanding the statements to the contrary in Mr. Rose's Return, were oddly enough described by the Committee, as 'already fit for the press.' (Report, p. 14.) It is vain to inquire how such a mistake could have arisen; all we can now do is to trace its consequences. Upon the appointment of the Commissioners of Records, it might have been hoped that the error would have been discovered, and that, having both the Report and the Return before them, they would not have given directions for publication until these Calendars had been properly corrected. The Commissioners,

however, in this as in other instances, maintained their reputation for being more skilful in making and in following mistakes, than in correcting them. At their very first meeting they directed that certain of these uncorrected documents should be at once transcribed for the press, and in their wisdom excluded from their direction the ancient and peculiarly valuable Rolls of the *Curia Regis*, *Calendars* to which had been recommended to be published by the Committee, and confined themselves to the *Indexes* suggested in Mr. Rose's second Return. The editorship of the meditated publication was confided to Mr. Rose, whose ability for such an undertaking is strongly vouched by Mr. Illingworth; but he was probably too much engaged to give it very strict attention, and it consequently lingered through the press for no less than ten years.

We possess no means of discovering what was the nature of the agreement between the Commissioners and Mr. Rose; but if we were to judge solely from this volume, we should say it must have been of a very strange character. Whether Mr. Rose understood the directions of the Commissioners, and wilfully disobeyed them; or did not understand them, and was ignorantly permitted by the Commissioners to publish, as if in obedience to their directions, a work of a totally different character to the one they intended; whether Mr. Rose did not understand what he was to do, or the Commissioners did not understand their own directions, or Mr. Rose's work, we cannot determine. Certain it is, that this volume furnishes the extraordinary exhibition of a public Board having ordered the publication of a certain set of documents, and having afterwards permitted and sanctioned the publication of documents quite different; but the nature of which they themselves so little understood, or so negligently examined, that they sent them forth into the world as a completion of their own order. We will at once proceed to the proof of this. Prefixed to all the works of the Commissioners are the orders of the Board under which they were undertaken. That in the present volume is as follows:

"It was ordered, that the *Calendars* and *Indexes* to the Records of the Court of King's Bench from the 1st of Edward I. to the 10th of Henry V. and of the Common Pleas from 1st to 18th Edward I. and of the *Placita Exceciatōis* 24th Edward I., which said *Calendars* and *Indexes* are preserved, together with the said *Record* [which of them?] in the Chapter-house of Westminster, be printed."

Such was the order. Now let us turn to the work itself. It is not a *Calendar*, or *Index*, or any thing of the kind; it is an abstract or abridgment of some of the most remarkable entries upon some of the most ancient Rolls. It does not commence from the 1st of Edward I., but from the 6th Richard I., and it continues throughout the intermediate reigns. It does not descend to the reign of Henry V. but closes with that of Edward II. It cannot be termed even an abstract of the Records of the Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas, for one half of it refers to the Rolls designated as those of the *Curia Regis*, which it is evident were expressly excluded by the Commissioners from their direction; and it does not appear that any of the Records of the Common Pleas are abstracted. In no one respect does it agree with the work ordered by the Commissioners; but is in fact an extremely defective abridgment of the more ancient Plea Rolls in the Chapter-house, made by Mr. Arthur Agarde and other keepers of the Records during the reign of Elizabeth. Many Rolls are altogether unnoticed in this abridgment, and the majority of the entries upon those Rolls which are noticed are omitted, but no sufficient examination took place before publication, and consequently the innumerable omissions were undiscovered. Considering the high value of these Records, a more unsatisfactory publication than the present volume can scarcely be conceived. Not even the Close Rolls are more complete with information than these important documents; scarcely one amongst the many disputed points in our legal antiquities, but we may here expect to find some

information upon it: even this meagre and imperfect abridgment contains entries of very great importance, which perpetually press upon our attention how favourable an opportunity was here lost by a series of unfortunate blunders. At some future time it is not improbable that these blunders will be partly repaired, by the publication of the entire records of the Curia Regis; this volume, however, will ever remain a singular and unquestionable monument of the wisdom of the Commissioners, and the cataphrastic intelligence of its Editor.

The following entries selected at random will exhibit the importance of these Rolls, not merely as specimens of legal proceedings, exhibiting the manner in which suits were anciently carried on before the King's Courts, and the rules by which their decisions were governed, but also as documents strikingly illustrative of the manners and opinions of our ancestors.

11th Richard I. Nottingham.—Adam de Benningfield and Gunderra de Monasteris, his wife, seek against Robert Malluvel and Pina his mother, seven bovates of land in Beverston, with the appurtenances, as those which the said Gunderra disposed in the Court of the Lord the King Henry against Robert Malluvel the father of the said Robert, as those which Stephen the elder brother of Robert gave to her in dower. And thereupon she brings a chartograph, which testifies the same. And they say that afterwards Robert disseised them in the war of the Earl John as he who was with the Earl against our Lord the King at Kingesbage. And it is said that, because seisin was given to Robert by the Earl John, the land was taken into the King's hands, which Hugo Bard testifies. And the said Robert says that he made nne with the Lord the King to have his peace, and to have his lands, and for this land. And thereupon the Sheriff of Nottingham brought the letters of the Lord the King which testify the same. And the Lord Chancellor says that he had it from the mouth of the Lord the King that he would restore seisin of lands to all those who were disseised by the Earl John. And says that it is admitted that they were disseised by the Earl John. And thereupon it is considered that what the King has commanded by word of mouth, is to be preferred to what he has commanded by his letters, and that Adam and Gunderra have their seisin.

The same year. Warwickshire.—An Assise came to recognize whether Henry Fitz Pules, the father of Henry, was seized on the day of his death in his demesne, as of fee, of 30 shillings rent in Staure, and if he died after the first, &c. [the first Coronation of King Richard] and if Henry is his next heir, which rent the prioress of Elton kept him out of by force. And the prioress said that Henry died thereof so seized, and brought a charter of the said Henry, the father of Henry, which testified that, after his death, the said nuns ought to have the aforesaid rent acquitted against his heirs, and they seek for peace until the aforesaid Henry, who was under age, attained his age, because he ought to warrant the charter of his father. And Henry, and they who speak for him, seek seisin in whatever the said prioress acknowledged that his father held on the day in which he died. And because there was a dispute and disagreement before the Judges, whether the aforesaid charter ought to be held good against a son under age, so that he should not have the seisin of his father, by the advice of the Justices it was agreed between the nuns and the said Henry, that the nuns should give yearly towards his support 15 shillings, at two periods of the year, until the 1st came of age; the rights of both parties being reserved.

1st John. Suffolk. A great Assise came to recognize, whether Walter de Capell greater right hath in the advowson of the Church of Dunham, than William de Walesham, who the same advowson claims against the same Walter. Ten of the Jurors say, that Walter de Capell greater right hath in that advowson, and Robert de Westorp and William Fitz-Walter, two of the recognitors, contradict the said ten. William Fitz-Walter being asked why it seemed to him that William de Walesham greater right had in the Church of Dunham, than Walter de Capell, says, that so it seems to him, because he was present, with his father, at the spousals of Luciana, the daughter of Alan, the son of Fredo, whom Walter of Walesham espoused; to whom the said Alan gave the hand in Dunham, which belonged to Hermer, with the advowson of the Church of Dunham, together with his daughter, and confirmed the same by a Charter to which his father and himself were witnesses. And Robert de Westorp says the like, &c. The ten knights being asked why it seemed to them that Walter greater right had in the same Church than William de Walesham, say, that Alan, the son of Fredo, gave the whole of his demesne which he had in Dunham, together with the land which belonged to Hermer, with the advowson of the Church,

to Alberic de Ver, &c. Upon the death of Alberic, the Earl Alberic gave that land to a certain knight of his, to wit, Alberic de Capell, with the advowson of the aforesaid Church, who in his time gave the said Church to a certain parson Geoffrey Fitz-Walter, who had it fifty years and more; after the death of Geoffrey, Walter de Capell gave it to Robert de Furnell, who now hath and holds it.

9th and 10th John. Essex. Moses, the son of Bruno, and Isaac, the son of Abraham, seek against the Prior of the Hospital of Jerusalem, the manor of Renham, which is in pledge to them for a debt which Fulco Paniel owes to Bruno the Jew, father of Moses, by charter which they produced, in which is contained, that Fulco Paniel is indebted to Bruno the Jew sixty pounds, &c. And the Jews say, that Fulco was formerly by summons before the Justices of the Jews,* and there confessed the charter and pledge. And the attorney of the prior said, that the prior departed thence acquitted, and without a day, and thereupon are called the Justices of Jews, to wit, Thomas de Nevill and Geoffrey of Norwich, who record,† that the Jews brought there the same prior in a plea, in the same manner, and they in the same manner answer thus, that having taken the advice of the Justices, and other discreet men, Fulco was summoned, and came before them, and acknowledged the debt and charter, but said he had paid a part of the debt, whereof he had witnesses and tallies; and at his instance, by favour, he had another day to produce witnesses and tallies, and at the day produced no one, nor shewed any tally. And therefore it was considered that the prior should be acquitted thereof, and that Fulco should pay the debt, &c.

10th John. Norfolk. Agnes, the wife of Odo the merchant, appealed Galliena of Sorcery, and she freed herself by the judgment of iron.‡ And therefore Agnes remains in mercy.

Temp. John. Norfolk. The men of Yarmouth complain that the men of Hastings, and of Winchelsea, and of Ria, to the Lord the King, and to them, have done the many wrongs which are notified in a certain schedule, &c., and they offer to the Lord the King four palfreys, and six Norway goss-hawks, that they may have an inquisition by lawful men of London, and of Lynn, and of Norwich, whether they have so done, &c.

34 Henry III. An assize came to recognize whether William Stalifart, the father of Agnes, the son of William Stalifart, was seized in his demesne as of fee of one messuage, with the appurtenances, in Nottingham, on the day, &c. And if, &c., which Robert, the son of Hugh the Fleming holds, who came, and said, that he ought not to answer to this writ, because, he says, that the custom of the burgh of Nottingham is such, that if a man, or woman, have land, or tenements, he may, upon his death-bed, leave, or give, or sell the same to whom he will; wherefore he says, that no such writ runs of tenements lying within the said burgh. And because the said Agnes cannot deny this, and the same is proved, it is considered that the said Robert go without a day. And Agnes takes nothing by the said writ, but is in mercy for the false claim. And she may purchase for herself another writ if she so pleases.

The same year. An assize came to recognize whether Henry, the son of Geoffrey, the father of William de la Hide, was seized in his demesne as of fee of two boves of land, with the appurtenances, in Hokertou, on the day on which, &c., which Hugo Bene, and Beatrix his wife hold, who come, &c., and say, that the said William cannot be an heir, because he is a bastard. And the said William being asked to what bishop he would have letters to inquire as to his legitimacy, said, to the Bishop of Hereford, in whose diocese Henry his father lawfully espoused his mother. Therefore the Bishop of Hereford is commanded, that having called before him, &c. he make a diligent inquiry concerning this matter, &c.

* It is well known that there was an Exchequer especially appointed for the management of the revenue derived from the Jews. It was a part of the great Exchequer, but had separate Rolls and Records, and Writs were issued out of the Exchequer of the Jews for the recovery of debts, in the same manner as out of the superior Court of Exchequer. There were Justices of the Jews' Exchequer, who are the persons here referred to, and Custodes Rotulorum, and Brevium. Certain customs of authority amongst the Jews themselves, and regulating their transactions in business, were held valid in this court, in the same manner as 'the custom of merchants' is recognized in our Courts of Common Law.

† The verb 'to record' is here used in the sense of 'to testify,' a very common use of the word in ancient instruments.

‡ This volume contains a very great many instances of the use of the judgment by ordeal. It was not had recourse to except in cases of suspicion, and where no direct evidence could be obtained.

Abridgment of the Originalia. 2 Vols.

A very great part of the Royal revenue anciently arose from the profits of the demesne lands of the Crown, the emoluments of offices entrusted to accountable officers, rents reserved upon grants of privileges, and fines imposed by Courts of Justice. The income arising from these, and all other sources of revenue, was managed at the Exchequer, by the old way of charge and discharge; the accountant being charged with the full amount of the income, and left to discharge, or exonerate, himself either by payment to the treasury, or in any other manner. It is obvious that a revenue of this description was necessarily subject to many fluctuations. When the King granted lands to a subject, either in reward, or for a consideration, the profits of those lands were of course no longer a matter of account at the Exchequer; when any town, or corporate body, was permitted to hold a fair, or market, or a private person to establish a ferry, some trifling annual rent was generally reserved, and made payable at the Exchequer; when one of the King's accountants was directed to make payments, or to furnish goods, on the King's account, the amount, or the value, was to be allowed at the Exchequer, upon his next accounting; when a fine, or amercement, was imposed in any of the King's Courts, or by the Justices in their Itinera, the Sheriff, or other officer bound to levy the fine, was accountable for the amount of the Exchequer. In all these cases, and in innumerable others of a similar character, it became necessary that there should be some document, or voucher, which should authorise the officers of the Exchequer to make the necessary alterations or allowances in their accounts.

It is a principle of our Law, that the King can never grant except by matter of Record, a rule intended as a protection against concealed or improper alienations of the Royal Lands or Revenues. The duty of recording the King's grants belonged to the Chancellor, and he only therefore could give the Officers of the Exchequer correct information as to what grants affecting the Revenue had passed the Great Seal. This part of his duty was anciently executed in the following manner. When the grants had been entered upon the Rolls of the Chancery, such as the Patent, Close, Fine, and Charter Rolls, they were inspected by some officer, with a view to point out what portions of them it was necessary for the Officers of the Exchequer to be acquainted with. These portions were subsequently copied, or estreated, as it was termed, upon other Rolls, which were transmitted into the Exchequer. When brought there, the copied, or estreated, Roll was termed 'the Original,' (*lucus a non lucendo*;) and these 'Originalia,' or estreated Rolls, form the subjects of the present abridgment.

In like manner estreats of Rolls of proceedings in the other Courts, in which fines were imposed, were transmitted to the Exchequer by the Judges; but these estreats were not termed *Originalia*, that name being applied only to the Estreats out of Chancery. The practice of transmitting Estreats to the Exchequer is probably as ancient as the custom of enrolling the King's grants; at any event, it can be traced back to the 9th of King John. The series at present known to exist commences in the 20th year of Henry III., and continues with some chasms to the present time. The Rolls of Estreats were anciently delivered to the Barons, or Treasurer of the Exchequer, with considerable ceremony, in open Court, either by the Chancellor himself, or sealed up under his seal, a practice of which a relic still appears in the custom of the Puisne Judges of the King's Bench and Common Pleas, delivering to the Barons of the Exchequer, in open Court, a Roll containing entries of fines imposed in their several Courts.

It is evident from this explanation, that the *Originalia* consist entirely of extracts from the various Chancery Rolls; and the moment this is understood, the question must present itself to every one—'Were these proper Records for the Commissioners

to publish?" They were copies of documents in existence; and, if a publication were determined upon, the originals, and not the copies, ought to have been resorted to. They did not contain the whole of the Rolls from which they were copied, but merely extracts; and those extracts made, not because the entries extracted were the most important, or the most interesting, but because they had reference to a particular mode of accounting at the Exchequer, which has long ceased to be of any moment, and upon the manner of which even these entries throw but little light; if extracts were to be published, the Rolls themselves should have been inspected, and such extracts made as would have laid before the public the parts of the Rolls most likely to be of general value at the present time, and not extracts made for an especial purpose, and with a view to a state of things which has long passed away. Again, we find ourselves under the necessity of altogether condemning the design of the publication. The Commissioners had published a Calendar of the Charter Rolls, and a so-called Calendar of the Patent Rolls; they also intended to publish Calendars of the other Rolls, from which the *Originalia* were selected. However faulty some of these publications were, their intention was excellent, and, if they had been complete, they would fully have informed the public of the contents of the whole of these Rolls. We cannot but presume that the Commissioners intended them to be complete, and if so, what could have induced them to publish the *Originalia*? Were we to have complete Calendars of the original Rolls, an Abridgment of the Extracts, and Indexes to each volume, both of the Calendars and the Abridgment? By what reasoning such a course could have been justified, we cannot divine. The Secretary, one of the Editors of this publication, has been called to another world since we commenced these papers, and far be it from us to throw any unnecessary censure upon him; but if this publication originated with him, even our respect for the dead cannot restrain us from pronouncing it to be a most improper publication.

The two volumes were published in the years 1805 and 1810, and contain the Abridgment from the 20th of Henry III., to the end of the reign of Edward III. The incompleteness of the Commissioners' Calendars has given the work an advantage which it would not otherwise have possessed, for many documents which are either altogether omitted, or most imperfectly noticed, in the published Calendars, are to be found in this Abridgment. Thus it has been throughout the career of the Commissioners. One imperfect work has partially supplied the deficiencies of publications equally imperfect, and the public money has been prodigally scattered amongst blundering and incompetent workmen. The succeeding volumes of Mr. Hardy's Close Rolls will contain a republication of a very great many whole pages of this Abridgment; and when the proper Calendars of the Patent and Fine Rolls are published, the impolicy and inutility of this cumbrous work will become fully apparent.

The following extracts contain specimens of the nature of the entries abbreviated in these volumes.

29 Edward I. The King to the Mayor and Sheriffs of London, Greeting. Because Bernard Beran and others, Merchants of Provence, &c., concerning the goods and merchandizes by you seized in the same City, for that the same merchants remained therein more than forty days, contrary to the liberties of the same City, to be delivered to them, &c.

7 Edward II. The King to the Sheriff of Middlesex, greeting: Whereas we propose, God willing, personally to be with our army at Berwyk upon Tweed on Monday next after the Feast of Saint Barnabas, in April next coming, with God's assistance, manfully to repress the rebellion and malice of our traitor Robert de Brus, and his adherents in the parts of Scotland; we command and firmly enjoin you, that without delay you cause to be summoned the archbishops, bishops, abbots, priors, and ecclesiastical persons, and women and persons weak and impotent, within your bailiwick, who ought to do us service, that all their said service on the said day and place they have with us, ready to proceed from thence immediately with us, and our

said army, or that they come to our Exchequer, within the Octaves of the Holy Trinity next coming, to make fine there with us for their services.

In the same form letters mandatory were sent to all the Sheriffs of England, except the Sheriffs of York, Lancaster, Cumberland, Northumberland, and Westmorland, to whom were sent letters in another form.

29th Edward III. The King to the well-beloved Walter of Gloucester, Escheator beyond Trent, Greeting: compassionating the poverty of Yerenard, the son and heir of Yerenard of Riston, deceased, who held of the King in chief, and who, as is said, is deprived of the light of his eyes; we give you power to receive the fealty of the said Yerenard of all the lands and tenements which the before-mentioned Yerenard, his father, held of us, &c.

The same year. The King received homage of Edmund Mortimer, son and heir of Matilda Mortimer, of the county of Hereford, deceased, of all the lands and tenements which the said Matilda, his mother, held of the King.

The same year. The King granted to Walter the barber, and Johanna his wife, a certain piece of waste ground, in the parish of St. Clement Danes, without the bar of the New Temple, London, in the high street of the same parish, adjoining to the house of Thomas the Waggoner, containing within itself 40 feet of land in length, and 40 feet of land in breadth, to hold to the same Walter and Johanna, and their heirs for ever, rendering therefore yearly eighteen-pence, &c.

2d Edward III. The King to the Sheriff of Berks, greeting: We command you that, out of the profits of your bailiwick, one hundred and fifty quarters of corn, one hundred and fifty quarters of malt, one hundred and fifty quarters of oats, fifteen oxen, fifty hogs, and sixty-seven sheep, be bought and provided, and to our Castle of Wyndesore be led and carried, and that you deliver to John de l'Isle constable of our said Castle an indenture between you and him to be thereupon made, containing the price of the said victuals for the provisioning of our before mentioned castle. And the cost, &c.

The persons undermentioned were, at the same time, commanded to provide the following provisions, viz.

The Sheriff of Surrey: twenty quarters of salt, ten oxen, two thousand dried fish, and thirty hogsheds of wine.

The Sheriff of Bucks: one hundred and fifty quarters of corn, one hundred and fifty quarters of malt, one hundred and fifty quarters of oats, fifteen oxen, fifty hogs, sixty-seven sheep, and 20,000 faggots.

9th Edward III. The King to John de Wyndesore, Keeper of the Exchequer of London and Canterbury, ordains that the money of half pence and farthings be made at our said exchange of London of the weight and alloy under mentioned, &c.

A commission to hold a table of exchange at Dover.

Proclamation—that henceforth no man of religion, nor any other person, carry coin out of the kingdom of England, nor silver uncoined, nor vessels of gold, or silver, under forfeiture, &c.

Commissions to the searchers in cities, boroughs, market-towns, sea-ports, and others, that no one falsify money or counterfeit coin, &c. under works at the King's Palace of Westminster, and the King's forfeiture, &c.

6th Edward III. Waller de Weston, Keeper of the King's Tower of London, is commanded that of the lead belonging to the King in his custody, he deliver without delay four cart-loads of lead to William de Clynton, Constable of the King's Castle of Dover.

The same year. The Sheriff of Nottingham is commanded that of the profits of his bailiwick, he cause to be laid out the sum of twenty marks about the reparation and amendment of the hall of the town of Nottingham, for holding the pleas of that county, which hath been a long time in decay.

The same year. William de Langeford, farmer of the New Temple, is commanded to lay out the sum of ten pounds about the reparation and amendment of the houses, walls, boundary-walls, and other buildings of the said New Temple.*

The same year. The Sheriff of Cambridge is commanded out of the profits of his bailiwick, to pay to Master John de Langtoft, the keeper of twenty-six boys, whom the King supports at the schools of the university of Cambridge, his wages by the King appointed, as well for himself, as for the boys.

* There are many entries which intimate the zeal of Edward III. for the reparation of our public buildings. The expenses of his alterations at Windsor Castle, and in the Palace at Westminster, might be almost ascertained from these volumes.

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CHURCH OF ST. MARY.



THE HALL OF CHURCH OF ST. MARY.



CROYDON PALACE.

THE Archbishops of Canterbury, in ancient times, besides their principal places at Canterbury and Lambeth, had several country manors, each of which they were accustomed to make their occasional place of residence. Mr. Ducarel, in the Appendix to his History of Croydon, has given a brief account of no less than twenty-six archiepiscopal manor houses: the most remarkable were Charing*, Mayfield,† and Otford,‡ and Croydon. In inquiring for the occasion for so great a variety of residences, it must not be supposed to have been the mere love of pleasurable change, nor particularly for the spiritual superintendence of the diocese, which was visited in circuits as at present, but it must have been an almost necessary plan for the adequate support of a vast retinue: which, as was the case with the royal household, it was more easy to maintain to excessive points of consumption, than, under the existing difficulties of distant carriage, to supply

with necessary provisions at any fixed spot.

The Palace of Croydon, from its vicinity to the metropolis, became the most convenient of these country mansions; though its confined and damp situation was subsequently found disagreeable, and finally led to its relinquishment.

The manor of Croydon was given to the see of Canterbury by William the Conqueror. The first Archbishop whose presence there has been traced, is Abp. Kilwardby in 1273; but from that date for five hundred years it continued a frequent archiepiscopal residence. In 1360 Archbishop Courteney received his pall in its principal chamber. In the reign of Elizabeth, when it was proposed that Grindall should return the archbishopric, he petitioned for permission to retain this palace as a permanent residence. "Croydon house," he said, "was no wholesome house, and that both his predecessor (Parker) and he found by experience; notwithstanding, because of the nearness to London, whether he must often repair, or send to have some help of physic, he knew no house so convenient for him, or that might better be spared of his succession, for the short time of his life." He died at Croydon not long after, July 6, 1563, without having resigned the see.

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* Some interesting notions and views of Charing Palace were communicated to the *Gentleman's Magazine* in 1822, by the Rev. Thomas Rarick, P.S.A.

† An account, and view of the remains, of Otford Palace, by A. J. Kempe, Esq. P.S.A. will be found in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for June 1820.

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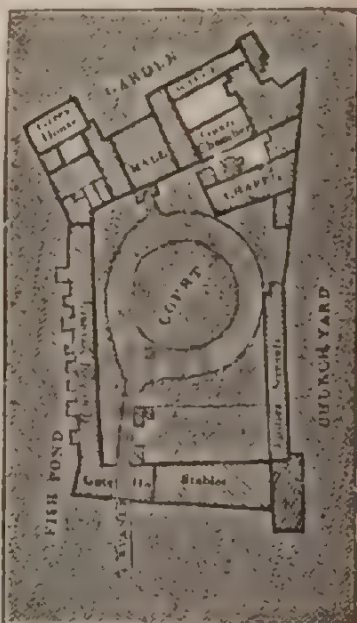
His successor, Archbishop Whitgift, was still more cordially attached to Croydon. According to his biographer, Sir George Paul, he "had ever a great affection to be at his mansion-house at Croydon, for the sweetness of the place, especially in summer-time, whereby also he might sometimes retire himself from the multiplicity of business and suitors, in the vacation;" and that his love for the place was still further increased after he had founded his almshouse and school in the contiguous town. In connection with that establishment, a feature of his habits is extant, which may be quoted in the words of Izack Walton, as they are very remarkable for showing the vast supremacy which in that age it was customary to ascribe to the sovereign. The Archbishop, we are told, "was so truly humble, that he called the inmates of the Hospital his brothers and sisters; and whenever the Queen descended to that lowliness to dine with him at his Palace at Lambeth, which was very often, he would usually the next day shew the like lowliness to his poor brothers and sisters of Croydon, and dine with them at his Hospital, at which you may believe there was joy at the table."

To return to the Palace. Archbishop Abbot is recorded to have obtained the approbation of Lord Bacon by a judicious removal of some trees by which the house was environed, and concealed from view. He died here in 1633, as did Sheldon in 1677,* and Herring in 1737. It was not, however, inhabited by any Archbishop after Dr. Hutton, who died in 1758; and in 1780 the Act of Parliament was passed which enabled Archbishop Cornwallis to sell the estate, and to purchase another country mansion, which was afterwards found in the neighbouring parish of Addington. The Croydon property was sold to Abraham Pitches, esq. of Streatham (afterwards Sir Abraham), for 2,320*l*. In 1793 it came into the

hands of Mr. Samuel Starey, father of the present occupiers, who carry on the bleaching business in the premises, and have converted the principal apartments to the purposes of their trade. —In 1832 the estate was again put up to sale in lots, when these gentlemen disposed of certain portions, but still retain the principal buildings.

This hasty historical review might of course be considerably amplified; but for further satisfaction in that respect, we must refer to Mr. Steinman's *History of Croydon*,* from which we have been favoured with the accompanying views, forming a pleasing specimen of the embellishments which illustrate that work.

The plan of Croydon Palace was an irregular quadrangle, in this form, adjoining to the east side of the churchyard, and having an attached demesne of little more than fourteen acres.



The interior of the quadrangle was about 156 feet from east to west, and 126 feet from north to south. The whole was of brick, except the Hall, the Guard chamber, the kitchen, and

* There is a fine reclining statue of Archbishop Sheldon in Croydon church, (of which an engraving is given in *Lysons's Environs*, and others of Grindall and Whitgift. (See a view of the monuments of Whitgift and Sheldon in Neale's *Churches*.) Archbishops Wake, Potter, and Herring were also there buried, but they have no monuments.

* See a review in our May number, p. 524.

adjoining offices, which were of stone. We proceed to take a short survey of the several buildings; entering the once sacred territory at the Gatehouse, as shown in the plan.

The Gatehouse was a large and spacious building of three principal floors, besides a basement and attics; it was the residence of an officer called the Housekeeper, and also contained apartments for the Chaplains. Being in a dilapidated state, it was taken down about 1806, with the exception of the stone arch at the inner gateway which is yet remaining.

The stables, extending in a line with the Gatehouse, are still standing, but the eastern part of them is converted into an Infant School. Close to these stables now runs the line of the Croydon and Merstham Railway.

The narrow line of building on the

west side of the quadrangle was removed in 1808, when about a rood of land was added to the churchyard, and consecrated by Archbishop Sutton. They consisted of a series of square chambers, each having a chimney, and a small window looking into the churchyard, and were approached by one staircase, and a large gallery, as in old inns.

The opposite range of building on the east side, differed from the western only in respect to the stairs, of which it had several flights, and some of the rooms were provided with a closet, but without any chimney. These apartments were occupied by the household retainers of the Archbishop, and the others appropriated to visitors.—This range has also recently been removed, and two small but genteel houses built on their site.



We now arrive at the main building. The view here given represents the front next the quadrangle, and that in the plate the front looking upon the garden. The Great Hall was entered by a porch immediately fronting the centre of the quadrangle; it is still standing, with a groined roof, but the doorway into the hall has been closed.

This Hall was built by Archbishop Stafford, who presided over the see from 1443 to 1452. Its length is 56 feet; its width 37 ft. 9 in.; and the height 37 ft. 6 in. The porch led into its eastern end, and opposite the door was another which conducted into the garden. Here also was a screen and gallery; above them, in the east

wall, a long narrow window extending from the string-course to the roof; and below, the three customary doors leading to the buttery, kitchen, and cellar. The gallery was removed, and the window and doors blocked up, by Archbishop Herring, who at the same time also removed the ancient fireplace in the centre of the hall, and the louvre above. There are four windows on the south side of the hall, and three on the north, the space which might have been occupied by a fourth having been backed by a room built over the porch.* The form of the roof

* Whilst this sheet is passing through the press, a print of the Hall appears in

oil is lost and from the new the same remains was added in the corner of the chimney flue, where a stone has been placed on the end beam at the corner of the flue. The principal feature was from small pieces, ending approximately, which are carved in the form of simple, but very ornamental shields. Most of these shields are still perfect, and in the corner of the chimney, and they may be described in the following order.

At the east end of the hall, on the strong screen, was the coat of the founder, being his family bearing, Or, a Chevron Gules, differenced by a saltire as the Chevenor, and a Noble brother engrailed.

In the north-east corner were the arms of Stafford without a difference; and in the south-east, those of the see of Bath and Wells, where the Archbishop had previously resided from 1475 to 1481.

On the second shield on the south side are the arms of Stafford differenced by the saltire, impaling Bath and Wells on the eastern side; on the third the same, impaled by the see of Canterbury; on the fourth, in the place of the original coat, is that of Archbishop Herring, commemorating his reign, namely, Gules, semé of croissants and three herringe hauriant Argent. At the north-east corner also, the arms of the see impale those of Archbishop Juxon; in the south-west, the coat of Archbishop Juxon; but the three others are original; the first being France and England, with a label of three points; the second, Quarterly, 1. France and England with a bordure Or, 2 and 3. Bohun, 4. Stafford, being the achievement of Humphrey Duke of Buckingham, K.G. a kinsman of the Archbishop; and the third, Quarterly, 1 and 4, Gules, a chief Or, and over all a bend of the second, 2 and 3, Chequy Or and Azure, a chief Or; this is an unknown coat.

Besides these armorial shields, there is a larger carving, measuring 5 feet in height, by 2 ft. 7 in. in width, which forms a magnificent representation of

the Saturday Magazine, Aug. 16. It is copied from Allen's History of Surrey, together with the error of making four windows on the north, and representing the Hall longer than it is.

the Royal arms, as occasionally borne by Henry the Sixth. The coat attributed to Edward the Confessor, occupies a large and spacious quarter; it is ornamented by a large crown, and a square shield surmounted of a cross and supported by two lions, standing on their hind quarters with their heads and tails of gold. At the lower part of the carving there is also another lion-shaped, a paper with golden wings, bearing a scroll inscribed

Our notice for repair.

This carving was originally placed in its present position at the west end of the Hall, and when that was removed by Archbishop Herring, was fixed against the east wall, as shown in the cut. On the 2nd of June, 1630, the whole of the east wall fell down, and the place has been repaired by a wooden screen which admits the air. The carving was wonderfully preserved in the downfall, and in good preservation, with its gilding and glazing very perfect. Mr. Sharpe, the owner, has carefully placed it, with the three shields from the east end, against the upper end of the Hall.

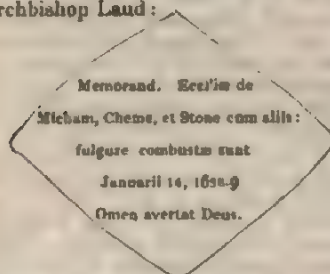
At the northern side of the west end of the Hall is a doorway of stone, of a pointed form, within a square head, with spandrels containing shields. This leads to the staircase and other parts of the Palace; and, on returning to the plan, a large apartment will be found, which was called the Guard Chamber. It was built of stone, 50 ft. 3 in. long, by 22 ft. 6 in. wide, and was erected about half a century before the present Hall.

* This curious carving will be found carefully represented in Mr. Joseph Nash's "Views illustrative of Pugin's Examples of Gothic Architecture," No. 1410, except that he has overlooked the angels' wings (see Pugin's plate 14). In Mr. Nash's work are also two interior views of the Hall, one as it appeared when perfect, with figures representing the reception of Queen Elizabeth by Archbishop Parker; and the other as it appeared on the fall of the eastern wall in June 1630; besides three external views of parts of the Palace. In Pugin's Gothic Architecture there are two plates of architectural elevations and sections of the Hall, one of the Guard Chamber, and two of the Chapel.

by Archbishop Arundel (1396-1413), whose arms remain on some of the brackets which sustain the roof.

To the same Prelate may also be attributed the adjoining oriel passage, where the King's arms were originally placed, for it is remarkable that Arundel displayed the Royal arms drawn in the way above described, on his archiepiscopal seal.

The Long Gallery, part of the south front of the palace, was rebuilt by Archbishop Wake (1715-1737). In the library at Lambeth is preserved in a shagreen case, a quarry of glass with this remarkable inscription written by Archbishop Laud:



which is accompanied by a paper on which Archbishop Wake has left this record:

"This Glasse was taken out of the west window of the Gallery at Croydon before I new built it, and is, as I take it, the writing of Archbishop Laud's own hand."

Those portions of the Palace which are not employed for the bleaching factory, have been converted into dwelling houses, one of which is now occupied by Mr. Samuel Starey, and the other by his partner Mr. Oswald; the former being the part near the chapel, the latter that next the garden, and including three-fourths of the Long Gallery, which now forms three rooms in Mr. Oswald's house, and one in the factory.

The Green-house, seen in the garden front, is also converted into a dwelling house, and was the residence of Mr. Thomas Starey; but since the sale of 1832, it has been much enlarged by its present owner, who has recently taken into it an adjoining dwelling, which had been formed out of the Archbishop's bakehouse, and also increased his garden behind, with a portion of the site of the servants' building before

mentioned. The great kitchen, which was removed about thirty years ago, stood behind the greenhouse.

We must now conclude with a few words respecting the Chapel, which stands on that side of the premises next the church-yard, and within a few feet of the parish Church. Records of the existence of a domestic Chapel in the palace are found from the earliest times; and from the era of the Reformation to the days of Archbishop Laud, several Bishops were consecrated in it. The present structure is of brick.—In the period of the Commonwealth, the Palace came into the hands of Sir William Brereton, who, according to a contemporary pamphleteer, was "a notable man at a thanksgiving dinner, having terrible long teeth, and a prodigious stomach, to turn the Archbishop's Chapel at Croydon into a kitchen, also to swallow up the Palace and lands at a morsel."*

That the Chapel, however, was not entirely defaced, is shown by the frequency of the arms of Archbishop Laud, which still occur in it; although the mixture of those of Juxon are also commemorative of his repairs. The stalls, roof, and front of the choristers' gallery remain, and several coats of arms, which are described in Mr. Steinman's History, p. 113; but the pulpit and altar have been removed. The altar erected by Abp. Laud, are now in the house, having been removed into an upper room; where, in consequence of the wall of the room having been broken through, they have the appearance of a gallery looking down upon the Guard Chamber. Upon them are carved these six little shields: 1. A lion and annulet in bend between six roses; 2. on a cross five roses (see of St. David's); 3. two swords in saltire (see of London); 4. a saltire counterchanged (see of Bath and Wells); 5. on a fess three crosslets fitchy, a canton semée of fleurs-de-lis (deanery of Gloucester); 6. apparently a jewel, of an oval form, perhaps fanciful. These allude to the various preferments of Archbishop Laud.

* "The Mystery of the good old Cause briefly unfolded, 1660."—He purchased "the manor of Croydon" for 7,959*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*, Sept. 13, 1647. *Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica*, 1833, v. 3.

The Chapel itself is still in good repair. The altar was first removed about 1810 to give more space for the appropriation of the room as an armoury for the militia. It has since been converted into a National School for Girls, and Sunday School. The

small bell which formerly hung in a turret above its roof, has been taken down about thirty years, but is now hung at the south-west extremity of the palace buildings, to summon the workmen to the factory. It is inscribed WILLIAM LAMBERT MADE ME 1637.

BISHOP LOWTH'S MEMOIRS AND REMAINS.

MR. URBAN,

I AM not surprised to find that the present representatives of the family of Bishop Lowth, should feel some dissatisfaction at any remarks calculated to depreciate the character of their illustrious ancestor. The natural partiality of kindred might well excuse a little jealousy of this sort, even were the subject one less open to diversity of construction, than the warlike and eventful career of the learned Metropolitan. But the question is,—*not* what may be the harmless partialities of a relation; but what ought to be the discretionary responsibilities attached to the office of an editor and biographer. Conceiving it to be equally his duty to avoid, on the one hand, an indiscriminate approval, and on the other hand an unnecessary exposure of the faults and imperfections of his author, to exhibit generally the grounds of his own preference, without beguiling the reader into an undue estimate of their authority; entertaining this opinion of my simple line of duty, I have undertaken a favourite and welcome task, whether on just principles or no, let others judge; right or wrong, they are the principles I have ever held upon the subject, and have conscientiously attempted in the present instance to illustrate.

But I am accused of "grave" and "unfounded" misrepresentations. This is a serious charge, and if borne out, must implicate something worse than the literary capabilities, no less than the literary honesty of the writer. So completely however is the charge of your correspondent "*VERAX*" left without support, that it is no easy matter to decide to what portion or portions of his letter it is intended to apply. Were I to admit the justice of every word he writes, the charge would still remain without a shadow of evidence; but I have only to reply

very briefly to each of his topics of accusation, to shew that they are really all, without exception, unjust in their inferences, and in most cases positively untrue as matters of fact.

With respect to Lowth's qualifications as a divine, controversial or practical, I have said all that I intend to say. The reasons of my judgment are to be found in the volume to which it is prefixed, and are therefore open to public examination and comparison. Less than this I could not say; more I am resolved I will not say. I deemed it necessary, on many accounts, to certify that I regarded the Bishop's views of Divine truth as extremely defective. Such is my opinion, founded on the contents of the very sermons, whether old or new, beautiful, eloquent, and elaborate as they are, incorporated with the rest of his remains. My reasons for that opinion involve the grand point of Christian theology, the *verata questio* between God and man, life and death, time and eternity, and it is not under the circumstances of a polemical correspondence that I shall choose to enter on the discussion of that solemn and momentous inquiry.

For this defect in the bishop's sermons, your correspondent thinks that an excuse (if excuse were needed) might be found in the consideration, that, as so many of those acknowledged and published by his lordship were delivered on particular and local occasions, the preacher might not deem it necessary to dwell at length on fundamental articles of faith. I believe it is the general opinion of the Church, that on no occasions we should deem it more necessary, than on these, to unfold the great motives and principles of religious conduct; and I am sure that on no occasions have many ministers of her communion more faithfully exemplified

the noble sentiments of St. Paul in the 2nd Chapter of his First Epistle to the Corinthians.

Your Correspondent has given a complimentary turn to Mr. Cadogan's anecdote, of which I cannot discover that it is susceptible. A moment's reference to the original narrative,* however, will speedily set that point at rest, where the writer thinks it necessary to apologize for M. Cadogan's boldness with his lordship, on the plea that "it came from one who in all probability might have obtained a bishopric, had he made it his object."

But as the strongest testimony that could be adduced to the religious views and apprehensions of Bishop Lowth, your Correspondent rests upon the eulogy pronounced by his successor Dr. Porteus. The reader will find the passage quoted at full length at the conclusion of my short memoir; and he will probably be not a little surprised to discover, that not one syllable is there recorded to the purpose. One might reasonably have expected that a testimony from one prelate to another, and particularly to a deceased predecessor, would say the utmost that could be said on a topic so appropriate and so important. Bishop Porteus felt the delicacy of his situation; for he was a man as far above Lowth in spiritual, as he was below Lowth in intellectual attainments. He saw the strong points of his subject, and enforced them admirably; and he also knew the weak points, and most studiously and cautiously avoided them. He extols the literary talents and domestic virtues of the late bishop, the universality of his genius, the inoffensiveness and irreproachableness of his conduct, the unassuming and conciliating gentleness of his manners; and even the natural mildness and evenness of his temper. But on the whole matter of scriptural faith and doctrine, there is a blank; a blank, to which I purposely abstained from pointing the attention of my readers, at the same time that I could not but feel the

weight of an opinion, like that of Bishop Porteus, so directly corroborative of my own, though unknown to me till after my own remarks had been both composed and printed off.

Lowth, as your correspondent remarks, was certainly not a Calvinist; of that, there can be no doubt. And God forbid that I should love any man the less on that behalf; I certainly indulged a word or two at the expense of my old acquaintance, the rector of St. Mary, Bryanstone Square, for his curious classification of *faultless octavos*; because I have always fancied, without reference to the merits of the question, that, if the history of literature afforded one instance more notorious than the rest, of the demolition of an adversary, it was that of the visionary structure of Dr. Tomline, under the ponderous machinery of Thomas Scott. "I thought it complete in its kind," was Robert Hall's judgment of the latter;* "he razed the Bishop's arguments to their very foundations."

I must now add a few words on the authenticity of the sermons now first printed as the productions of Bishop Lowth. Your Correspondent is content merely to deny that the originals are in his lordship's handwriting. I should be loth to swear in a court of justice, to any body's handwriting but my own; but next to my own, I think I would speak with confidence to that of Bishop Lowth. Even were the contrary established as true, the admission would go but a little way to invalidate the authenticity of the compositions themselves, which have evidently been transcribed since they were taken into the pulpit. But the plain and unsuspecting statement preserved on the covers of the MS. volumes, the constant tradition of their identity, and the small degree of likelihood that any one would have forged them, and that too without any ostensible purpose, were considerations, I imagine, quite sufficient of themselves to counterbalance any suspicion that might arise, even were the handwriting proved to be that of another person. It is a circumstance perfectly well known among the parishioners

* Cecil's Memoir of Cadogan; prefixed to Mr. Cadogan's Sermons, and incorporated in Mr. Cecil's Works.

* Gregory's Life of Hall. 12mo.

of St. James's, Westminster, and St. Martin's in the Fields, that Bishop Lowth was in the habit of preaching at their churches; though unfortunately the preachers' book extends not sufficiently far back at either place, to afford more particular satisfaction. But I am perfectly satisfied to rest on one position; that the internal evidence both of matter and of style is so conclusive, as to warrant an assumption, that none but Bishop Lowth could have represented himself so accurately.

Your Correspondent, in order to vindicate the carefulness with which every relic of the Bishop has been preserved by his posterity, denies that any of his Lordship's MS. remains have ever been suffered to depart out of the custody of his family. I refer to the auctioneer's catalogue of the sale of the Bishop's library in 1823, where I find no less than eight lots of the bishop's MS. annotations and remarks, besides other volumes characterised by circumstances of personal and domestic interest to their former owner. If I am told they were withdrawn from the sale, I answer that they were scattered about in the bookseller's catalogues for the next two years, and included many of the Bishop's unpublished additions to his own works, and those of his venerable father. I have the documents just mentioned in my hands, and can authenticate this statement by ample extracts, if required.

It is certainly true that I applied to the Bishop's family for assistance, both in the compilation of his Memoirs and the collection of his Remains. It is equally true that in both particulars I met with a refusal. I blame no one

for this. They were quite at liberty to do as they did, and I was as equally at liberty to do as I did. They denied me help I wanted, and I did as well as I could without it. But surely these are the last persons in the world who ought to reproach me for such omissions, mistakes I need not say; for notwithstanding the scantiness of my materials, they have not convicted me of one mistake, though they have advertised the memoir, in general language, as full of errors; but with such omissions as none but their own resources could supply. With respect to the interference of one of the most eminent of our living prelates, I have the best authority for suspecting that it was *not only* the reserve of Bishop Lowth's family, but also the scruples of Bishop Porteus's successor, which prevented the publication alluded to. And it was not till I had made a promise in that quarter, to abstain from entering overmuch into the particulars of Bishop Lowth's biography, that his Grace's apprehensions for the dignity of the see of London were abated.

If the Bishop's family are really in possession of papers, which would enhance his general reputation, and more especially remove the blemish which hitherto impairs his character as a divine, they will be doing but a tardy act of justice to his memory to make them public. Nor would any one more truly rejoice, could he find good reason to retract an unfavourable sentence against Bishop Lowth, than he who has been thus necessitated to pronounce one.

Yours, &c.

THE EDITOR OF LOWTH.

SELDEN'S HOUSE AT SALVINGTON.

AT Salvington, a hamlet of Tarring, near Worthing, is still standing the house in which the sage and learned Selden first drew his breath, on the 16th of December, 1584. The name of the house was Lacies, as is recorded in the epitaph written by himself; and the estate which belonged to the honest yeoman his father, consisted in 1606 of 81 acres, of which the annual value was 23*l.* 8*s.*

Aubrey has described the account

of Selden's parentage current in his time, that "his father was a yeomanly man of about forty pounds a year, who played well on the violin, in which he took much delight;" and Anthony Wood tells us that it was by the same talent that he obtained for a wife a woman of good family. It may therefore be presumed that he raised himself to the condition of a yeoman from a still humbler sphere; and it is an interesting circumstance to find the

traditional accounts of Aubrey and Wood confirmed by the baptismal entry at Tarring of the great Selden's birth.

"1583. John, the sonne of John Selden the minstrell, was baptized the 22 day of December."

Selden's mother was Margaret, only daughter and heir of Thomas Baker, of West Preston, in the neighbouring parish of Rustington, and descended from the knightly family of that name in Kent. The arms he adopted were altered from those of the Bakers, of Sisinghurst; being, Azure, on a fess between three swans' heads erased Or, ducally gorged Gules, as many cinquefoils of the last. His father and mother were both buried at Tarring, the former Feb. 1, 1616, and the latter Oct. 11, 1610.

The house, which is represented in the view, has the reputation, as we have already said, of having been that in which Selden was born. It must be remarked, however, that the date 1601 is carved on a stone over the door; and it may, therefore, have been re-built at that time. However, there still remains, cut on the lintel of the door within-side, an undoubted memento of the sage, in the following verses, cut it is supposed with his own hand (*see the facsimile of the side of the page*).

Gratus, honeste, mihi, non claudar, inito, sedeq',
Fur, abeas: non sum facta soluta tibi.

A translation of these lines has been frequently attempted; but perhaps never so closely and perfectly as in the following version. It will be understood that it is the Door that is presumed to address the stranger:

Welcome, if honest! Glad such men to greet,
I will not close; walk in, and take thy seat.
Thief, get thee gone! 'gainst thee a stout defence,
I open not, but boldly bid thee hence! [J. G. N.]

It is not to be supposed that Selden ever resided in this house himself; but he perhaps furnished the lines to his father, and may have cut them with his own hand (for such is the tradition), when on a visit to Salvington. It is stated, indeed, in the *Biographia Britannica*, but without any authority being quoted, that this "smart epigram" was "a remarkable specimen of his genius at ten years of age," whilst he was still a scholar in the Free-school at Chichester.

Selden left no immediate relatives of his own name; and we are informed by Mr. Cartwright, in his *History of the Rape of Bramber*, that the name, though formerly frequent in Tarring and the neighbouring parishes, is now presumed to be extinct. His fortune, amounting to 40,000*l.* he bequeathed to his four executors, of whom one was Judge Hale, leaving only one hundred pounds to each of his nephews and nieces, the children of his only sister Mary, who was married to John Barnard of Goring; "telling his intimate friends that he had nobody to make his heir but a milk mayd, and that such people did not know what to do with a great estate."

The original of the following note of Seiden, part of which has been engraved in the "Autographs of Royal and Illustrious Personages," fol. 1829, *GENR. MAG.* VOL. II.

is remaining among Sir Robert Cotton's correspondence (*Brit. Mus. Vespasian, f. xiii*),

Sr,—I beseech you, by all means, to get
2 L

CRATVS HONESTE MIH NŌ CLAUDAR INITO SEDEB
FVR AB EAS: NŌ SV FACTA SOLVTA TIBI

me this night or to morrow morning that your book of monies w^{ch} is in my L. Caries hand. I shall be wanting in performance of a special part of friendship, if I should not use all means to help my friend to it, and I doubt not but that you will not deny what you may doe in such a case. Good Sr, if possible, let Colle bring it me in the morning; it shall be wth the other ready at your call. I rest.

Your J. SELDEN.

Jan. 1, 1626.XIX.

There are five other notes of Selden to Cotton, chiefly relating to borrowing of Books, &c. in the MS. Cotton, fol. 116, 116^b, 122, 153^b, 185^b; but the following from the same volume, f. 165^b, is the most interesting of the whole:

"Noble Sir,—Had I not thought wth assurance to have seen you again long ere this, you had long since heard from me; that so my service might have been presented to you, and I might also have received the comfort of your being well. Till Saturday we dispatched not my L. of Kent's office. Now that is done, I shall soon come up again. My L. of Lincoln remembered you especially when I was wth him the last week at Bugden, where he lives finely within doores and

without, and deserves the love and honor of good men. My Lady of Kent presents you wth a red deer py. by this bearer. For she gave it me to send you. And wth it, you have the entire affection of

Sept. 25, Your most acknowledging
1626, servant,

Wrest, in Bed.

J. SELDEN.

"Since I wrote this, I hear of the losse of my L. of Winchester. His lingering sicknesse hath, together with his age, made his best friends the easier take it, I doubt not. It was rather Nature than Death, that took him away, if they might be divided in him. I hartly wish his library may be kept together, at least till we may see it. Something I have in it that I value much, and something els of slighter moment. That which I would take care of for myself, is an Arminian dictionary. I never saw other copy, and my L. borrowed it of me some two years since. A Cedrinus also he hath of mine, w^{ch} I must render to Mr. Boswell. These two I would not willingly loose. What els his library hath of mine, is of no great moment, but I shall know it when I come into mine own, where I have something also that was his. I shall soon see you I hope now; though if it please you to write, I shall receive it before I shall see you."



The dating of this letter from Wrest shows the early connection of Selden with the Grey family. Charles, seventh Earl of Kent, had died just a year before this letter was written, on the 26th Sept. 1625. It may be presumed to have been his "office," that Selden had been employed upon. The wife of Earl Charles was Susan, daughter of Sir Richard Cotton, of Bedhampton, Hants; but whether she was the lady

who sent the red-deer pye to Sir Thomas, or whether that lady was the wife of Earl Henry, who had succeeded to the title, is not evident. Henry, Earl of Kent, died in 1639, leaving as his widow Elizabeth, who was one of the daughters and co-heirs of Gilbert Earl of Shrewsbury. This latter lady and Selden afterwards resided together; and it was from her bequest that his fortune latterly became so large.

The Bishop of Lincoln whom Selden had been visiting at Buckden, was the great statesman, Dr. John Williams, then Lord Keeper, but whose resignation of the great seal took place exactly one month after the date of Selden's letter.

The Bishop of Winchester whose death he mentions, was the almost equally distinguished Lancelot Andrews.
J. G. N.

MR. URBAN, Aug. 2.

YOUR insertion of J. I.'s letter, in your last Number, is a proof that your exterior attractions have not warped your old principles of justice, in allowing persons accused full liberty of speaking for themselves. As J. I. is now engaged, I gladly step forward in defence of my calumniated friends, who have done real service to Anglo-Saxon literature by their published works. Your mind, like theirs, is too well informed, and your feelings too alive to the real worth of Old England, to be carried away by the fine-spun theories of a few German Literati, who, in divinity, philosophy, and even in philology, have winged their flight so far into the higher, or rather into the lower regions, as not only to enter into palpable darkness themselves, but by their mysticism have decoyed a few inexperienced followers. We have no longer Anglo-Saxon, but German-Saxon. Some of our half-educated countrymen, after spending a few months on the Continent, return surcharged not only with gloomy ideas on divinity, but even upon philology. But I hasten to answer some of the unfounded assertions of your Critic (April, p. 391).

This writer is not satisfied with the effort of noticing his friend's *Analecta*, without going aside to depreciate the important labours of others. Hear his declaration. In Saxon literature, "little but the most *incompetent ignorance has hitherto been witnessed*. We have idle texts, idle grammars, idle histories, and the consequence of all these, *idle and ignorant scholars*. As for a Dictionary, or Glossary, even to this day, *there is none*." "We say this *most advisedly*"—(p. 392). Can the Critic be so ignorant on the subject as not to know that there is a valuable Anglo-Saxon Dictionary in folio by

Somner, and a small, but comprehensive one, by Benson, in 8vo., as well as Manning's edition of Lye? Dare he attribute the *most incompetent ignorance* to such men as the learned and accurate Anglo-Saxon historian, Mr. Sharon Turner, to Mr. Conybeare, Bosworth, Price, Cardale, Fox, Dr. Ingram, and a host more, who have aided the cause of Saxon literature? Ingram's *Chronicle*, Cardale's *Boethius*, Conybeare's *Illustrations of Anglo-Saxon Poetry*, and the able works of the others rise up to proclaim against him.

But further, the Critic commends in his friend's *Analecta* what he condemns in Lye. He asserts, "if ever a book was calculated to do harm, to retard the progress of a study, to perplex and fill with trouble the mind of a learner, Lye's Dictionary is assuredly that book;—words from every period and every dialect heaped together; not one word of *Beowulf*, and not a tithe of the words from the *Codex Exoniensis*," &c. Now, in almost the next sentence, he eulorizes the small index appended to his friend's *Analecta*, calling it an excellent Glossary, &c.; yet this meagre Glossary contains words, *not only from the works he condemns in Lye, but much later, even from Lajamon and the Ormulum, and without reference*. Lye's Dictionary is invaluable, amongst other things, for the numerous examples to corroborate the meaning of words, and he always gives accurate reference to his authorities; if, therefore, any one be perplexed as to the meaning of a word, or doubt its use in good authors, the fault is in himself and not in Lye. So much for the Critic's assertion respecting Lye's valuable but expensive work. Little dependence can be placed upon his observations on Lye's use of the Exeter-book; for, upon the authority of my friend, the late Professor Conybeare, who first recalled public attention to this book, after a close examination of its contents, I assert there are very few words omitted by Lye. It is true there is a deficiency of direct quotations from *Beowulf*, but you may often read whole pages without observing Lye's omission of one important word. While upon the subject of Dictionaries, I cannot help enquiring what has become of my old acquaint-

ance Bosworth, and his long promised Anglo-Saxon Dictionary: When residing upon his living in this neighbourhood, he was constantly ransacking our archives at the Bodleian, to benefit by our numerous MSS. I know he had an immense collection from us, for his work; and though I generally admired his cool and quiet judgment, and indefatigable research, I often cautioned him, lest he should be misled by the German school. I hope his residence abroad for some years, amidst Gothic dialects, will not cause him to forget the good advice of an old and hearty friend.

But I have not done with your Critic, who is so dependent upon the leading strings of Danes and Germans, that he ventures not a step without them. Where they support, he is bold. He seems to be so fond of the broad figure, and dowdy dress of Germans, that nothing will satisfy him but the clothing of the Saxon vowels in their dress. Here is a specimen, a, ea; e, eo; ð; eð, ê, y; â; ô, o; ô, y; eô. *Rissum teneatis, amici?* Is this any thing like plain honest English, and the still plainer Saxon? Even Mr. Kemble has not gone to the same length in his devaluation of Beowulf; but he has had the presumption, *without knowing any thing on the subject*, to add innumerable accents which are not in the MS. He will answer, *I know they ought to be there*. The fact is, he knows nothing about the matter; for he prints a considerable part of his Beowulf before he discovers he has been committing a serious error in every page. Then, instead of honestly confessing his ignorance, he *honourably* lays the blame upon Rask. I give you his own language. "I have upon Dr. Rask's authority written *uara, eram*, with a long æ. During the time the sheets were passing through the press, I fully satisfied my mind that that lamented scholar had erred, and through the rest of the book I have not accentuated the *præt. sing.*"* It must be observed, that this is not the first edition of Beowulf. It was first published by Thurlkelin, with a Latin translation and notes; much of the poem has been translated into English by Mr. Turner,

and the text corrected by an entire collation, and a considerable part of it translated by Conybeare. When much light had been thrown on the poem, Mr. Kemble came and put all into darkness by publishing the mere text, loaded with German accents, without even common punctuation to guide the sense, or a word of translation or illustration. This is excusable, as he published his book for Grimm, and the few who are chained "in his sound iron-bound system, to them this edition of Beowulf is addressed." Verily it is iron-bound!—and I appeal to every unbiassed man, if any thing can be more applicable than your Critic's own words. "*if ever book was calculated to do harm, to retard the progress of a study, to perplex and fill the mind with trouble*, Mr. Kemble's Beowulf is assuredly that book."

Yours, &c. T. W.

MR. URBAN,

July 26.

THE following memoranda relative to Edward Thwaites, the Saxonist, were extracted some years ago from a pocket almanack printed at Oxford in 1698, in the possession of the late Rev. J. Conybeare. They are in the handwriting of Thwaites himself, and refer chiefly to his proceedings when Fellow, and subsequently Dean of Queen's College, Oxford; with some interesting notices of Dr. Hickee, editor of the "*Linguarum Septentrionalium Thesaurus*," Mr. Petyt, keeper of the Records in the Tower, and others. As they serve to add some information to the account of this scholar given by Chalmers, I make no apology for requesting their insertion in your Magazine. M.

1698. Jan. 2. This day I was ordain'd Priest, by my L^d Bp. of Chester. Dr. Williams. Mr. Martin the Minister, & my L^d Chancellour's Chaplain, and Mr. Kilsby, M^r. of y^e School at Mercers' Chappell, and Lecturer of the Church at Ludgate, assisting at the imposition of hands. My L^d. being pleas'd at y^e same time to preach a sermon upon y^e occasion, on this text, Ephes. ch. 4. v. 11. and 12. at St. Mildred's in y^e Poultry.

Jan. 5. This morning, between eight

* Preface to Beowulf. p. 255. note 6.

+ lb. p. 29.

& nine, Mr. Smith, Senior Fellow of y^e College, presented me to the Master, and the Master having admitted me to my Fellowship, Mr. Smith conducted me to my seat or stall.

Feb. 3. This day Greenwood stood for a Scholarship; was examined two days before, but Mr. Sizer urging a complaint of his neglecting to bring a Theme to him, w^{ch} was due, by way of imposition, we were forc^t to delay y^e Election.

Feb. 21. Mr. Wanley tells me that Sir Henry Spelman's discourse relating to Taulledge is in the hands of Mr. Kennet of Amersden, i. e. the MS.

[March 7.] Upon the seventh, the Master desired that I would acquaint Mr. Winkler, chaplain in ordinary to the Duke of Brunswyck Wolfenbottel, w^{ch} w^{as} remarkable in our University; accordingly, I carry'd him into the publick Library, & shew'd him Beale's Gospels, Laud's Acts,* Gregory's Pastoral, the Rule of St. Benet, and several other MSS. of antiquity, in the larger letter, wth w^h he was wonderfully pleas'd; & express'd a great deal of admiration at the sight of the Theatre and Colleges, & our other publick buildings, saying often that the English had the happiest opportunities of studying that could be wish'd for. The character he gave of his Prince was, that he was *princeps piissimus*, and himself seem'd to maintain the character of one that liv'd in so good a family, appearing to be a person of much piety and modest behaviour. I could plainly see he was no friend to Calvinism; and the sight of King Charles I's statues and the picture of Ab. Laud made him discover his abhorrence of the cruelty y^e was exercis'd in y^e late time, after w^{ch} he took occasion to declare his esteem for our Liturgy & Ecclesiasticall government, and his veneration for y^e ancient order of Bishops, wishing that it were the fortune of y^e reformed churches on y^e continent to enjoy the blessing of living under y^e order. Our English sermons & books of Divinity are, I perceive, in great repute wth most of y^e German people, and several trans-

lated into that language by a bookseller of Ipswich.

[May 6.] On the sixth Mr. Holmes, secretary to Mr. Petit, shew'd me the Records in y^e Tower.

May 10. This day Mr. Petit himself, having been acquainted by Mr. Holmes y^t I had a curiosity to see some Ancient Charters, was pleas'd to encourage me therein, so far as to assure me of his assistance, wherein I should require it, w^{ch} leave to peruse & transcribe w^h I should have occasion for, shewing me at the same time his *Speculum Scotie*, & allowing at my leisure to look over y^e same.

May 12. This day, besides other civilities received from him, Mr. Holmes oblig'd Mr. Wanley and me wth a sight of Cesar's Chappel in y^e White Tower, full of dust, and old writings wthout number. It was under the stairs by w^{ch} we went up thither, that y^e bones w^{ch} were suppos'd to be those of K. Ed. y^e 5 and his brother were found in K. Ch. 2. Reign.

Memorand. Speaking of M. Archdeacon Battely's design upon the Hist. of St. Edmundsbury.† Mr. Petit was pleas'd to say, that upon making use of my name he should want no help that his office can afford.

[July 28.] This evening Dr. Hiches, the great restorer of our Saxon learning, was pleas'd to give me leave to wait upon him, shewing me his two chapters, of y^e Dialects one, y^e concerning the poetry of y^e old Saxon being the other. At y^e same time he thought fit to mention his having heard that I design'd an edition of King Alfred's Saxon translation of Orosius. I told him I knew not whether such a thing would be tolerably well receiv'd. He said it was certainly worthy of the publick, because it would enrich us wth a store of words in y^e language, and acquaint us with y^e terms they made use of in those days, both in History & Geography. Over and above he told me, y^t Dr. Bernard was peculiarly fond of this version, and valued it chiefly that it agreed best wth his scheme of Chronology; but having certifi'd Mr. Dean it was not a strict translation, he

* A MS. in the collection of Abp. Laud, subsequently printed by Hearne, 8vo. Oxon. 1715.

† Published after Battely's death, in 4to. Oxon. 1745.

thought it would not be so proper to print y^r Latin wth it.*

August 11. At y^r election for Knights of y^r House in Oxford, it was carried by the Lord Norris having 1649; Sir Roll Jenkins, 1513; Lost by Sir John Cope, 1666; Sir Thomas What, 1693.

[1699 †]. Mered 1st. I was chosen Dean of y^r College, by joint consent of y^r Master & all y^r Fellows that were present, but was somewth afraid to accept of it, by reason of my ill habit of Body, which I doubted might hinder my rising so early, and giving that attendance upon y^r office wth I thought myself oblig'd to, in case I should enter upon it. But the Master being earnest for my engaging herein, & promises being made me that some or other of y^r Fellows would contribute y^r assistance towards y^r supplying of this defect, I enter'd upon this troublesome & invidious employment. At y^r same time I was made Moderator or Lecturer in Philosophy; to y^r Bachelours. And since I was engaged in this troublesome concern, I thought it my Duty to consider wth my self, how I might best execute it, for y^r discharge of my own conscience and the good & prosperity of y^r College. Upon wth review of affairs, tho I at first sight discovered many things that wanted to be brought into some form of order & decency, yet I was unwilling to fall all on a sudden upon a reform, that I might not seem too much pleas'd in exposing former defects of my predecessors, or to be too new fangled wth my office. Whereupon for a while I thought it better to be revolving in my mind how I might best recall things into order by degrees, & settle them in that frame they ought to be in, by such method as would best effect a change, wthout being much perceiv'd, & consequently wth less opposition and noise.

The first thing I did to this purpose

* Thwaites never carried this design into execution, but it was accomplished by the Hon. Daines Barrington, Esq. Lond. 1775.

† These memoranda are prefixed on the four first blank leaves of the almanack. The date of the year is not given, but the 8th June in 1698, fell on a Friday.

‡ Chalmers fixes the date of this appointment, in 1702.

was my ordering him who keeps y^r Chappel Rolls, to bring me one fairly writ at the week's end, & in y^r last column to note wth pen and ink y^r number of times that each had miss'd, during his Recumbency. Hereby hoping I might y^r better be able to proportion their scences,* when I could from time to time compare the quantity of their offence, & believing that such a testimony against them might keep a restraint upon some who are not so frequently at Prayers as they ought to be, & oblige y^r to be more constant.

The next Regulation was, That whereas they used upon Saturdays, at y^r delivering of their Themes, to run up tumultuously together, & he who kept y^r Roll, came after y^r Dean, to reckon who were there, & who not; & some, in the mean time, who had not been [in] the Hall, used to be dropping in wth their Themes, & troubling him all y^r afternoon; I appointed that they sh^d all be seated orderly in their places, against my coming into y^r Hall, and y^r Roll-man calling them each by his name, they should, every of them, come and deliver their Themes into my hands, one by one, and a note of such as were absent, be brought to me, y^r I might take a course for y^r punishment.

Whereas, the old custom of knocking y^r gates immediately after nine a clock, had for a long time been intermitted, I spoke wth y^r Master, & made it to be constantly observed.

Within a while after, I gave order to him who kept y^r Chappel Roll, [to] make a note of those who at times exercise in the Hall, were not present, in order for y^r being scence'd, & this in a short time increas'd the Audience.

Upon Saturday, June y^r eighth, Mr. Temple was call'd into y^r Master's lodgings, I being desir'd to be present. The reason was this—Mr. Temple very seldom coming to Prayers, & when he came thither, always behaving himself very indecently & offensively, constantly sitting upon his breech, & staring round about him, while others were kneeling & compos'd at their devotions; after I had several times complain'd of this his rudeness, and the Master had there-

* Impositions, whether by task or fine.

upon y^e night before taken particular notice of it, he was pleas'd to send for me, and proposed to scone him ten shillings, w^h accordingly was done the next day. June y^e 8, at w^h time I was call'd to y^e master's lodgings, & Mr. Temple sent for, who giving but a slender account of his ill carriage, we both chided pretty roundly.

The same night, between ten & eleven a'clock, a great stone was thrown into my study, & the windows broke, w^h whether or no Mr. Temple did it, tho' probable enough, I cannot tell. However, it gave me an opportunity of endeavouring to cure an ugly custom, w^h I had a long time look'd upon w^h no favourable eye, that of walking up & down, all hours of y^e night, upon the pavement. This I thought a good occasion to break off y^e unseasonable practise, & therefore gave order to y^e Bible clerk to acquaint y^e young men, y^t it was not only thought fit y^t they should be w^hin y^e Collego in due time & order, but that I expected likewise they should leave walking up & down disorderly, & in company, when come home, & that, after y^e gates were knock'd, I should expect that every one might be found in his own chamber, & would take care myself to see them do accordingly.

About the same [time] I order'd y^e scholars of y^e House should not walk up & down the Quadrangle after Prayers, in their surplices.

PETITION OF DOROTHY LANE TO
BISHOP CREWE.

MR. URBAN,

Aug. 1.

IN your Magazine of 1832, part ii. p. 520, I perceive some account of the families of Lane and Nicholas, preservers of Charles II.—but the rough draught of a Petition of Mrs. Dorothy Lane to Lord Crewe, Bishop of Durham, mentions various parties who are not named in your notices. She does not expressly say that she is connected with the family which preserved the King's life, though she mentions his "happie escape;" yet it seems very probable there was a connection;* but

* Col. John Lane, the King's preserver, had a brother William, of Stretton,

even if there is none, the document is curious, and I send you a copy for insertion in your Magazine, where it is sure of preservation.

Yours, &c.

X. Y.

"The humble Petic'ion of Dorathy Lane, vid. of Will. Lane, who was slain at Worcester, when and where his Ma^{ty} made his happie escape,

"Sheweth—That whereas she never was able to addresse herselfe in person to his sacred Majesty, to represent the sad losse of her deare husband, not willing to leave her olde mother, being 98 yeares of age when she departed this life, Dec. 4, 1682, having divers times addressed to y^e late Lord Bishop of Durham, and to his Ma^{ties} Justices of the Peace for the said counties, and noe way relievable by any Act of Parliament in that case provided, unlesse it were by hospitall charity, of which yo^r Peticioner never had the opportunity, and coming immediately after the death of her deare mother, Susanna Murthwaite, to the house of her most affectionate brother, Henry Murthwaite, Rector of Birkby, as to an hospitall, where the tenants with Ld of hill and Hutton bouvill, of a thousand acres of ground within his parish, paying him nothing of tythes, prescription, oblation, obventions, nor any thing in lieu thereof, vexing ——— your Peticioner's brother continually, viz. these 17 yeares last past, with malicious suits, unjust outlawrys, false imprisonments, even from the church to York Castle, the common gaole of the county, being noe way able to relieve himselfe unlesse assisted by your Ld^{sh}, his undoubted and most honored patron. Her humble request therfor is, that your honor would be pleased against all oppressing and sacriligious adversaries, to settle your Peticioner's brother aforesaid, in the church's right, as he was in the time of the late Ld Bishop of Durham, yo^r Lop^{ty} pious predecessor, whereby he maie be the better able to relieve his desolate sister, your Lo^{ps} humble Petic'oner, and as in dutie bounde she shalle daily pray."

in Staffordshire, and ancestor of the Lanes of Ireland, (Shaw's Staffordshire); but, as it is not mentioned in the family pedigree, that he was slain at Worcester, we presume he was a different person.—*Edit.*

Mr. URBAN, *Cork, July 14.*

IN Mr. Adamson's account of the Anglo-Saxon Coins found at Hexham, published in the *Archæologia*, and reviewed in your last Number, mention is made of three coins bearing the legend *EVDI . REX*; and as I have myself a styca which appears to be similar, I beg leave to offer a few remarks on it.

The coin in my possession I have always considered as one of Eardulf; nor have I yet seen any evidence sufficiently strong to induce me to alter that opinion. It bears on the obverse the legend *EVDOI . REX*, the upper part of the second, third, and fourth letters being a little clipped; but the letters in other respects finely preserved; and on the reverse,

XVFDHELF



and my reasons for assigning it to Eardulf are principally founded on a comparison between this coin and those whose appropriation to Eardulf is unquestionable.

The legends exhibited on the latter are generally very rude, often inverted, and the letters of a very peculiar formation; one in my possession reads *H 33VXXH* on one side, and *+ERVLLI+* on the other; and one in Mr. Leybourn's collec-

tion.—*+SARDVVL* on one side, and *33333333+* on the other. From these it will appear that the letter *X* was sometimes substituted for *R*, and for *D*; that some of the letters are inserted, whilst others appear in the usual manner; and others are either omitted or unfinished.

In reading, therefore, the coin in my possession, the first four letters may, I think, be considered as *EARD*; the remainder of the word, except the single stroke, being deficient; and the cause of the word being left unfinished, was probably that the rude moneyer first engraved the word *REX*, but had not room on this very minute coin to complete the word *EARDVL*.

It is not likely that these coins could belong to Edwin or Edwy, as the former reigned upwards of 150 years before, and the latter nearly 100 years after, the period generally assigned to these stycas. I have another styca in my collection, which bears the unusual legend on the obverse *X33 33311*, and on the reverse *33333333* and probably belonged to Ethelred, or perhaps to Alered.



Yours, &c. JOHN LINDSAY.

STATUE OF CANNING IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

THIS statue, executed in marble by Chantrey, from the proceeds of a subscription set on foot and maintained some years ago by the friends and admirers of the deceased statesman, has lately been erected in the Abbey. It is placed in front of one of the pillars of the north transept upon a circular pedestal of dove-coloured marble. The figure is enveloped in a senatorial gown, the folds of which are sustained by each arm, crossed over the chest. The attitude is that of an orator in the act of addressing a public assembly. In the right hand is a scroll of paper, and at the feet are two thick volumes. The following is the inscription.—“George Canning, born 11th April, 1770. Died 8th August, 1827. Endowed with a rare

combination of talents, an eminent statesman, an accomplished scholar, an orator surpassed by none, he united the most brilliant and lofty qualities of mind with the warmest affections of the heart. Raised by his own merit, he successively filled important offices in the State, and finally became the First Minister of the Crown. In the full enjoyment of his Sovereign's favour, and of the confidence of the people, he was prematurely cut off when pursuing a wise and enlarged course of policy, which had for its object the prosperity and greatness of his country, while it comprehended the welfare and commanded the admiration of foreign nations. This monument was erected by his friends and countrymen.”

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A History of Egyptian Mummies, and an Account of the Worship and Embalming of the Sacred Animals by the Egyptians, with Remarks on the Funeral Ceremonies of different Nations, and Observations on the Mummies of the Canary Islands, of the ancient Peruvians, Burman Priests, &c. By Thomas Joseph Pettigrew, F.R.S. &c. &c.

THE doctrine of metempsychosis is supposed to have inspired the ancient Egyptians with the idea of preserving through all future ages the bodies of their dead; so long as the body remained incorrupt, so long did they imagine it to be a fit habitation for the departed soul, and that she would be prevented from migrating into the bodies of animals inferior in the scale of creation to man.

Mr. Pettigrew's work is a most ample illustration in the minutest details of this remarkable practice in which the lapse of ages has proved that the Egyptians were so eminently skilful.

The volume opens with a dissertation on the origin of the term *mummy*, both in reference to the body embalmed, and to the embalming ingredients.

The Persian word *mumiya*, meaning bitumen or mineral pitch, which is generally found in the bodies embalmed by the ancient Egyptians, affords the most plausible derivative for the term.

The practice of embalming adopted by the Egyptians, was imitated by the Persians, the Arabs, the Jews, the Ethiopians, &c. Thus we read in the book of Genesis, that the body of the father of Joseph was, according to his command, embalmed by the physicians, "and Joseph commanded his servants the physicians to embalm his father, and the physicians embalmed Israel. And forty days were fulfilled for him, for so are fulfilled the days of those which are embalmed, and the Egyptians mourned for him threescore and ten days."

In the New Testament we find that
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Nicodemus carried 100 lbs. weight of myrrh and aloes, to embalm the body of Jesus, and to envelope it in linen with aromatics, according to the manner of the Jews.—p. 17.

There is little doubt but the Jews had learnt during the captivity the Egyptian mode of interment, which they continued afterwards to practise.

The Evangelist expressly says, that "they took the body of Jesus and wound it in linen clothes, with the spices, as the manner of the Jews is to bury."

The ceremonies of embalment we have already described in our number for April 1833, p. 356; it will therefore be unnecessary to dwell on that part of the subject here. Of the receptacles for the dead, Mr. Pettigrew observes,

"Perhaps the earliest known tombs for the reception of the dead are those alluded to by the late Dr. Clarke in his dissertation on the sarcophagus brought from Alexandria. They consist of immense mounds of earth, and are to be found in almost every part of the habitable globe. Dr. Clarke states that he has seen these sepulchral heaps in Europe, in Asia, from the Icy Sea to Mount Caucasus, over all the south of Russia, Kuban Tartary, Asia Minor, Syria, Palestine, Egypt, and part of Africa. A superstitious custom in the northern nations, of casting a stone at them (he adds) prevents any appearance of their diminution; and this practice, according to them, prevails in Barbary, in the Holy Land, and in Arabia. They appear to present the most ancient mode of burial, and to be anterior to the pyramids, as having a less artificial form; and perhaps some proof of this may be derived from the appearance of one of the Pyramids of Sacarra in Upper Egypt, the stones of which being further advanced in decomposition than those of Djiza, prove that they were erected at an earlier period, as they are exposed to the same atmosphere, and at no great distance from the latter. This pyramid preserves almost the simplicity of the primordial conic mound, and shows only an approach to the more artificial structure of the others."—p. 24.

The stupendous remains at Karnak are incidentally noticed by Mr. Petti-

* John, 19 chap. ver. 39, 40.

given, and how we would observe for the characteristics of Egyptian art, that it is not a little remarkable that one of the most extraordinary works of the latter taken in Brittany, should bear precisely the same character. The long members of the Egyptian and the Gauls of Carnac may have had an identity of origin. The idea of stone, commonly called the Venus,* and existing in Brittany, has a very Egyptian character, so that we might have suspected that the Carnac Phallus came from the district of Brittany, and placed in the soil, started, through rude imitations of the customs of their Egyptian neighbours. The resemblance of name between the Karnac of Thebes and that of Gaul, appears to us something more than accidental. Capt. Legh's description of the Egyptian Karnac is thus quoted:

"It was impossible to look on such an extent of building, without being led to admiration, as description will be able to give an adequate idea of the numerous masses still defining the ranges of these. Innumerable within moderate spaces in front of pyramids, by three masses of obelisks, each of 14 or 15 feet in length, lead to a distance of several hundred yards. The common Egyptian obelisk is found in the squares to the west, led to the east, the circumsphere, with the ram's head, from one or two that have been uncovered, seems to have composed its corresponding masses. Three of the south and east are still buried. Headless statues of grey and white granite of gigantic size, lay prostrate in different parts of the ruins. In the western court, in front of the great portion, is an upright headless statue of red black of granite, whose size may be imagined from finding that a man of six feet just reaches to the palleto of the knee."—p. 55.

* A modern tourist who travelled through Brittany by an unfrequented route, and whose lively descriptions are mixed up with much that is curious and original in the way of antiquarian information, gives a particular account of this little known relic of Celtic idolatry. It is situated near the town of Baul, between Josselin and Hennebont, which is about 12 or 15 leagues north of the paralleliths of Carnac. "Descending," says the traveller, "a steep hill through a wild and beautiful wood, thickly grown with beech and chestnut trees, we passed by a copse, and at length arrived at the summit of a gentle eminence, where, placed upon a pedestal, stands a naked female figure carved in stone, with a kind of stole about her neck: the workmanship is extremely rude and barbarous. The figure, together with a large reservoir or stone bath, was found in the side of the hill called *Costantet* near Baul. It is most probably a Celtic woman, and bears a strong resemblance in its general character to Egyptian works. On the base of the pedestal are several modern inscriptions, one of them styling this figure the Venus of Armonica."—Vide Letters during a Tour through Normandy, Brittany, and other parts of France in 1810, by Mrs. Bray, late husband, p. 230.)

We have disagreed with our author, and agree with him in the subject of his inquiries.

Every one who has seen the fine specimen of a mummy which was presented to Mr. Perrigot, and is now deposited in his collection, has observed the remains of gilding which attaches to different parts of the corpse. On the clothing of mummies in general, Mr. Perrigot says,

"The clothing of mummies has been most frequently observed on the sides of the torso and arms, but it has also been seen in the eyelids, on the lips, the face, on the sexual organs, and on the hands and feet. And whilst cases that leaves of gold have been found on the forehead, eyes and nose of the bodies, also on the sexual parts of women, and some bodies entirely covered with this precious metal. He also mentions that it was customary to lay a small gold leaf on the body, and in some instances a bagot of gold was placed on the breast."

Dr. Lee has a beautiful specimen of the hand of a female mummy in which the fingers are gilt. The mummy described by Herring, the apothecary of Gosh, had the nails of the toes gilt."—p. 65.

In short, no style of decoration appeared to be esteemed too splendid or elaborate for the supposed mansions of the spirits which had passed the slender barriers of this mortal sphere, and were admitted into the rank of deified inhabitants of a boundless eternity.

In the tombs of Thebes M. Caillaud saw some human figures, inclosed in small wooden cases, hung round the necks of figures gilt, and placed in a sitting posture. We conclude that these last were mummies of women

who had died during the period of gestation.

Among the medicaments employed for the preserving bodies, are noticed, on the authority of ancient writers, myrrh, aloes, cedar, honey, salt, wax, bitumen, &c.

Lucretius speaks of a corpse as *in melle situm*—cum in summo gelidi cubat æquore senxi. The body of Alexander the Great was rubbed with, and embalmed in honey:—

“Duc et ad Æmathios manes ubi belliger
urbis
Conditor Hyblæo perfusus nectare du-
rat.”

Dr. Granville first demonstrated the presence of wax in a mummy:—“He observed a resino-bituminous substance between some of the folds of the peritonæum; and, upon examination, he ascertained it to consist of bitumen with wax, in a proportion sufficient to render it plastic.”—p. 87.

Of the envelopements of mummies these curious facts are detailed.

The quantity of bandages on some mummies has been computed to consist of not less than 1000 ells. They have been generally supposed to be of cotton. The coarsest kind of bandage is invariably found nearest to the body. Examples have been discovered of mummies bandaged in linen, but cotton certainly appears to have been the usual material employed, as the cotton plant was successfully cultivated by the ancient Egyptians. The habits worn by the priests were of this substance; so that it might be considered, in some degree, as a sacred material. The breadth of the bandages was various; some have been unrolled of more than a yard in breadth, but few exceed seven or eight inches, and many are much less. Sometimes they are written on in hieroglyphic characters. Mr. Pettigrew is satisfied that the bandages were applied wet. After the first, or outward series of bandages, is removed, idols, papyri, &c. are often found enclosed in the envelopement of the corse. Of the mummy opened by Hertzog, in 1715, “all the nails of the hands and feet were gilt; the arms swathed with several ribbands, wide and narrow, gilt in various places; and in the folds of the arms were discovered seventy-four different images, composed of jasper,

agate, lapis lazuli, &c. The following were the most important of these figures:—Isis, Horus, Harpocrates, Apis, a scarabæus, a frog, nilometers, being emblems of the Nile, a sceptre, an altar, a pyramid, a cross mounted on a heart.” This mummy also contained the Ethiopic stone with which the incision in the body had been made, in the form of two fingers.

“To perpetuate the memory of the deceased, we find in the tombs the emblems of the profession or trade of the defunct: thus we have pickaxes and various instruments for agricultural and mechanical purposes; the net of the fisherman; the razor, and stone to sharpen it, of a barber; cupping glasses; vases of perfumes; pottery, and wooden vessels of all kinds; baskets of fruit, seeds, or loaves of bread near to the mummy of a baker; paints and brushes alongside of an artist; various instruments of surgery by the body of a physician; a bow and arrow by the side of a hunter; a lance by the soldier; a hatchet and poignard by another; and the style and receptacle of ink by the clerk; the *distaff* has been found in the cases of male mummies, which would appear to confirm the statement of Herodotus, that the men were employed in the manufacture of the cloth, whilst the females were engaged in commerce; combs, paints, mirrors, and other articles of the toilet have been found in the mummies of females. In a box of wood, placed in the neighbourhood of a mummy almost entirely decayed, M. Passignat found nine instruments of silex, which he conceived to be knives for making the incisions in the flanks of the dead.”—p. 112.

The enumeration of the objects found with mummies, indicating the trade of the defunct, reminds us how rich the collection of the eastern traveller, Mr. Sams, (now judiciously secured for the British Museum) is in specimens of that sort. Several of these articles have been enumerated in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1833, part i. p. 313.

The first cases of mummies were made of layers of cloth cemented together and plastered with lime on the inside; from its similarity to pasteboard, it has been called by the French *cartonage*. It must have been placed, while soft, on the body, and is found laced up the back. The second case was commonly of sycamore, as was also the third.

The stone sarcophagi have usually other cases within them, inclosing the

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(Continued from p. 70).

XVIII. *An Outline of the History of the Court of Star Chamber, in a Letter from John Bruce, Esq. F.S.A.*

THIS is an excellent paper on a legal antiquity, now happily obsolete, of which we have already given a summary abstract in our Magazine for April, 1833, p. 451.

The author has, with the late Mr. Caley, rightly concluded that the Court had its name from the decoration of the room in which its sittings were held; the ceiling was probably powdered with gilded stars. In an ancient process, instituted relative to an infraction of the liberties of the sanctuary of St. Martin le Grand, it is called the *Sterred Chamber*, a mode of expression which distinctly points at the real origin of the name.

To a second letter Mr. Bruce has appended a list of many important judgments made in this arbitrary Court, some of them very curious in an historical point of view.

XIX. *Further Remarks on the Death of Richard the Second, by Thomas Amyot, Esq. F.R.S. Treasurer.*

In the year 1400, the first of the reign of Henry 6th, the following minutes appear on the records of the Privy Council, preserved in the British Museum, MS. Cotton, Cleopatra F. III. The original is in the Norman French of their time.

"Be it remembered of certain matters necessary to be shewn to the King's Great Council. First, if Richard, late King, be alive, (as some suppose it has happened) that he be surely guarded, for the safety of the King's estate and his kingdom."

youngest son Ham, or Hammon, and by his son Mizraim. The name of *Egypt* is of more uncertain derivation. It appears that the river Nile was so called in Homer's time:—

Περπταῖος δ' Αἰγυπτὸν ἑρρέειν ἰκο-
μεσθα
Στῆσα δ' ἐν Αἰγυπτῷ ποταμῷ νῆας ἀμ-
φιλισσαι.

Others, with probability, conceive that the meaning of the name *Egyptus* is *aia Cuphti*, the land of Cuphti, as it was formerly called by the Egyptians themselves, and their neighbours the Arabians.—Vide *Newton Diss. on the Prophecies*.

In another place—

"As to the first article, it appears expedient to the Council that, in case Richard, lately king, be still living, he should be put in surety, agreeably to the customs of the kingdom; and if he be departed from life to death, then that he be shewed openly to the people, that they may have knowledge thereof."

The conclusion drawn from these minutes is, that the idea of the exhibition of the dead body of the Second Richard originated not with Henry, but with his Council. The caution with which they are made proves at once the admitted doubt whether he were alive or not, at the time of the making the minute, and the admission of the doubt shuts out the probability of design to exhibit the body of Maudelain as a fraudulent substitute for that of the King. We need not recapitulate Mr. Amyot's former well-grounded arguments, which we consider to have set the question satisfactorily at rest.

XX. *Observations on the Coffin Plate and History of Gunilda, sister of the Saxon King Harold II. By George Frederick Beltz, Esq. F.S.A.*

In 1786 a leaden plate was found at Bruges, in the place of sepulture, of Gunilda, sister of Harold, the last of our Saxon kings. This circumstance has filled up, in a way singularly remarkable, a defect in the last of the descendants of Godwin, Earl of Kent; he was known to have had seven sons and a daughter, the wife of Edward the Confessor; some historians ascribed to him another daughter, Githa, but none ever made mention of Gunilda. However, *litera scripta manebat*, the inscription was revealed, and another personage was added to the page of history.

She possessed, as appears from the Domesday Survey, the estates of Criche and Herdintone, in Somersetshire; fled, as it is probable, with her mother Githa into Flanders; resided for several years at St. Omers, and subsequently at Bruges, where she died, 24th August, 1087.

XXI. *Extracts from the Household and Privy Purse Accounts of the Leases of Hunstanton, from A.D. 1519 to A.D. 1579. By Daniel Gurney, Esq. F.S.A.*

The muniment rooms of several of our existing ancient halls are rich in

ancient documents, and we trust that the hand of the antiquary will find time to time bring them to light. ON our adventures, their architecture, their armour, their furniture, their inventiveness, by the painter's art remain; what need we turn to fill up the countless pages that these authentic illustrations of family statistics.

"The Lestranges of Hunstanton were a junior branch of the family of the Barons Lestrange of Kewbury. Their ancient mansion is in a good state, but has not been inhabited for many years. It is a large house, surrounded by a moat, and was built at the latter end of the 14th century by Sir Roger Lestrange, Knight of the body to Henry 5th, whose arms, impaling those of the Heylons of Norfolk, are carved in stone over the gateway. The building has been partially added to at subsequent periods, but retains much of its original character; it is quadrangular, three sides of the quadrangle being a double bay, its entrance by a gateway, and from thence through a porch is the way into the house. The hall is a large room ornamented with hawks' heads," &c.

The chapel, the wainscot parlour, the buttery, the kitchen, the oyster-room (where the noonday meal of oysters was taken), the armoury, the stew-ponds, the square walled garden and its bowling green, are enumerated; then follow the household and privy purse accounts, which call, as it were, the inhabitants of this ancient mansion again into life, and exhibit to us the minutæ of their habits, modes of living, and expenses. The bare fact that men lived in "the flight of ages past," has a melancholy monotony about it. The scene becomes varied and entertaining, when the actors in it are introduced to our view with the dresses and decorations which belong to their period.

XXI. *A short Account of some Antiquities discovered in the District of Central America, in a Letter from Lt.-Col. Juan Galindo.*

It is by minute comparison, such as materials similar to these enable us to make, that we may hope to trace the gradual flow of the tide of human population throughout the globe. The tablets from the ruins of Palenque, represented plate I. have much in them of the character of Mexican sculpture.

XXII. *Account of an ancient carved figure of St. George, preserved in the Museum of Dijon. In a Letter from Thomas Willement, Esq. F.S.A.*

A very perfect representation of the body armour worn by the men at arms towards the close of the 14th century. It is modelled the figure of an altar-piece carved by Jacques de Baerts, carrier of images to Philippe le Hardi, Duke of Burgundy. St. George in this representation wears the tunic, with the painted vestible. His surcoat is confined by buttons and laces, and is embellished with crosses of St. George within circles. That these crosses, being edged with a double line, resemble those of some pieces of gold found in Ireland, mentioned in Camden's *Britannia*, Gibson's translation, p. 1412, appears to us a circumstance purely accidental. Mr. Willement thinks that these golden plates were badges attached to some part of the dress, so far he may be right; but between the ornamental crosses employed by the primitive Christians of Ireland and by the knights of the 14th century, we see no connection, further than that they both adopted that Christian symbol. Two elaborate plates by Mr. Shaw represent the back and front view of the figure. We should have much preferred that the dark backgrounds had been omitted. They give a heavy appearance to the impressions, the more to be regretted, as plate LXI. is almost altogether shadow and middle tint, without any decided lights to relieve it.

XXIII. *Account of some Antiquities found in the Parish of Blandford St. Mary, in Dorsetshire. By the Rev. Thomas Rickett, F.R.S. and F.S.A.*

Six skeletons, lying side by side, coins of Trajan, Licinius, and Constantine, a glass vessel, and a bronze figure of our Saviour, were the result of an excavation for the foundation of a cottage erected near Blandford bridge. The figure of Christ was well executed, in the style of the antique, and is a proof that such representations had their rise in the classic ages. "In the beginning of the third century the Emperor Alexander Severus had the image of Abraham and Jesus Christ placed together with those of Orpheus, Apollonius, and his other deities, in his

Lararium, where he performed his daily devotions."

XXV. *An Account of the Remains of the palace at Ravenna, reputed to have been that of the Gothic King Theodoric*, by Sydney Smirke, Esq. F.S.A.

A curious example of the link between the architecture of the classic age, and that of the Saxon and Norman builders. A very clear and well-drawn view of the building, by the hand of Mr. Smirke, illustrates his paper.

In the Appendix to this volume of *Archæologia*, are found

An Account of some ancient steel-yard weights, probably of the 13th Century, by Mr. Samuel Woodward. They bear the lion and double eagle, possibly for Cornwall, and Richard, king of the Romans.

An Ancient bath of brick, called Queen Elizabeth's bath, lately demolished on the site of the King's Mews, Charing Cross, accompanied by drawings, by the late Wm. Knight, Esq. F.S.A. This building was a good example of the brick architecture of the close of the 15th, or beginning of the 16th century. It bore a striking resemblance to the conduit of Winchester House, Chelsea, represented in Mr. Faulkner's *History and Antiquities of Chelsea*, vol. i. p. 295, and was perhaps erected for a similar purpose, as a fine spring of water had its rise within the precinct of the royal mews.

Gravestone discovered in the Churchyard of Great Bookham, Surrey. This was the last communication made to the Society of Antiquaries by the late venerable Wm. Bray, Esq., at the age of 96. The stone is a coffin-lid, sculptured with a cross fleury. It is conjectured to have covered the remains of Rutherwyke, Abbat of Chertsey, who died in 1346; the cross fleury would be a very vague and inconclusive testimony of the truth of the conjecture; the style of the ornament appears, however, to be that of the 14th century.

An Account of some judicial proceedings at Norwich, at the commencement of the Usurpation [of Cromwell], from a MS. written about 1675, in the possession of Edward Steward, Esq. of Norwich. A specimen how much of the most detestable tyranny was enacted by those who, under the specious cry of liberty, overthrew our ancient constitutional form of government, and

controlled with an iron hand the people whom they had deluded, and in whose name they hypocritically pretended to act.

An Account of the discovery of an ancient instrument of brass, at Rochdale, in Lancashire. By R. Wharton, Esq. An elaborate description of a very curious relic, but rendered obscure, and of little value, for want of an illustrative woodcut. Verbal descriptions of objects intricately formed, should never be without such aid.

Discovery of Gold and Silver Coins at Mount Batten, Plymouth, communicated by Henry Woolcombe, Esq. The coins are evidently of the class styled British.

An Account of the falling in of a portion of the wall and roof of St. Alban's Abbey Church, by John Gage, Esq. Director. An instance of praiseworthy attention to the condition of a most beautiful and venerable national edifice.

Account of some Antiquities discovered in excavating the foundations of London Bridge, and of the ancient northern embankment of the Thames, by the late Wm. Knight, Esq. F.S.A. A scientific and technical report of the lines of ancient embankment which were cut through in forming the north approach to the new London Bridge. Of these some account has been given by our correspondent A.J.K. in our vol. xi. pt. i. p. 387.

On a fabulous conquest of England by the Greeks, by Lord Mahon.

"Among nearly all the Byzantine writers," says his lordship, "England is the subject of complete ignorance or absurd legends." This is an example at once of the ignorance and vanity of the Byzantine Greeks, who attempted to raise their fallen and powerless state by forged relations of their former conquests and glory. "Procopius, whose personal appearance and powers of description place him very far at the head of all the Byzantine writers, no sooner touching British ground than the discerning historian becomes transformed into a credulous fabulist." His island of Britta is divided by an ancient wall into two districts, one of them being the abode of departed spirits, who are ferried over from the continent by living boatmen!—p. 603.

Lady Mantell presented of a *monumental slab or coffin in the Antwerp Inn, Dover* since. It bears a work on

inscribed in Runic characters with the name of a monk, read by the late Mr. Hamper Gisothus.

A drawing and ground plan, by C. E. Gwilt, Esq. jun., of the early Norman Crypt, with the central pillar, discovered in making the Tholey-street approach to the new London Bridge. We refer to the article on this discovery by our correspondent E. I. C. in our vol. cii. pt. ii. p. 209. Mr. Gwilt's drawing is made with considerable boldness and accuracy.

An Account of a fine Roman Amphora discovered in Woburn Park, by his Grace the Duke of Bedford, and a few other miscellaneous communications, close the 25th volume of the *Archæologia* of the Society of Antiquaries; a publication which, by the cursory general view we have furnished, it will be seen continues to do credit to the body from which it emanates, and to amuse and instruct those who desire to study history in its minuter and therefore more interesting details.

Letter to the Right Hon. Charles Grant, President of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India. By Eneas Macdonnell, Esq. &c. &c. with an Appendix, 8vo. pp. 146.—Ridgway and Sons.

THE professed object of this tract is to demonstrate the "injustice, impolicy, and danger" of measures adopted by H. M. Board of Commissioners for Affairs of India, in order to compel the East India Company to interfere between the King of Oude, a native Sovereign who is tributary to the Company, and certain private creditors of one of his ancestors, with the view of enforcing payment to the creditors of a debt alleged to have been contracted, many years since, and to have borne an interest at the not very moderate rate of 3 per cent. per annum, or 36 per cent. per annum.

The alleged amount of the original debt is stated to have been, in sterling money, 115,870*l.* borrowed, in the years 1794, 1795, and 1796, by the then Nabob Vizier of Oude, Asoph ud Dowlah, from certain Shroffs or Bankers of Lucknow, whose heirs are now represented in this country by Michael George Prendergast, esq. a gentleman many years resident in India.

Since the debt was contracted, some attempts appear to have been made for its recovery by amicable negotiation; but they were ineffectual, the successor of the Vizier having declined to recognize the claim, and the successive governments of India, and with one exception, with the concurrence of the authorities at home, having uniformly declined attempting by authoritative, or forcible, interference to obtain its liquidation. On the part of the Company it has been contended that the King of Oude was an independent Prince, bound by treaty to the payment of certain subsidies, which, so long as he punctually discharged to the British Government, that Government had no right to interfere for the enforcement of private claims upon him. The Company have therefore abstained from such interference. On the other hand, those who represent the native Shroffs have loudly and repeatedly called for an interference in their behalf, at whatever risk, as a measure of substantial justice; asserting that, in the present case, the money borrowed was borrowed for the purpose of making good certain stipulated payments of revenue, called Kists, to the Company; and that for this reason the debt should be considered as a public debt, or obligation of the State of Oude, of such a nature as would fully warrant the interference of the Company to obtain its liquidation.

In this (according to our judgment, incorrect) view of the case, the Board of Commissioners for Affairs of India, have framed a despatch to Bengal, directing certain steps to be taken towards the adjustment of these claims. The directors on the contrary have remonstrated against the transmission of such a dispatch, some of them positively refusing to be parties to it; and steps were taken to enforce its transmission by authority of the Court of King's Bench. These steps have since been abandoned, and the question of power to enforce interference in the liquidation of the claims on Oude is now in abeyance, but will probably hereafter undergo fresh discussion. In the interval the pamphlet before us may be read with advantage by those who desire to acquaint themselves with the facts of the case.

On the subject of this pamphlet we will merely observe, that it has long been the avowed, and obviously justifiable, policy of the East India Company, to prevent the revenues of the immense territories placed under their control, from being either mediately or immediately absorbed by usurious money lenders; and that it has been equally the policy of speculating Europeans to promote such usurious transactions, by affording their aid to the nations who engaged in them. It is of course for the legislature and the government to decide between these conflicting interests.

Hunterian Reminiscences; being the substance of a Course of Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Surgery, delivered by the late Mr. John Hunter in the year 1785; taken in short hand, and afterwards fairly transcribed by the late Mr. James Parkinson, Author of "Organic Remains of a former World," &c. Edited by his Son J. W. R. Parkinson, F.C.S. London, with illustrative Notes. 4to, pp. 176. —Sherwood.

THE observations and opinions of the late Mr. John Hunter, on the principles and practice of Surgery, stand in no need of recommendation in the present age. It has long since been acknowledged by the united voice of his grateful country, that he was a favourite son of science, and was enabled, by her bountiful bestowments upon him, to deal out many and great blessings to the diseased and afflicted of his species; disregarding, as the present editor observes, all applause, excepting that which was justly rendered to him by the sons of science, for philosophically unravelling the principles of his profession; and by the voice of philanthropy, for the humane and ingenious application of those principles to the alleviation of human suffering.

These lectures embrace a great variety of subjects of high interest with those who may be desirous of obtaining some acquaintance with the accidents of the human frame, and are given to the public in a clear and unprofessional phraseology, for which, whether to the lecturer or the editor, or both, the

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readers of this volume will feel themselves under obligation.

It is professedly published for the use of younger students in this department of science; but will unquestionably be found useful by such general readers as are desirous of having accurate notions respecting the causes of disease, and the best means by which it may be allerted or removed.

An Historical and descriptive Account of Old and New Sarum, or Salisbury. 12mo. pp. 178.

THIS little work is of a character very superior to the ordinary guides to provincial towns and cities. A visitor will, we fear, think that too little space has been devoted to the descriptive parts; but, as a *precis* of the history of a very ancient and important city, it possesses great merit; and will be indispensable to every intelligent resident, as well as universally interesting. Though it is published anonymously, we have reason to suppose that we are indebted for it to Mr. Hatcher, the able amanuensis of the late Archdeacon Cox, and the editor of Richard of Cirencester. We observe that in p. 32, the account of Salisbury Cathedral, published by the late Mr. Dodsworth, the Verger, in 4to. is stated to have been written by Mr. Hatcher, and we think he has no reason to be ashamed either of that work or the present.

Passing by the Roman period of Sorbiodunum, which has already been frequently discussed, we find some new views relative to the invasion of the Saxons in the fifth and sixth centuries, which are, we think, well borne out by local circumstances. Cerdic landed in 495 at a place called, after the event, Cerdices Ore, by the Southampton River; was joined at the same place in 514 by his nephews Stuff and Wightar (who gave name to the Isle of Wight and to Carisbrook [Wightgarabyrig] in that island); and in 519 fought the Britons at Cerdices Ford, a place on the Wiltshire Avon, which Mr. Hatcher has identified with Charford, near Downton. In 527 Cerdic and Cynric defeated the Britons at Cerdicesleah, or Cerdic's field, a spot not yet determined; and in 552 Cynric again defeated them at Searobyrig, or

2 N

Old Sarum. The camps of Clerbury, Fitchbury, and Tatchbury, still mark the course of this irruption.

We cannot here follow Mr. Hatcher through the various Councils and Parliaments, and other memorable events, which took place both at Old and New Sarum; but we may remark that his narrative is clear and interesting, and that he has lost no opportunity of connecting the history of Salisbury with the general history of the country.

In the history of the cathedral of Old Sarum, Mr. Hatcher is particularly complete; but, when describing the paramount dominion of the Bishop over the city, he perhaps loses sight too much of the lay interest which existed at the same time, and the violence of which contributed, he will remember, to drive the ecclesiastics to the plain. It is true that the Bishop was principally lord of the territory; but at the same time the King's sheriff and castellan was co-resident in the fortress from the period of the Conquest, and about the middle of the twelfth century was raised to the dignity of Earl. There is something extravagant in the supposition, (p. 29), that when a spot in the neighbourhood of Salisbury was appointed, in 1194, to be one of the places for holding tournaments, it was selected in consequence of the Justiciary, Archbishop Hubert, having filled the see of Salisbury. This is making the church too omnigerent. It might with far greater reason be ascribed to the interest of the Earl, who, it will be found, was the nobleman into whose custody King Richard's charter on the subject was confided. The neighbourhood of the Royal Palace at Clarendon, must, however, also be remembered. Mr. Hatcher describes the scene of the tournaments between the present roads to Bath and Devizes, and that a more suitable spot can scarcely be imagined.

In the annals of Clarendon Palace, the frequent residence of our Kings during the thirteenth and fourteenth century, Mr. Hatcher appears to have spared no research; but his labours were probably closed before he saw

nicated by Sir Thomas Phillippo to the *Archæologia*.

Respecting the first house of the Earls of Salisbury, here called Devereux, we will only say, that in Mr. Bowles's *History of Lacock Abbey*, now at the press, we are led to expect that much new light will be thrown on their genealogy, and particularly that it will be shown they had no connection with any family of Devereux.

The "King's House," in the Close at Salisbury, mentioned in p. 98, as having been "probably occupied by former sovereigns in their progresses," was certainly so occupied by King James the First, in 1615, and again in 1623, when he knighted its then owner, Sir Thomas Sadler. Some particulars of this house, not published elsewhere, will be found in Nichols's *Progresses of King James the First*, vol. iii. p. 615.

We must now conclude with remarking, that an interesting chapter is occupied by brief memoirs of the most distinguished natives of Salisbury; and that there is no deficiency of useful local information on subjects of present interest.

History of the Fleet Marriages, with some Account of the Wardens of the Prison, the Parson, and their Registers, with Notices of the May Fair, Mint, and Savoy Chapels, and numerous Extracts from the Registers. By John Southerden Burn. Second edit. 1834. p. 154.

A second Edition of an Antiquarian Work, within the period of nine months, claims some notice from us; though the author requires but little testimony to his merits from a reviewer, after the public has given so quick and so flattering an opinion. The present edition has (if we may judge from the pages) one third more matter than the first; embracing list, with biographical notices, of wardens of the Fleet, commencing with Nathaniel de Loveland, who, 1194, (9 Richard I.) fined in 6 marks, to have the custody of King's houses at Westminster, & the Fleet prison, which he still been his family's inheritance even

Sam R. H. Brown, Esq. the present Warden.

Although Mr. Burn has not been able, or deemed it necessary, to obtain accounts, as recommended in our former Review of his work, of the obscure Chapels in the country, at which clandestine marriages were celebrated, yet he has supplied us with a list of forty-nine of the chapels in and about London, at which marriages were performed, prior to the Marriage Act, nineteen of which have registers. The utility of this list to the genealogist, is considerable, and it might be added to. Lambeth Palace chapel is omitted; but marriages are still performed there, though possibly only by virtue of special license. The Register Book of that chapel is very interesting, containing chiefly marriages of members of the families of the respective Archbishops of Canterbury, and frequently entirely in the handwriting of the Archbishop; and we believe that Ely House chapel, though not marked by Mr. Burn as possessing a register, has, nevertheless, entries of marriage, ordination, &c. which have taken place there, and that they will be found in the great Ecclesiastical tomes, also called registers, preserved in the muniment-room, at Ely House, Doverstreet.

Should the public call again for a new edition of Mr. Burn's volume, we should like to see a short history of these several chapels. We are acquainted with the history of a few of them, which are six or seven centuries old, and the interest belonging to such historical accounts, is an ample repayment for the time necessarily occupied in such researches.

Mr. Burn has added many additional hundreds of names of eminent or respectable persons married at the Fleet, a portion of his book which we much approved of formerly; among these are the Duke of Manchester, Lord Banff, Lady Elizabeth Berkeley, Lady Mary Bennett, and Sir John Leigh, whose marriage occasioned many legal proceedings, which terminated in the House of Lords.

Considerable pains have been taken, by examining the private papers of the late Sir Isaac Heard, and Francis Townsend, Esq. to ascertain the facts

of the case of a Fleet register having been tendered as evidence in the Say and Sele Peerage Case, before a Committee of Privileges of the House of Lords; and the result of Mr. Burn's investigation is, that the evidence in question was tendered, but rejected.

The information respecting the wardens of the Fleet has been obtained by Mr. Burn, from our public national records; and the circumstance affords evidence how much original historical matter may be brought to light by gentlemen who will devote their time and attention to such acquisition, and the advantage of finding the repositories of our English records free of access for such purposes. Mr. Burn, in his preface, bears testimony to the facilities which have been afforded him at the Record Offices in the Tower, and at the Rolls Chapel, in collecting his history of the wardens, which, for the first time, appears in print; and we can do no less than express our satisfaction at finding that the keepers of these establishments are actuated by such liberal and enlightened feelings.

We are not aware that we can do Mr. Burn greater justice, than by saying that to the research he has made, in order to produce a creditable antiquarian work, he has added sufficient lighter materials, to make his history interesting to the general reader.

A Brief Statement, shewing the equitable and moral Claims of the Maritime Officers of the Honourable East India Company to Compensation. By Charles B. Gribble, Chief Officer in the Maritime Service of the Hon. East India Company. 8vo. p. 24. Richardson.

An Appeal to His Majesty's Government and the Honourable East India Company, for Justice to the Claims of the Hon. East India Company's Maritime Service, to Compensation, under Clause 7 of the New India Act, out of the Commercial Assets late belonging to the Hon. Company, but now to be applied to the Use of India. To which is added an equitable Scale of Pensions suggested to be granted, in order to carry the intention of the Clause into Effect.

By an Officer of the Service. 8vo. p. 84. Richardson, Cornhill.

Memorial of the Committee of the East India Company's Maritime Service, presented to the Honourable the Court of Directors, July 30th, 1834, together with a suggested Scale of Pensions, and various other important Documents. 8vo. p. 23. Richardson.

THE Pamphlets before us relate to that extensive change which has recently taken place in the administration of British India, and to the interests of those who have been more or less concerned in, or connected with the former system.

It appears, that when Parliament determined to put an end to the Commercial operations of the East India Company, it was foreseen that so mighty a change would necessarily give rise to claims for indemnification, by parties who would thereby be subjected to privation and loss; to meet which contingency, the 7th clause of the India Act, of the Session 1833, authorizes the Company to take into consideration the claims for compensation of all persons "heretofore employed by, or under them," whose interests may be affected by the discontinuance of the said Company's trade," and to grant such compensations as they may see fit, subject to the approbation of Parliament.

Under the authority thus conferred, considerable reductions appear to have taken place in the establishments at the East India House; from which some old and valuable officers, together with not a few of the younger servants of the Company, have been pensioned on a scale, as settled by the Court of Directors with much deliberation, of two thirds of the authorized allowances of each individual who might have served the Company more than ten years. In this way, the several departments of the shipping, warehouses, accounts, and the secretariate, have already suffered diminution; and the reductions in the home establishment are still progressing.

It further appears, that on the discontinuance of the Company's trade, the services of the ships which had been employed in that trade, both those which were the property of the Company, and those which were only

freighted by them, being no longer needed, their captains and officers to their employ, and in consequence have preferred a claim to compensation which has been allowed, but on a scale inferior to that fixed by the Court for their retiring civil servants.

This distinction is the ground of the present appeal and complaint. The reason of it, as we collect from these Pamphlets and other documents, is, that the Company's civil servants held their appointments for life, unless dismissed for misconduct, and that they have never been supposed to possess any other means of acquiring a subsistence; whereas the Company's marine officers were allowed *private trade*, and in fact did trade, and some of them with immense advantage; and that being only appointed from time to time to their respective ships, they were considered in no other light than as mariners employed by the Company, and having an interest in their service co-extensive only with the duration or continuance in the Company's service of the ships in which they respectively sailed.

We, nevertheless, presume, upon an examination of the two cases, as here stated, that the claim of the maritime service for compensation on a liberal scale will, under all the circumstances of their case, be fully admitted; especially if their past services, both to the Company and the nation, in time of war, as stated in their memorial, be adverted to.

We, of course, offer no opinion respecting the precise extent of that compensation. The subject is already before the Court of Proprietors of India Stock, and was lately brought under the consideration of the House of Commons; upon whose justice and final judgment we apprehend the parties interested may safely rely. To us they appear in no danger of suffering loss through any want of zeal, energy, or ability in the advocacy of their claims.

A Voyage Round the World. By James Holman, R. N. in 1 vol.

WE never ranked ourselves in the number of those who censured or ridiculed the peripatetic tendencies of our interesting and enterprising tra-

veller, under the afflicting circumstances in which he was placed. Deprived entirely of sight, and consequently dismissed from his professional and active duties, Mr. Holman would have adopted one or other of these three plans of life; had he been an ignorant man, and of low pursuits, and base desires, he would have sunk into sloth and sensuality; and his mind would have become as dark and sightless as his body; had he been a studious man and a scholar, one of recluse and sedentary habits, he would like Milton have still pursued his studies with the borrowed eyes of friends, and been read to by those who attended him with the offices of affection and tenderness; but as Mr. Holman was neither of these, neither a sot nor a scholar, but a man of enterprising mind, active habits, eager for knowledge, and loving to gain that knowledge from personal observation in the walks of life, he nobly and manfully determined to continue his course of life as much as he could unchanged, to walk the world though dark to him, and to maintain his communications with his fellow-creatures with his understanding, when he could no longer with his sight.

One advantage he might have contemplated, which he in fact and in fullness received; which was, to experience the compassionate tenderness, and to secure the offices of attention and kindness, from all whom he met with in his distant and daring excursions. Thus was his path made smooth for him, and the channels of curiosity seemed opened the instant he arrived. It is plain that from such a traveller, not much increase of knowledge is to be obtained; what he tells us, must for the chief part be delivered at second hand; and however acute his curiosity may be, or extensive his inquiries, still his circle of information must be very limited, and a certain selection of facts out of many unknown to him, is all that come under his view; but the pursuit is the main object, whether the end obtained be less or more. It is a pursuit honourable to him, tending doubtless more than any thing else to the promotion of his happiness; and enabling him without tedium, or a hopeless and weary listlessness, to

bear the pendulum of his life vibrate in its constant oscillations. It is very obvious that a man blind from his mother's womb, and one who has been deprived of the sight which he once enjoyed, are in different situations as regards their power of acquiring knowledge; and that one enjoys associations, analyses, comparisons, and conceptions, totally unknown to the other. A man born blind may, by the use of conventional language, write on any subject, even those most closely lying under the province of the very sense of which he is deprived. He may write on the beautiful, the picturesque, on painting, on architecture; but it is also clear that he must use words without corresponding ideas, and that on such subjects language to him is only the medium of conveying sounds to others, which he himself first received from them. Of such kind is much of the poetry of Dr. Blacklock; and the most striking circumstance in it, is the justness and the correctness with which this language is used. Mr. Holman, however, is placed in a situation far different and more advantageous. When he hears his comrades describe to him "a mighty river rolling to meet the sun, and its vast volume of waters glittering in his rays," he instantly can bring back to his recollection the glory of the visions which delighted his youth. When he hears of the cloud-piercing mountain, or the long withdrawing vale; of the city with its thousand minarets, or the wild palmy shore, with its dusky people, and its banana-thatched cabins; then will visions clear as those of sight, and beautiful as nature herself, re-ascend from the depths of his memory, and he will people his solitary realms of darkness, with the busy forms and glittering images of light and life.

The present volume contains our author's voyage to Sierra Leone, and his residence there and in the island of Fernando Po. The account of the Ashantees, and of the melancholy losses we sustained in our warfare with them, are told in an interesting manner. A new Iliad of war is open: new heroes brave as Achilles, and Amazons dauntless as Penthesilea appear in the field. We have conference between those great and renowned

persons the king of Achimboo, the no less illustrious king of Dunkara, and the beautiful and virtuous queen of Akim, who was always conspicuous in the van of her army. Then we have king Chebbo, a noted warrior, and king Osay Tootoo Quamina, whose head was sent to England in pickle by mistake, for the head of poor Sir Charles Mac Carthy. When we get to Fernando Po, we meet with a population not much more attractive; and Mr. Holman's friend whose name is 'Cut-throat,' if he answers to his portrait at p. 262, is a gentleman between whom and us, we are glad some thousand leagues of ocean extend. Rise Alps between us and Cut-throat, and whole oceans roll! At p. 290, a specimen is given of the vocabulary of the native language of this island. It appears to us to be a very rude imitative tongue, but full of vowels and liquids.

Looka, a man—Daka, a woman—La-hole, a ship—Watoo, a canoe—Itoikka, the sun—Tolo, the moon—Baha, water—Booka, one—Taba, two—Beho, ten—Bo, fifteen—Eechce, twenty.

Aboobooso, the wrist, seems formed from the pulsation; and 'Icaneunee,' a little child, is a pretty soft term of affection: a handsome lady is called 'Sheerskallee Mohoonka,' but we must say that beauty has no universal standard. Mr. Holman calls a woman 'a piece of coloured clay:' so they are; and he owns these clay-balls strike him still with much effect; but the clay of the ladies of Po is something of that kind that is found in the Rodings of Essex and the hills of Kent; it does not willingly take graceful forms. A very ordinary face, with the contour of a baboon, is theirs, plastered over with dirt and oil; but they are great jilts, and wheeled the unsuspecting sailors out of their buttons, and nails, and knives. What attracted our tars, we suppose, was, 'that their faces were seamed with scars, and their abdomens tattooed all over; however the seamen put on them blue cotton gowns, and they then presented a very Christian appearance, as they ran on all fours along the deck.' These ladies are

very partial to monkeys as diet, and eat them roasted, sodden and stewed on the fire, with sour-sops, and yams, and eddoes. Cut-throat and Bottle-nose are the most gentlemanlike men in the island, and often dined with the captain, notwithstanding their bodies emitted a most offensive odour, and it was necessary to clean and wash the chairs on which they ate. Sometimes Toby Lump, another great man, came with his lady, whom he showed off to the officers in a very fascinating manner, ventrem palpitations, while she stole all the knives and keys she could lay her hands on. But we must now leave these interesting people; we must leave the Calabar Festival, and the king's sixty wives, 'all fattened up to a certain standard;' and we must leave king Peppel in his cups, and pass over Mr. Holman's bath, 'who to his utter surprise discovered, that the ceremony of stripping, washing, and champoning him, had all been performed by young women, whom in spite of their giggling he did not discover till too late.' We shall end, by extracting the following summary of the climate of Fernando Po.

"That this island must always be liable to considerable atmospheric changes, and become at particular seasons *very unhealthy*, there cannot be a doubt. But that is invariably the case in all low situations within the tropics, on the west coast of Africa, where the decomposition of animal and vegetable matter is so rapid in its progress. But the insular situation of Fernando Po, with its many local advantages and peculiarities, may ultimately have the effect of diminishing the production of miasmata, or at least of correcting their deleterious qualities, and preventing such immense and dangerous accumulations as have on the adjacent continent produced so great a loss of European life."

The Existence of other Worlds, peopled with living and intelligent Beings. By Alexander Copland, Esq. 12mo.

THE object of this work is to urge, through analogy, the great probability of the other planets and celestial luminaries being inhabited. Our author adduces the authority of many great and venerable names for his support. Observation and experiment do not much assist the inquiry. They prove,

Indeed, that the other planets attached to our system, revolve, like ourselves, round the central orb, and have, as we have, a certain periodical vicissitude of seasons. But the only planet to which we have an approach so near as to be able to see the nature of the elements of which it is composed, the Moon, does not appear, as the most scientific astronomers inform us, to be inhabited, or to be adapted to the residence of beings like ourselves. Without water, without atmosphere, and with a calcined surface filled with volcanic matter, it does not appear that even a salamander could exist in it. When Mr. Copland speaks of the celestial luminaries, the visible stars, excluding our planetary system, being the abode of intelligent beings, we presume he means the planets that are *supposed* to be attached to these stars, invisible to us, but which we conjecture to revolve around those solar stars as we do round ours:—or does he mean that the suns themselves are peopled? We do not think that the opinion maintained—of a plurality of worlds—need of necessity be esteemed in any way opposed to the scheme of Christian redemption; but at the same time we do not think that analogy would bear our author so triumphantly on in his argument as he seems to suppose; or that it would lead him justly to infer that the other planets are *inhabited*. But, he may say, I argue from this planet to these; from the Earth, full of inhabitants, to the sister worlds which, placed in the same system, under the same laws, seem equally adapted for the residence of life, and the abode of intelligence. To which we answer, How long has this earth been inhabited? how long has man been placed in it? and how many countless successions of ages, how many forgotten millions of years was it, perhaps, an unoccupied mass; its surface unclutched with vegetation, and its soil unsuitable to the wants of human nature. Why should the other countless myriads of stars be in the same state in which we have been only for a few years past, rather than in that in which we have appeared to exist since the first fiat of creation? Besides, Mr. Copland argues not only

the existence of beings, but of *intelligent* beings; and yet it would seem that this earth was filled with life, and inhabited, long before beings of intelligence were placed upon it. So that, at best, his argument from analogy should be consistent and entire; already we think he has pressed it beyond what true philosophy or rigid logic would allow. We cannot see that it is *at all more probable* that the other worlds should be inhabited, than that they may have been inhabited, and are now vacant; or that they may never have been trodden by the feet of any being, but may be in long and slowly gradual succession, *preparing* to be fit recipients for their future tenants. They may still be under the forming, the finishing hand of their Maker; *they may still be in the kiln*; or other similar suppositions may be formed. And we must conclude by saying that the *analogical* argument, the only one we can use, which, springing from one small basis, this Earth, is to extend over the vast area of the celestial sphere, may permit us to infer that the planets are intended for the habitation of beings, perhaps intelligent beings, but not necessarily intelligent in all, and not at all times: nor can we infer that the planets or stars are all in the same perfect and finished state; or that vegetation, water, earth, air, or atmosphere like ours, are at all necessary to the life of their inhabitants. The words of Professor Whewell extend as far as any philosophic reasoner, or the present state of science, would safely go.

“When we look at the Universe, with the aid of astronomical discovery and theory, we then find that a few of the shining points which we see scattered on the face of the sky in such profusion, appear to be of the same nature as the earth; and may, perhaps, as analogy would suggest, be like the earth, the habitation of *organized beings*,—that the rest of the host of Heaven may, by a like analogy, be *conjectured* to be the centres of similar systems of revolving worlds.”

The Rev. Dr. Wilkins, the vicar of St. Mary's, Nottingham, uses language on this subject, more honourable to his zeal and piety, than to his logical or philosophical powers.

London at Night, and other Poems.—
By Lady Emmeline Stuart Wortley.
1834.

THIS volume is dedicated to the Duke of Rutland, and is a strong proof of the intellectual vigour and elegance that have always distinguished that illustrious family. There is nothing common about this book. The clearness of the sense, and the fine selection and purity of the language, in the following extract, must strike all.—Lady Emmeline is addressing

"Genius!"

"Arise thou! not an unembodied dream—
Not in shapes varying as the rainbow's
gleam— [shown—

Not in phantasmal, strange abstractions
No visionary guest, unnamed, unknown—
No, seize a nobler incarnation, wake
In loftier guise—in bright assumption
wake.

Features familiar to our thoughts and
minds, [winds,

Tho' vanish'd like the clouds before the
Genius! rise thou in panoply of light,
Sweeping the veil of mysteries from the
night: [arise,

Unchang'd—untransubstantionized—
As long since to contemporaneous eyes

Thou didst appear, a glorious form en-
shrined, [consigned.

For ever to the dust—the dust of death
Even in these forms, unshadowed and un-
shaken—

Unchang'd, untransubstantionized,
awaken'

Accend them to a moment's worship: yet
Their sun of soul is overcast, not set.

They could not die! forfend the impious
doubt; [without.

All worlds of thought within, all heavens
They could not die—our guides, our spi-
rit friends—

With all existence their existence blends.
Survivors of themselves—they have main-
tained, [they reign'd

And shall maintain their rule. And, as
Of old, shall reign and rule for evermore,
Their Metropolitan throne in the deep
core," &c.

Our great poets and philosophers
are thus designated:—

—"Wonderous Shakespeare's long-eva-
nish'd frame,

Shakespeare! illustrious, universal name.
In Chaucer, Spenser, and each laurell'd
sage [tured age.

That rose, the enlightener of his rap-
id sightless Milton's venerable mould.

In Locke and Verulam—sublimely bold—
In world-compelling Newton's aspect
old."

The volume terminates (ah! why
does it ever terminate?) with a most
beautiful and elegant production called
The Careless Lady. It thus begins:
—her lady's maid is the speaker.

"Lady, lady, how lik'st thou this weary
life, [and strife]

This strange tissue of pleasure, and pain,
Lady, bright lady, I pray thee to say,
Or art thou mournful—or art thou gay?

Or haply art thou not gloomy nor glad,
Nor merry of mood, nor yet very sad;
Or, haply, isn't neither yea or nay,
Lady, sweet lady! I urge thee to say."

Being thus urged, the lady answers
that she is neither merry nor sad:—

"I pray thee to pardon my mind's very
bad mood;

And I pray thee to leave me—to solitude."

The lady is then asked whether she
loves hunting, or hawking,

"Or dost thou love better the cham-
pagne," &c.

to all which she answers definitively
and positively for the last time:—

"Thou art wrong—thou art wrong—oh
how sorely thou'rt wrong!

But no parlance of that—the words
freeze on my tongue.

As the cold careless lady still let me be
known,

Though, alas! I have loved, who has not?
one alone.

But it's done!—"

We hope Lady Emmeline will soon
find a fresh spring of Hippocrene burst
out under her feet; and twine another
sprig of laurel on her coronet.

Ayesha, the Maid of Kara. By the
Author of 'Zohrab.' 3 vols.

A great French wit, and himself a
very fine writer, observes:—"La Cri-
tique qui est un examen, et non pas
un satire, qui a de la liberté mais sans
fiel, et sans aigreur, et surtout que l'on
accompagne d'un reconnaissance sin-
cère de son peu de capacité, laisse la
liberté de faire encore pis, si l'on veut,
que tout ce qu'en s'est mêlé de repren-
dre. C'est cette dernière espèce de
Critique que j'aie choisie, et je l'ai
prise avec ses privilèges, que je me
flatte qui ne me seront pas contestés."
Under this remark of Fontenelle we
gladly shelter ourselves, when we ex-
press a little dissatisfaction as regards
the outline and incidents in Mr. Mo-
rier's eastern tale. There is a race of
animals well known to the travellers

of Savoy and Switzerland, whose delight is always to tread on the very verge of danger—to walk on the brink of the precipice—or to perform their journey for ever apparently exposed to the most fatal mischances. Such, we think, is also the path which our author has chosen in his *History of the Maid of Kars*. We do not say that the incidents and circumstances, with their consequences, are impossible; but we think the improbability is carried too far in many cases, to ensure the delight and approbation of the reader. We know that there are great authorities against us; but we do not like the introduction of the European costume amid the scenery and society of the East. It breaks, to our taste, the unity, the integrality, the charm of the imaginative and poetical picture. It reminds us of West's *Picture of Penn* and the American Indians; and its ludicrous contrasts of starched bands, and broad beavers, and drab breeches, and well-fed panaches, with the wild sinewy forms of the forest, in all their picturesque attitudes and natural expressions. Mr. Morier's last tale of *Zohrab*, on that account, among many others, we prefer to this,—it is one complete unbroken Eastern landscape. But further, when Mr. Morier resolved to make an English traveller fall in love with a Turkish maiden, he must have been prepared to consummate his design only through the conquest of many difficulties. Lord Osmond is described as a man of sense, a man of singular acquirements, of experience and more than ordinary knowledge of the world, and of extensive travel. Is it consistent with such a character as this, to fall deeply and devotedly in love with the first pretty girl he meets, against all the dictates of prudence, and propriety, and religion; without having spoken to her, without knowing who she is, whether an idiot or an idler; with a Mahomedan too—for so he supposed her to be—in short, is it consistent with his character to be so the slave of a blind enthusiastic passion—of a momentary impulse—as to deliver himself over to it without a struggle? How many beautiful eyes, and Grecian noses, and chiselled lips, and radiant tresses, are ordinary mortals constantly seeing, without much danger to their peace and

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their tranquillity! How soon is a certain command over intemperate wishes and youthful impulses acquired! How soon does beauty assume its proper and due rank (and that no mean one) in a wise and well-regulated mind! But the charms of beauty, however radiant it may be, were never formed of durable materials, unless the beauty of the mind come in to complete the conquest. Good sense and good temper must secure the fortress of the heart that the brilliant battery of eyes and hands, and lips and smiles had forced to yield. Now, *Ayesha's* education has been like that of all other Turkish maidens confined to the seclusion of the harem. Painting her nails with henna, and her eyes with antimony, and touching her lute when pleased, and holding up her five fingers when angry, and throwing her slippers at her attendants, and playing at hide and seek with her companions—seem to have been the accomplishments that won the heart of the English nobleman. But this is but the beginning of wonders. The enterprising *Giaour* of course gets imprisoned for conversing with a daughter of the faithful. How does he hope to get out? By attempting to convert the Turks, and challenging all *Kars* to a public dispute, wherein he ends by proving their creed an imposture and a lie. He is rescued, however, from this danger by having conciliated the favour of the Pasha in a boxing match with a favourite negro of great pugilistic renown, whom our hero vanquishes at the first blow. He then falls into the power of the great freebooter and worshipper of Satan, *Corah Bey*, at *Anni*; whom, with all his fortress, he soon delivers into the power of the Russians. He then sets off, with his maiden, to Constantinople; but in the course of the journey had occasion to cry out, "Hast thou found me, oh! my enemy?" for *Corah Bey* never lost sight of him, and soon got interest to send him off to Rhodes to work in the galleys. In the meanwhile the Sultan himself calls on *Ayesha*, and falls in love with her as quickly and devotedly as her former admirer. These are great difficulties; but, like the darkest tempests, the sooner clear. The English ambassador obtains the release of Lord Osmond;

Corah Bey is blown to pieces from the mouth of a cannon, and our hero travels on to his father's mansion in Grosvenor-square. But Parliament having broken up, Almack's being over, and Boodle's empty, the family is gone into the country; so, as he starts for —shire, he calls on his friend Wortley, in Park-lane, where he finds Ayesha, the maid of Kara, in the drawing-room, all safe and sound, who turns out to be the daughter of Sir Edward Wortley. It is needless to say what follows; but a happier party probably never sat down to dinner in Park-lane in the middle of August, Ayesha, of course, had her pilau, and rice, and confits; and, having learnt enough English necessary for the ceremony, was lawfully married, we presume, by Dr. Spry, in Mary-le-bone church.

Let it not however be supposed, that, dissatisfied as we confess we are with the texture of the story, and thinking that Mr. Morier might easily have composed a more consistent and artful narrative; let it not be imagined that we are unconscious of the skill, the knowledge, the graphic fire, and truth with which the events are displayed. The variety of the incidents, the charm, the surprises, and the diversity of the characters, the fidelity and force of the descriptions, and the propriety and beauty of the language, are such as to maintain or heighten the reputation which Mr. Morier has already acquired by his delightful tales of oriental fiction. Above all other parts of the narrative in this volume, though many are pleasing and animated, that which is employed in the description of Corah Bey and his culture's nest, the ruins of Anni, and of the various adventures, dangers, and escapes connected with it, tower in great pre-eminence. The entrance into the Spectre City—the first view of the child of Satan in his bloody and voluptuous lair,—the attack on the Russian posts, and the Feast of Poison, is drawn with masterly power. We have no room unfortunately for such extracts as would do justice to Mr. Morier's descriptions; next to that in interest is the voyage to Constantinople, and the mysterious and fearful appearance of the branded felon—the accursed monster once more rising up to perpetrate the deeds which

his demoniac malice and hatred had suggested. If after all we place this work on a lower shelf in our estimation than that in which *Zohrab* stands, he it known that we consider *Zohrab* the first oriental tale that has ever been written, with the sole exception of *Vathek*.

The Old Maiden's Taleman, 3 vols.

THE enchanted ring—the talismanic signet—that has hitherto adorned the fingers of Asiatic kings, and that has been connected with the wild and gorgeous fables of the East, is here brought to bear on the incidents and circumstances of familiar life and modern society. It falls into the possession of Lady Mary Denningford, the merriest of old maids, though we must say the manner in which she gains possession of it is very improbable, and the events are very inartificially linked together. The power possessed by her monitory signet is that of detecting and expressing the secret thoughts of all on whom Lady Mary chooses to employ it, of exposing the foul and selfish wishes which are lurking like obscene beasts in the dark recesses of the corrupted heart, while the most false and flattering language is smiling on the surface of the lips. This is a possession that we at once confess is not at all adapted to advance the happiness, or even secure the tranquillity, of beings like ourselves. The first effect it produces is, to make her Ladyship doubt, suspect, despise, detest all who approach her: for the hopes of selfishness and the desires of cupidity are for ever rising and bubbling up in every bosom. Her Ladyship found, as all would find, that such a power was incompatible with the preservation of Christian feelings, and the exercise of Christian duties. We may be "wise as serpents," it is true; but it is only on the ground that we are "also harmless as doves;" else were the wisdom of the serpent a deadly poison, and a worse possession than the most unpenetrating stupidity. To be scanning the motives and investigating the feelings of those around us, is not the employment either of a wise or good man. It inevitably leads to suspicion and distrust, and at length to dislike and alienation. The all-sagacious Taleman would soon scorch and wither up the tender

wings of Love; and the owner of it would hasten, as Lady Mary did, to deposit it in a drawer, as a mischievous and fatal possession, never again to be consulted, or believed. Let our friends wear on their rings the motto of the Man of Palamos—'Love one another'—and they will stand in need of no Talisman to direct their communication with their fellow-creatures, or ensure their safety. 'Love one another,' is the language of God; 'distrust one another,' is the voice of the Demon. The other stories in this work are made up of whimsical materials, queer improbabilities, and a wild, odd, bantering kind of drollery, united with supernatural agency, which afford entertainment to those persons who are addicted to this kind of *German tales of wonder*. 'The Lodging House Bewitched' is the best of them, and the real moral projects naturally form the mysterious scaffolding around it.

Popular Geology subversive of Divine Revelation! in Answer to Sedgwick's Observations on Geology. By Rev. Henry Cole.

IT requires but a fugitive glance over the annals of science, to convince any one, even the most sceptical, of the hostility these pursuits must have encountered in their early aspirations after public admiration and general credence. In infancy and tender age, more especially, they have met with most rigorous discipline and subtle vigilance; well would it have been for the honour of our education and the liberality of our kind, had these tests of genuine science been unalloyed, in most instances, by more base and sordid motives for opposition and doubt! Some favourite theory,—some ancient doctrine,—some absurd prejudice, or some gainful interested view, has ever arisen in giant form to challenge the right of the new possessor, and for a time to scorn its worth, or traduce its legitimacy. The rebellious spirit of Sheba, *To your tents, O Israel*, is as unjustly and energetically infused into the public mind under the reign of meek-eyed Christianity, as under the sway of David or of Solomon. But these party feelings and shadowy creations of twilight have ever vanished with the early dawn,

and we presage that the legitimate truths of fact and science, must arise, like the phoenix, doubly resplendent from the raging flames. The divine perfection of the number seven, and its imputed sanctity, had nigh sealed the fate of Galileo, and the wonders of his telescope; all of which were believed to result from daring philosophy, infidel presumption, and ocular delusion: more than seven planets, or seven of any thing, could not then exist. "I have searched through Aristotle," said the Abbé to Scheiner, "and find nothing of the kind mentioned; be assured that all the spots on the sun are a deception of your senses, or of your glasses." The complex and unintelligible theory of epicycles, and the fooleries of chrystalline spheres, honoured Copernicus and Kepler by inscribing their works in the list of books dangerous to, and prohibited by, the Romish Church. The scientific labours of De Dominis, Peter Ramus, Bacon, and Newton, subjected them to every annoying opposition, and procured for a portion of them the delights of inquisitorial martyrdom. In short, the fate of the prophet Micajah seems the disgraceful reward for the patient labours of exact science and philosophy, and is as inherently blended with the physical as the spiritual promulgation of truth.

Geology in like manner must expect bitter and strenuous engagements with its opponents, although the general dissemination of liberal sentiments, the extensive cultivation of scientific knowledge, and in consequence, the improved taste and judgment of society at large; will ever protect it from wanton attack, and exalt both the life and character of its disciple above barbarous persecution and unmerited calumny. Hitherto the patient labours of the geologist have been regarded with interest, curiosity, and astonishment; and on the records of this youthful science are inscribed the names of the most scientific, virtuous, and enlightened men that have adorned the world. The sober zeal and calm spirit with which the sons of Oryctology have conducted their research, the logical precision of their inductive reasoning, and the candour and perspicuity of their decisions upon the direct evidence laid before them,

and their promptitude to repress all enthusiastic vagaries, as well as their cheerfulness to discard all preconceived hypotheses and fallacies, have lulled to sleep many of those prejudices, and disarmed that blind amorphous opposition, which all versed in the workings of the human heart, must necessarily have anticipated to arise against an aggregation of facts so novel, wonderful, and conflicting. No science ever commenced its career under such favourable auspices as this; some fifty years have brought this precious exotic to bear the rigours of our sombre climate, and we trust a few additional summers will naturalize it amongst the giants of our forest. As Astronomy, according to the system of Copernicus, was deemed heretical, because it made the earth to revolve round the sun, and the sun as the centre of the system to be always still,—a fact denied by Aristotle, and seemingly contradicted by the Bible—so in these last days, the self-sufficiency of ignorance has marshalled forth a host of scribes to discharge their venom against the facts, observations, and deductions of Geology, upon the authority and the perverted interpretation of the Scriptures. The facts adduced by the science are and must be admitted by every man; it is as vain and futile in Mr. Cole, as it was formerly in the Abbé, to bid us reject the evidence of our senses, doubt the reality of sight and touch, contemn the ingenuous deductive reasonings of the mind, and discard the honest convictions of our perceptive faculties. Conviction must emanate from such powerful evidence and facts as teem from the lips of Astronomy and Geology; at least, he who doubts the reality and truth of these, must, to be consistent, doubt every thing. To acquit himself from the just stigma of wilful bigotry and hypocritical fraud, he must also question the very evidences adduced in the Bible itself, as well as the existence of those powers by the aid and instrumentality of which he formed his decision of its veracity and authenticity; and thus stand before the world condemned of gross and judicial stupidity. Like the Brahmin, who destroyed the microscope that first convicted him of transgressing the laws of his superstition, by the myriads

of animalcule he daily devoured even in adoption of his herbivorous formula, Mr. C. also would annihilate the machinery of Geology for a like prejudice and cause. We respect and applaud the motive which incites the single-minded Christian to uphold the sacred structure which he venerates, and to vindicate the truth, authority, and divinity of the oracle of God on its independent and peculiar evidences; we ourselves have experienced this delight in common with him, the faithful, and religious; but we deprecate the ignorance, and deplore the fanatic enthusiasm of those who proclaim the Bible to be a book of philosophy, the exact limit of science, and the *ultima Thule* of Chronology. It might as rationally be termed a treatise on Medicine, or Chemistry, or Mineralogy, or Conchology. Physical science was not the pursuit of the sacred writers, nor were physics the idol of their thoughts, affections, and ministry. They disseminated their truths clad in the unworthy garments of the language and philosophy of the day; but neither of these were designed to be prominent features in their instruction, but the subservient vehicles of higher and more important truths; they were to be absorbed and lost in the great ocean of spiritual and immortal philosophy. Indeed, had the physical philosophy of the Scriptures been at variance with the received opinions of the age; had they treated of light on the undulatory theory, or drawn similes from galvanism, magnetism, or modern astronomy, they would to the common orders of society have rendered themselves as unintelligible as the gift of tongues is to the same class of the present day; whilst to the better instructed and scientific, they must have advanced theories so novel and contradictory to the popular doctrines of the epoch, that the divine code they were solely and especially commissioned to promulgate, would have been overwhelmed by the obscurities of technicality, and buried in the disputations of natural laws. A host of doubts, and a multitude of alterations on the government of the sensible creation, would have warped the mind against every accession of spiritual knowledge, and their thoughts, instead

great scheme of religion and morality, must have been arrested at the out-works, and their force expended in unworthy polemics on unconnected and self-dependent science. Astronomy in the seventeenth century, and Geology in the nineteenth, are examples too recent and lamentable to admit doubt or hesitation into this view of the argument. Hence Professor Sedgwick has wisely observed, that while Geology rests on its own basis, the Bible is left to its own appropriate evidences, and its interpretation is committed to the learning and good sense of the critic and the commentator.

There are others, however, who fully admit in argument the evidence of sense, and the authoritative powers of mental perception and induction, but insist that the *inspiration* of the book of Genesis warrants their doubt as to the truth of Geology. The question of consistency is here as valid as in the former instance: for we may ask, whether they did not arrive at the conviction of the truth and inspiration of the Bible itself, through the instrumentality of those very senses and mind, whose authority and evidence they now reject? And if these conducted them to a correct judgment on one occasion, why may it not on another? In truth, the second failure can only be resolved into habit, education, and prejudice. We, ourselves, admit the truth both of religion and science, and attribute the discrepancies between the pages of Scripture and genuine philosophy, to the necessity under which the biblical composers lay, of expressing their divine commissions and spiritual exhortations, in the language and philosophy then adapted to the comprehension and erudition of their audience; and we esteem it a cogent argument in favour of the knowledge, prescience, wisdom, and goodness of the Deity, as well as consonant with his economy in miraculous interposition, that he did not blend philosophical with religious truths, nor advance scientific knowledge as a test of eternal happiness, or a requisite condition of immortality and glory; and thereby add invincible obstacles to the reception of his law, and the attainment of saving knowledge.

Besides this, we suspect that the degree of inspiration which the Book

of Genesis independently affords us, is miscalculated and overrated by the supporters of geognostical fallacy. To contemplate this work in its proper character, we may suggest, that a history of past events (such for instance as the History of England) can never be received as a proof of inspiration, or a commission from God in its writer. In like manner Genesis, *per se*, exhibits no direct proof of such inspiration; it may receive authority from the circumstance of its having been compiled by Moses, who shewed irrefragable proofs of the assistance of God's Holy Spirit in his subsequent works, but like borrowed light can reflect back nothing to the inspired character of its author. And there are many excellent and learned men, who, without any design of serving the end of geology, and as ignorant of the science as Mr. Cole himself, have afforded direct proof that the Book of Genesis was a mere compilation from oral tradition, the writings of Enoch, (mentioned Jude, 14) or of Jasher (mentioned Josh. x. 13) and perhaps from many other sources. Nor is this supposition undefended by the language, style, order, and metric verbiage of the work itself. Our limits restrain us from extension, but we may inform the peruser of these observations, that there cannot be a more erroneous hypothesis than that all parts of the Bible claim an equal quantity of inspiration and authority; for surely the words recorded from the lips of Divine Truth himself are more authoritative and contain a higher degree of inspiration, than the reasonings of St. Paul about a wife, or his requesting Timothy to bring with him the "cloak which was left at Troas, and the books, but especially the parchments." In short, Mr. Cole grounds his arguments upon the passage of St. Paul to Timothy, that "all Scripture is given by inspiration of God:" and we raise our voice in harmony; but it has been asked, whether there are not degrees of inspiration, whether the language in which the inspired truths are delivered and the philosophy from which its similes are drawn, and the domestic and private affairs, as well as public occurrences subjoined, were also inspired? Again, is the whole of our

Bible inspired? what did St. Paul understand by the word *Scripture*? and can it be applied to the whole of his own writings? and had the collectors of our Bible withdrawn the commencement of Genesis, would they have been more or less inspired than on the expulsion of the Apocrypha?

Other writers equally erudite and pious, have remarked that Moses has commenced by recording in a very general and indefinite manner the creation and the origin of man, they have extended the days of creation to an indefinite period, and hinted that Moses no more intends to record every generation of man than St. Matthew, or St. Luke, recited an unbroken genealogy of our Saviour Christ.

Quitting this field of criticism and conjecture, it appears evident to sense and reason, that the Book of Genesis was a compilation from sources independent of Divine revelation; it is worded in the philosophy of the day, and may stand or fall without injury to the inspiration and authority of the word of God, and without any impeachment of its truth and veracity. Geology therefore may proceed upon its own basis, and the Bible remain enshrined by its peculiar and appropriate evidences in the heart of every man. The Urim and Thummim, or the sacred lots, are gone for ever—the open vision has ceased from among us—but we have discovered a mine of science and knowledge from whence to draw new motives to allay their absence, and bend our minds to seriousness and reflection, even the harmony, adaptation, design, and contrivance manifested in the works of creation, and declaratory of the wisdom, mercy, goodness, and beneficence of their Creator. For the consolation of our weak brother, who may feel offence at the opinions we have expressed, we cannot refrain from quoting from an accomplished writer, a translation of Kepler's reply to those evincing similar prejudices against the researches of Astronomy.

"If any one be too dull to comprehend the science of Astronomy, or too feeble-minded to believe in Copernicus without prejudice to his piety, my advice to such an one is, that he should quit the astronomical schools; and condemning, if he has a mind, any or all the theories

of philosophers, let him look at his own affairs, and leaving this worldly trouble, let him go home and plough his field; and as often as he lifts up to this goodly heaven those eyes with which alone he is able to see, let him pour out his heart in praises and thanksgivings to God the creator, and let him not fear that he is offering a worship not less acceptable than his, to whom God has granted to see yet more clearly with the eyes of his mind, and who both can and will praise his God for what he has so discovered."

In conjunction with the Divine revelation of the Book of Genesis, Mr. Cole attempts to prove the falsity of all science in a highly ridiculous manner; he terms the beautiful and innocent creature under consideration, "the truthless dreams of philosophy," "geologism," "infernal artillery," and "accursed spawn," till our pallid cheeks grow crimson.

"*Suave est ex magno tollere acervo.*"

At one breath he glides from the Creation to the Trinity, and from the Trinity to the Creation, and reminds us of the old adage, "catch me who can."

"*Deprendi miserum est: Fabio vel iudice vincam.*"

In conducting his reply against the remarks which Professor Sedgwick casually introduced upon geology in his sermon, at the annual commemoration (not commencement) of the benefactors and literati of Trinity college, Cambridge, and correctly intended to impress upon his young audience the advantages and delights of science and education, Mr. Cole, in his over-officious zeal for the credit of the Biblical cosmography, has, we regret, been guilty of most impudent attacks upon individual character and piety, and unwarrantable and anti-Christian condemnation of the Rev. Geologist, "his fellow sophists in, and fellow perverters of, the new science."

With stupid and ignorant effrontery he summons the Duke of Wellington to the judgment-bar of Highbury school-room, to receive sentence for his "politico-military stratagem," Catholic emancipation; anathematizes the Gower Street Academy, quenches his raging thirst by copious libations from "the immortal Luther's sweet

and blessed exposition," and now and then in his intermittent fever quaffs an opiate draught from "the learned, venerated, and gracious Dr. Gill." Above all, we chuckle at the grave idea of Luther, in extending the effects of the fall of man to inanimate and animate creation in general. "But the influence which we now have in the world over the beasts is not by means of that dominion which Adam had, but by laborious industry and cunning art. Thus birds and fishes are taken by deception, and by snares; and thus beasts are tamed by means of various contrivances."—"For, (in Adam's time) cunning contrivance and snares were not known; the whole beast creation was in a state of pure obedience."—"It was after the sin of Adam that God said of the earth, 'thorns and thistles shall it bring forth unto thee.' Wherefore, there

is no doubt, that our having so many herbs and trees, which are of no use for food, was also the punishment of sin. For I am of opinion, that all trees were in the beginning fruitful. And though I would not speak as of certainty, yet I state what my thoughts are. And I doubt not that, before the fall, the air was more pure and wholesome, and the water more nourishing than now."

If our limits permitted, we should have pleasure in pursuing the work throughout its course, and exposing even the critical fallacies committed; but the arguments being solely dependent on the authority of Genesis and its philosophy, and no attempt having been made to attack the science of Geology upon any other hypothesis, we feel ourselves constrained to defer our observations on the progress of the science until some future occasion.

Reflections adapted to the Holy Seasons, &c. By John Brewster, M.A. Rector of Egglecliffe.—This work is formed on a plan similar to that of 'Nelson's Companion for the Fasts and Festivals of the Church.' It is written with plainness, knowledge, and in a sincere spirit of piety; and is one among those numerous works of practical tendency, and of sound Scriptural doctrine, which do honour to the Ministers of the Church, and which cannot fail of producing benefit to the Christian community. Certainly the members of the Church of England, whether high or low, rich or poor, cannot justly complain that the 'bread of life' is withheld from them. The Church is doing her duty in that respect without fault or blemish. An interesting appendix on 'the Lent Fast' is subjoined to the work.

Last Words of the Martyrs. By the Author of *Little Mary, &c.* 1834.—This little work is inscribed by the Author to the dear Children committed to her care; and the interest with which they listened to the Contents, proves how properly the subject was selected for their use. It is very judiciously and neatly composed.

The Springs of Plynlimmon, a Poem. By the Rev. Luke Booker, LL.D. 1834.—Dr. Booker has not wanted for subject—his materials are rich and diversified; his-
tory lore, natural sce-
nerial character,
We think

that he would have made it more pleasing, had he changed his species of versification with each Canto; given, for instance, that of Salarina in the Spenserian stanza, and the two minor rivers in alternate rhymes. We think there are a few specks on the surface of his Parnassian waters, as

All beautiful, celebrated streama.

And

Thence Vaga her excursion wended,

and

Bewdley—its woods and forest fine.

And

Which agonizes (with the deeds
Then done) the retrospective mind,
That wishes happy all mankind;

but we have no wish to find fault with a volume containing much pleasant interesting information, and composed in a spirit of good feeling and liberality.

Prayers by Lancelot Andrewes, edited by the Rev. B. Bouchier.—A judicious republication of most beautiful and devout prayers, composed by one of the greatest and most venerable Prelates of our Church. The translation is chiefly that made by Dean Stanhope; and a judicious and strict life of the Bishop is prefixed.

Remains of the Rev. Edward Payson, D.D. of Portland, U.S.—The conversation of a very pious and excellent Divine, collected and arranged by his son.—A memoir of the same person has recently been given.

A short and connected Course of Reading from the Old Testament, &c. By the Rev. H. W. Beaver, A.M.—A little work, useful in its design, and very laudable in its execution; we should consider it to be admirably adapted to Schools, both male and female, and to the inhabitants of rural parishes—in order to enable such persons to obtain a connected view of the general train of the dealings of God with his chosen people, preparatory and relative to the Christian dispensation.

The New Testament, with a Commentary. By Rev. C. Girdlestone.—We much approve of the plan of this work. The Commentary is short, plain, and adapted both to convey instruction, and to promote piety. Mr. Girdlestone has long approved himself as a zealous and faithful labourer in his Master's sacred Vineyard.

CONDER'S Dictionary of Geography, Ancient and Modern. is one of that class of books formerly called Gazetteers, containing an alphabetical description of all the countries and the principal cities, seas, rivers, and mountains in the world; with the addition of a glossary of geographical terms. It is comprized in a thick pocket volume; and the name of the compiler, Mr. Josiah Conder, author of a most complete book upon Italy, is an assurance that it is carefully executed.

Outline of a System of National Education, 12mo. 1844. Cochran and Macrone.—A book containing many ingenious

views, and much useful knowledge; but disfigured by the dangerous tendency of many of its sentiments on subjects connected with Government and Civil society; and above all, by its theological expositions, totally incompatible with those held by our learned, venerable, and apostolical Churches. The author is evidently much conversant with German Literature, and seems to have studied his divinity in that school.

Essay towards an easy and useful System of Logic. By Robert Blakey.—A popular little work; but we think the author is wrong in the difference which he states exists between himself and Dr. Whately, on the importance of the syllogism. The 'fundamental premises' are given; as premises, whether wrong or right, they are not subject to syllogistic scrutiny, but it is the argument, or reasoning deduced from them, on which the force of the syllogism is to be employed. The truth or falsehood of the fundamental premises may be investigated and put to the test, in a previous syllogism, and when proved true by that, they are then brought forward as the foundation of a further argument. At least such is our view of Dr. Whately's meaning.

L'Echo de Paris. By M. A. P. Lo Page, 2nd. edit.—A very useful little work indeed, and well calculated to make the learner of the French language familiar with the accustomed forms of conversation.

FINE ARTS.

THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM'S COLLECTION OF ENGRAVINGS.

The sale of this very extensive cabinet of art has at length been brought to a successful termination by the hammer of Harry Phillips, after thirty days of unceasing activity, dispersing, during that period, no less than four thousand and fifty-eight lots of the highest order of caligraphic art. Since the great sale of Sir Mark Sykes, in 1824, no collection of prints of similar importance has been brought to public competition in England, nor, we believe, in Europe; that collection also occupied the same portion of time in selling, and consisted of three thousand eight hundred and forty-two lots. The elements of the two collections were essentially different, although equally interesting in their respective departments of art. Sir Mark Sykes stood unrivalled for his inextinguishable series of rare

English portraits, and for the superb and extensive collection of the works of Marc Antonio and the Italian masters, which he had culled with unceasing perseverance and liberality in every quarter of that classic land; and the competition which the Italian specimens from his collection never fail to create, whenever they are offered for sale, proves the high estimation in which they are held by amateurs. The Duke of Buckingham's cabinet took a wider range: less perfect in either of the two great branches of English portraits and Italian masters, in which alone its competitor stood unrivalled, the Buckingham collection exhibited the rarest and finest specimens of almost every master of every school of engraving. The Italian school was rich in the rare productions of the early engravers of the 15th century, prior to and of Marc Antonio and his pupils: including the Mars and Venus, and the

or Pest, which is probably unique. The German school embraced prints by the masters of 1466; the works of Martin Schongauer, Israel van Meekenen, Albert Durer, and Lucas van Leyden, nearly complete (among the latter the extremely rare print of the Uylenspiegel); a large collection by Hollar, &c. The Dutch school abounded in specimens of painters' etchings by most of the eminent masters mentioned by Bartsch; also a fine collection of the works of Rembrandt, many of the utmost rarity, particularly a proof of the Burgomaster Six; an assemblage of the works of Rubens, Van Dyck, Jordans, &c. There are many fine specimens of the most celebrated French engravers in proof states, particularly the Holy Family, by Edelinck, after Raffaele, before any letters, of which only one other is known to exist; many thousand English and foreign portraits, private plates, &c. of Edelinck, Drevet, Nanteuil, Poilly, Daulle, Wille, &c., many of which are proofs; and an almost unique collection of engravings by Raffaele Morghen, chiefly before the letters, including the Transfiguration, the Last Supper, &c. Of the celebrated proof of Raphael's "Holy Family," engraved by Edelinck, the cabinet of the Duke of Saxe Tschirn boasts the only other in existence. The catalogue informs us that the French, to whom the acquisition of this print was ever a point of peculiar interest, formerly offered five thousand francs for the possession of this fine specimen of their countryman's art, without obtaining it; and it was now purchased for their national museum at a high price. The Duke of Bedford secured the unique proof of Marc Antonio's "Morbetto, or the Pest," for fifty-seven pounds ten shillings; and the British Museum was fortunate in adding to its extensive series of Lucas van Leyden, several extraordinary specimens of that rare master. The principal source of interest, however, of the whole collection, lay in the extensive series of Rembrandt's etchings, as the Duke of Buckingham was distinguished throughout Europe for possessing many very valuable and some unique specimens of this great artist's works, from the Vinde, Dijonval, Hibbert, and other cabinets which had been broken up and bought by him at unlimited prices. The whole of these were purchased prior to the sale, and thus retained in England, to the discomfiture of expensive commissions principally from France and Holland, for the purchase of them at any prices.

The Cabinet Gallery of Pictures, selected from the splendid Collections of Art, public and private, which adorn Great Britain; with biographical and critical Descriptions by ALLAN CUNNINGHAM. Two Volumes.

Having repeatedly cheered Mr. Major with our approbation during the progress of this work, we now cordially congratulate him on the completion of his arduous undertaking, which comprises no fewer than 72 engravings, executed in the fine manner, the highest branch of the art, from the pictures of upwards of fifty Masters, ancient and modern. Many of the subjects are here engraved for the first time; and we think that the Publisher has succeeded in what he states to have been his aim, "a faithful transcript of the peculiar style and manner of each painter."

The work is not only one of the most beautiful, but one of the cheapest ever produced; a union brought about by the use of engraving on steel. "The noble landscape by Berghem," as has been observed by a contemporary publication, "could not have been published, a few years ago, for less than four times the cost of the entire number." This engraving, by Chevalier, in No. IX., is one of the most beautiful prints in the work; and another landscape, by the same engraver, after Both, in No. XII. is equally admirable. In No. IX. West's picture of Christ Rejected, is well copied by Watt; and Worthington's excellent print after Rembrandt, is a difficult subject, treated quite in the manner of the Master. In No. X. the same engraver has a lively pleasing landscape of Watteau. It also contains Jan Steen's Mountebank, engraved by Duncan; and Domenichino's Tobit and the Angel, engraved by F. Mansell. No. XI. consists of Corregio's Christ praying in the Garden, engraved by Wedgwood. Of the original, captured at Vittoria by the Duke of Wellington, Mr. Allan Cunningham thus warmly speaks:—"The central light of the picture is altogether heavenly; we never saw anything so insufferably brilliant. It haunted us around the room at Apsley House, and fairly extinguished the light of all its companion pictures." No. XI. also contains Domestic Harmony, by P. Vandike, clearly engraved by W. H. Pyne; and a fine Landscape with Poultry, by Hondeloeter, beautifully engraved by Chevalier. Worthington has two excellent engravings in the twelfth, or concluding number; the celebrated Cleopatra, by Guido, and Christ giving the Keys, by Raphael.

But while we admire the prints, we must not pass over, without due commendation,

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the accompanying descriptions by Mr. Allan Cunningham. His criticisms on the pictures, and biographical sketches of more than 50 eminent painters, are ably and pleasingly written, and form an excellent accompaniment to the Work.

Mr. Major's Cabinet Gallery will form a most delightful present to young persons. The study of the pictures will improve their taste, and give them an acquaintance with the style of the various Schools of Painting; and this study will be much facilitated by the labours of Mr. Cunningham.

FINDEN'S *Landscape Illustrations of the Bible* are now proceeding with the same artistic powers and the same brilliant engravings which have characterized the preceding publications in the same form, on our most popular modern poets. It is a work fraught with the deepest interest, as well as beauty. What a perfect verification does not the view of

Babylon, sketched by Sir Robert Ker Porter, supply to the prophecy of Jeremiah: "Babylon shall become heaps, without an inhabitant." The willowy banks of the Jordan, with its bathing pilgrims is a most lovely picture. We cannot conceive anything more delightful to the accomplished travellers who have supplied the sketches, than to see them displayed to such advantage by the most able landscape painters and engravers of the age; and we are not surprised that fresh offers of drawings continue to be made to the publishers. The descriptions, by the Rev. T. H. Horne, are unusually elaborate, and highly interesting.

An interesting plate of *Autographs of Humaparte*, engraved by Mr. C. J. SMITH, contains several portions of his Will, preserved in the Prerogative Office of Canterbury; the farewell of Josephine to Lavalette in 1809; and the signature of Marie Louise, as regent.

POETRY.

INSCRIPTIONS FOR A SEAT IN THE GROUNDS OF SYLVANUS URBAN AT HAMMERSMITH.

I.—BY THE REV. W. L. BOWLES.

HERE rest, and cast a look around.
The River shines, and makes no sound;
Barge following barge, boat after boat,
Upon the peaceful surface float;
And all the lucid landscape lies
As silent as the summer skies.

THOU, breathe to Heaven a parting prayer,
That, 'mid a world of noise and care,
Thy cloudless years may pass away,
As placid as the close of day,
Till Life's fair scenes in night decay.

June 22, 1834.

II.—BY THE REV. J. MITFORD.

NEVER would gentle traveller, on the marge
Of wild Helvetian lake, or where her bay
Lugano opens to the solar ray,
Striking as on a bright and silver targe,
More gladly rest,—than 'mid these groves at large
Repos'd, I meditate the summer day,
By 'Thames' translucent wave; in glad array,
Watching the frequent sail of skiff or barge
To neighbouring hamlet; or at evening stray
By willow bank, what time the lunar beam
Reflects its pensive lustre;—so may spring
Untroubled thoughts by these calm shores, that bring
A beauty borrowed from the scene, and seem
As pure as is the bright corulean stream.

Aug. 11, 1834.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

LIBRARY OF THE REV. JOHN MORGAN RICE.

THE Library of the late Rev. John Morgan Rice*, which was sold by Mr. Evans, May 14—17, contained many articles of remarkable rarity and curiosity in ancient English poetry. We shall enumerate the most important, with the prices they produced. In several instances there will be observed some decline from the days of the Roxburghe and Bindley Sales.

	£.	s.	d.
Abbot's Jesus Prefigured, 1623, (in which Donna Maria de Austria is addressed as "Princesa de Gales")	0	16	0
Academy of Pleasure, 1665, frontispiece by Hollar, and portrait of the Author	2	19	0
Alexis, Le Passe Temps de Tout Homme et de Toute Femme, 1503, (one of the only three copies known on vellum, the other two being in the Library of the King of France and the British Museum)	27	6	0
Barksdale's Nympha Libethris, or Cotswood Muse, 1651	2	5	0
Barley's Martyrdome of Saint George of Capadocia, a Poem, 1614	2	4	0
Bastard's Seven Books of Epigrammes, 1598, [the same copy which was sold at Mr. Bindley's sale for 15 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>]	7	5	0
Batman's Travayled Pylgrime, 1569, (Perry's copy)	12	12	0
Chapman's Twelve first Books of Homer's Iliad, (presentation copy to Sir Henry Crofts, with an "affectionate" autograph inscription)	1	2	0
Clavell's Recantation of an Ill-led Life, a Poem, 1614 (Roxburghe copy)	1	11	0
Copley's Fig for Fortune, 1596, (Mr. Bindley's copy)	1	11	0
Cosby's Most Horrible Murder of Lord Bourgh, 1591	1	11	0
Crane's Works of Mercy, 1621, (Sir M. M. Sykes's copy)	5	0	0
Crompton Son of Bacchus and Godson of Apollon Poems, 1657	5	5	0
— Pierides, or Muses' Mount, 1658, (Bindley's copy)	7	10	0
Dallington's Epitaphes on the Death of Sir W. Buttes, 1583	2	19	0
Denny's Pelicanicidium, 1658, [same copy as sold at Bindley's sale for 13 <i>l.</i>]	3	4	0
Dolanney's Primrose, a Poem, 1606, (Bindley's copy)	10	10	0
England's Helicon, or the Muses' Harmony, collected by More, 1614, (the Duke of Roxburghe's copy)	10	0	0
Fleming's Bucoliks of Virgil, with his Georgiks or Ruralls, 1529	1	6	0
Fletcher's Purple Island, 1633, (dedication copy to E. Benlowes)	2	7	0
Fulwell's Flower of Fame, in verse and prose, 1575	3	18	0
Hall's Ten Books of Homer's Iliades, 1541, (formerly in the libraries of Major Pearson, G. Stevens, and the Duke of Roxburghe)	3	0	0
Hall's (J.) Emblems, with figures, 1648	1	15	0
Hannay's Nightingale, &c., 1622, including a rare portrait of P. Hannay, and an unique portrait of Anne of Denmark, (before sold by Mr. Evans, at Mr. Bindley's sale for 35 <i>l.</i> 14 <i>s.</i> , to Mr. Perry; at his sale, for 38 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> , to Sir M. M. Sykes; and at his sale for 42 <i>l.</i> to Mr. Rice	21	10	0
Hawys, a compendious Story, &c. de Worde, 1530, (Roxburghe copy)	26	10	0
Heath's Clarastella, and other Poems, 1650	1	1	0
Heywood's Spider and Flie, 1556, and 500 Epigrammes, 1562, (bought at the Duke of Roxburghe's sale for 21 <i>l.</i>)	9	12	0
Houres of Recreation, &c. translated by Sandford, 1576	1	7	0
Kyffin's Blessednes of Brytaine, a Poem, 1587, (Bindley's copy)	4	9	0
Lanyer's Passion of Christ, and other Poems, 1611, (Bindley's copy)	4	4	0
Lever's Queen Elizabeth's Teares, or her resolute bearing the Christian Crosse inflicted on her by Bishop Gardiner, a Poem, 1607, (from the libraries of Stevens and Bindley)	3	0	0
Milk's Poems, 1639, (the copy sold at Bindley's sale for 7 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i>)	2	1	0
Munday's Banquet of Daintie Conceits, 1528, (perhaps unique)	18	18	0
Newton's Tragedies of Seneca, in English verse, 1521	2	2	0
Oldisworth's (Nicholas) Poems, an autograph MS. 1644	1	0	0
Paradyae of Daintie Devises, 1580, (purchased at the Roxburghe sale for 55 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i>)	12	0	0
Parker's (Archbp.) Psalter in English Metre, about 1558	6	8	6

* Mr. Rice was of Trinity College, Cambridge, M. A. 1819. He was brother to Sir Ralph Rice, a Judge in India (See the family epitaphs in the History of Surrey, vol. iii. pp. 376, 377). He died at his house in the Royal Crescent, Brighton, on the 24th of November last.

Percy's Sonnets to the Fairest Coelia, 1594	-	-	-	24	0	0
Pexton's Glasse of Time, 1620, (Bindley copy)-	-	-	-	6	6	0
Pierce Plowman's Vision, (including "his Crede") 1361	-	-	-	3	10	0
Primrose (Lady Diana) Chaine of Pearles, 1603 (Bindley copy)	-	-	-	3	5	0
Psalms. The whole Book of Psalmes in English metre, with music, 1607. 4to.	-	-	-	5	0	0
Puttenham's Arte of English Poetrie, (from the Libraries of Stevens and the Duke of Roxburghe)	-	-	-	3	3	0
Saltonstall's Pictures or Characters, with the Poem of the Maid, 1635	-	-	-	1	0	0
Skelton's Workes, 1568, (purchased at the Roxburghe sale for 32l. 11s.)	-	-	-	10	0	0
Smith's Chloris, 1596, Sonnets dedicated to Spenser, (purchased at Sykes's sale for 29l.)	-	-	-	15	0	0
Stanyhurst's first four bookes of the Æneis, 1583	-	-	-	6	0	0
Surrey's (Lord) Songes and Sonnetts, 1585, "Ex dono amici mei Matthæi Prior"	-	-	-	7	2	8
Taylor the Water Poet's Works, 1630, fol. (Roxburghe copy)	-	-	-	5	5	0
Watson's Passionate Centurie of Love, 1581, sonnets)	-	-	-	7	10	0
Westmoreland's (Lord) Otia Sacras, poems, 1638	-	-	-	1	19	0
Whetstone's Mirror, &c. the Life and Death of the Earle of Bedford, 1585	-	-	-	7	7	0
Whitting's Pleasant History of Albano and Bellana, a Poem, 1637, (Bindley's copy sold for 6l. 10s. 6d. and Nassau's for 4l. 8s.)	-	-	-	1	9	0
Wither's Abuses Strip and Whipt, first edition, 1613	-	-	-	0	19	0
Wyat. An excellent Epitaffe of Sir Thomas Wyat, (4 leaves)	-	-	-	4	1	0
Zepheria, a Collection of Canzonets, 1594	-	-	-	5	2	6
Zouche's Dove, a Poem, 1613	-	-	-	1	18	0

New Works announced for publication.

Oriental Memoirs: a Narrative of Seventeen Years' Residence in India. By JAMES FORTES, F.R.S., &c. Second edition, revised by his Daughter, the Countess de Montalembert. 2 vols. 8vo.

Documents illustrative of the Life and History of Thomas à Becket, by J. HOLMES and J. STEVENSON, Esqrs.

An Essay on the Archæology of English Phrases and Nursery Rhymes, by JOHN BULLENDEN KILN, Esq.

The Natural Influence of Speech in raising Man above the Brute Creation.

The Family Topographer, vol. IV. Oxford Circuit. By SAMUEL TYMMS.

Bancroft's History of the United States, from the discovery of the American Continent to the present time.

Bibliopægia; or the Art of Bookbinding, in all its Branches. By JOHN ANDREWS ARNETT.

The Sermons of the late Rev. W. ALLAN, M.A. Incumbent Minister of Peel.

A Treatise on Physical Optics: in which 300 Phenomena are stated and explained, on the Principles of Gravitation.

The Trial of Capt. Augustus Watben, of the Fifteenth, or King's Hussars.

Byroniana; the Opinions of Lord Byron, on Men, Manners, and Things, &c.

Summer Rambles, illustrative of the Pleasures derived from the Study of Natural History. With plate.

The Life of Prince Talleyrand.

Anatomy of the Seasons, and General

Guide to the Weather, by Mr. MCHREY, Author of " Rudiments of the primary Forces of Gravity, Magnetism, and Electricity," &c.

Buckstone's Dramas, containing most of the melodramas, farces, &c. which have been played at the Adelphi Theatre.

Records of Archery and Falconry. By Mr. HANSARD, author of " Trout and Salmon Fishing in Wales."

The present State of Aural Surgery, or Methods of treating Deafness, &c. By W. WRIGHT, Esq.

The Gun, or a Treatise on the various descriptions of Ball Fire Arms. By W. GREENER.

A new Guide to the French Language. By Mr. ROWBOTHAM.

Warleigh, or the Fatal Oak; a Legend of Devon. By Mrs. Bray.

The Bridegroom and the Bride, by ANDREW PARK, Author of " A Vision of Mankind," &c.

Mr. Murray has announced the following:—Crabbe's Unpublished Poems, and Crabbe's Sermons; Fanny Kemble's (Mrs. Butler's) Journal of a Residence in the United States; the Life of General Wolfe, by Dawson Turner; a new Latin Dictionary for Schools, by the Rev. J. E. Riddle, M.A.; Rev. J. Roberts's Sacred Scriptures Illustrated; Buttman's Lexilogus, translated by the Rev. M. Fishlake, M.A.; Mrs. Bray's Description of the Districts of the Tamar and Tavy, in Letters to Mr. Southey; Scenes in Spain, by a Citizen of Louisiana; Kenrick on Greek Prose Composition, Part II., Syntax; Mitchison's Geology of Salop.

HOUSE OF COMMONS' LIBRARY.

The Standing Committee, appointed on the 26th of February to assist the Speaker in the direction of the Library, have made a Report, of which the following is the substance.

They commence by stating the arrival of a large and valuable accession of books, as a present from the French Government. It will be recollected that, in furtherance of a recommendation of the Select Committee of 1832, the journals and a set of the papers printed by order of the House were transmitted to France, as the commencement of an interchange with respect to the papers and journals ordered to be printed by the administrative and legislative bodies of the two kingdoms. The volumes, the receipt of which is now announced, form the first return made to England.

The enlargement of the space allotted to the Library has been found advantageous: it is now so much more frequented than at any former period, that the original room would probably have been crowded to a degree which would have rendered it comparatively useless.

The Catalogue has been re-arranged—a measure rendered necessary by the great increase of books purchased in consequence of the recommendation of the Select Committee of 1832, and is now ready for publication.

A general Index to the bills, reports, accounts, and papers which have been printed by order of the House from 1601 to 1832, has been printed. The committee recommend that Messrs. Hansard be directed to pursue the same plan for a general index to the sessional papers, as that followed by the librarian in regard to the general index to the journals; so that, at any period, when the papers ordered to be printed by the House shall have assumed such a bulk as to be difficult of reference by annual indexes, a similar publication may be ready for printing.

Considerable progress has been made in the index to the local and personal acts, and it is probable that by the close of next session it may be ready for the press.

The value of the arranged series of reports from 1601 to 1826 has been so generally appreciated, that the Committee have directed the series to be completed to the end of the present session; and the Committee recommend that an index to the appendixes thereto, from 1800 to the close of the present session, be compiled, similar to that subjoined by Messrs. Hansard to the collection of reports dated prior to 1800, and printed in 15 volumes folio. This index, extended to the present session,

might be accompanied by such notices of the reports themselves as would form a general means of reference to the whole series, comprehending not less than 200 volumes.

By a recent arrangement, all papers presented in pursuance of orders or of addresses of the House, are deposited in the Library during the current session, in order to facilitate access to such as are not at once ordered to be printed. The ready inspection afforded by this arrangement will frequently either prevent the printing papers which do not contain the information sought, or may present the opportunity of abstracting from bulky returns all which may be necessary for the use of the House. This plan, it is hoped, has already had some effect in diminishing the quantity of printing.

The Committee have come to the following resolutions in respect to the future management of the Library, and of the rooms appropriated to it:—1st. That no other committee, except the Committee of Privileges, be, under any circumstances, permitted to sit in the Library. 2d. That no strangers be, under any circumstances, permitted to be in the Library from the time when Mr. Speaker takes the chair to the rising of the House; Peers not being included in this restriction, nor strangers under special permission in writing from Mr. Speaker. 3d. That memoranda of works which members may think desirable for the house to possess, be entered in a book to be kept for that purpose by the Librarian; and that no book be received into the library, except such as may be presented by or through His Majesty's Government, or through the Library Committee.

The Report concludes with a recommendation that apartments or a house in the immediate vicinity should be provided for the residence of the librarian, and with expressing their entire satisfaction with the conduct of Mr. Vardon in that office.

FOREIGN LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Imperial Academy of Sciences in Russia has published a clause of the will of an artillery officer, Count Araktshejen, by which the testator establishes a fund of 50,000 rubles for the author of the best History of the reign of the Emperor Alexander. The work is not to be written until one hundred years after that Monarch's death, that is, in 1925. The author must be a Russian subject. The money will remain 93 years in the Bank, where it will accumulate by interest. Ten years before the time appointed, that is, in 1915, the Academy of St. Petersburg will

nounce that competition is open to historians, and the prize will be awarded in 1925. The sum will have accumulated, at four per cent. to 1,918,560 rubles; a quarter will be devoted to the publication of the work, and the successful author will receive the remainder.

The Geographical Society of Paris has proposed the following prizes:—A gold medal worth 600*fr.* for the best mathematical and critical history of all the works which have been executed since the revival of letters in Europe, for measuring the meridians of the earth and the parallels to the equator. A gold medal of 400*fr.*, and another of 400*fr.*, for the best physical descriptions of a natural region of the French territories. A gold medal of 400*fr.* to such person as shall ascertain the exact geometrical level of an important part of the greater rivers of France, and of the principal smaller rivers. Also a premium of 7,000*fr.* to any traveller who may give a description of the hitherto unknown parts of French Guyana, and fix the position of the sources of the river Maroni. The Memorials must be sent to the society before the 31st of December next.

A very singular sale has been going on at the residence of M. Handela, apothecary, at Alost, lately deceased. It comprises, amongst many other curious articles, 3,000 paintings and engravings, 2,000 pieces of porcelain, 133 lustres, branches, and candelabra, 1,100 looking-glasses and mirrors of different dimensions, 72 clocks and watches, 283 statues and other garden ornaments, 330 pairs of pantaloons and breeches, 400 coats of different materials, 780 pairs of stockings, 500 pairs of gloves. The deceased was a bachelor, lived with his sister, received no company, and never went out. The sale occupied a month.

The Tribunal of Commerce of Saintes has just decided that the Royal Ordinance of Dec. 8, 1824, which subjects every kind of theatrical entertainment to pay a portion of the receipts to the privileged directors, is not binding in the departments.

In reference to the part which has been taken by the Dutch King during the progress of the Belgian affair, for the last four years, a high compliment has been paid by an amateur in numismatics, who struck a medal, representing his Majesty *en buste*, with the exergue "*Wilhelmus Nasslandie Rex, Luk. M. D.*" and on the reverse a rock in a stormy sea, with *Svevia immota in undis*, at the foot the words "*1 die 25 Aug. 1840, auspice Deo.*" It is one of the best medals exhibited of late; but both the inventor and the artist have chosen to give this tribute of loyalty anonymously.

AMERICAN LITERATURE.

The following is a list of the principal American Periodicals, with the places at which they are published.

Literary, Political, &c.

Aladdin's Lamp, New York; African Repository, Washington; American Monthly Magazine, New York; American Monthly Review, Cambridge (M.); American Quarterly Review, Philadelphia; American Quarterly Observer, Boston; American Quarterly Register, Boston; Annals of Education, Boston; Calumet (American Peace Society), New York; Colonizationist, Boston; Fathers' Magazine, New York; Knickerbocker, New York; Ladies' Magazine, Boston; Lady's Book, Philadelphia; Military and Naval Magazine of United States, Washington (D.C.); Monthly Repository, New York; Mother's Magazine, Ctica (N.Y.); Museum of Foreign Literature, Philadelphia; North American Review, Boston; North American Magazine, Philadelphia; New England Magazine, Boston; New York Atlas Magazine, New York; New York Mirror, New York; Parthenon, and Academical Magazine, Schenectady; Peabody's Parlour Journal, New York; People's Magazine, Boston; Select Journal of Foreign Periodical Literature, Boston; United States Review, Philadelphia; Western Monthly Magazine, Cincinnati.

In French.

La Revue Française, New York; La France Littéraire, New York.

Theological and Religious.

Abbott's Religious Magazine, Boston and New York; Albany Quarterly Magazine, Albany (N.Y.); American Baptist Magazine, Boston; American Tract Magazine, New York; Biblical Repository, Philadelphia; Biblical Repository, Andover and New York; Christian Examiner (Unitarian), Boston; Christian Spectator (Congregational), New Haven; Christian Advocate (Presbyterian), Philadelphia; Evangelical Magazine, Hartford; Home Missionary, New York; Literary and Theological Review, New York; Methodist Magazine, New York; Missionary Herald, Boston; National Preacher, New York; New Jerusalem Magazine (Swedenb.), Boston; Sabbath School Treasury, Boston; Sabbath School Visitor, Boston; Sailor's Magazine; United Brethren Missionary Intelligence, Philadelphia; Views in Theology, New York.

Law.

American Jurist and Law Magazine, Boston; City Hall Reporter and New York Law Magazine, New York; Law Library, Philadelphia.

Medical.

American Medical Journal and Review, Baltimore; American Journal of Medical Sciences, Philadelphia; Journal of Health, Philadelphia; Journal of Pharmacy, Philadelphia; Medical Gazette, Boston; Medical Magazine, Boston; Western Medical Gazette, Cincinnati.

Scientific.

American Journal of Science, New Haven; Journal of the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia; Mechanics' Magazine, New York; Rail-Road Journal, &c. New York; Scientific Tracts, Boston.

Summary.—Literary, Political, and

Miscellaneous	31
Theological and Religious	21
On Law	3
On the Medical Sciences	7
On various Sciences	5
Total	67

Besides the above, there are numerous Weekly Journals of a literary character; such as the New York Atlas and Constellation; the Albion, Niles' Register, &c. Juveniles—such as Parley's Magazine, and the Juvenile Miscellany. On Sporting—The American Turf Register, and the New York Sporting Magazine.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF PRACTICAL SCIENCE.

Aug. 20. The spirited proprietors of this truly useful and amusing exhibition having announced a series of lectures on Chemistry, as practically connected with the Arts, Manufactures, and Agriculture of the Country, Mr. Maughan, Professor of Chemistry, gave his first introductory lecture on the art of Bleaching. After tracing the origin and history of the various articles of clothing and the modes of whitening them, adopted by the ancients, particularly the Egyptians and Jews, the learned lecturer proceeded to recapitulate the different processes which had been adopted in this Country, and stated that it formerly required six or even twelve months to bleach linen, which can now be effected in a few days by the use of oxymuriatic acid or chlorine. This valuable agent was discovered by Berthollet, a French chemist, in the year 1786, and shortly after adopted by the English manufacturers, the first of whom was Mr. Watts, of Manchester. The lecturer then entered into an elaborate view of the properties of that powerful agent in bleaching, and mentioned the discoveries made by Lussac and Sir H. Davy, the latter of whom gave it the name of chlorine, and proved it to be a body *sui generis*, and possessing properties dis-

tinct from acids. Some very curious and pleasing experiments were made for shewing the detergent properties of chlorine, in decomposing the vegetable dyes of linen, whilst the mineral dyes were unaffected by its application. His illustrations excited much approbation throughout.

These lectures are to be continued every Wednesday evening, and are intended to embrace descriptions, illustrated by experiments, of the several manipulatory processes adopted in the manufactories of this and other countries, in dyeing, calico-printing, tanning, soap-making, gas-making, glass-making, enamelling, manufacturing of the several varieties of porcelain, sugar-making, malt-ing, brewing, and the making of wines, spirits, and vinegar; the mode of separating metals from their ores, the working of metals, and forming the several varieties of metallic alloys; the nature of soils, their analysis, and the most recent modes of improvement for the purposes of agriculture, &c. Three lectures on the history, construction, uses and improvements of the steam-engine will also be introduced. Each lecture is to last one hour, after which the rooms will be continued open until 4 past 10, for the exhibition of the most recent improvements in science and art.

NEW ENGINE OF WAR.

A new instrument or machine has been invented by Mr. Toplis, of the Museum of National Manufactures in Leicester-square, which he considers calculated to put an end to wars, and to prevent civilized nations from engaging hereafter in the work of mutual destruction. Mr. Toplis has constructed an engine, which, according to his views, will render armed multitudes powerless against any people disposed to defend themselves; a score of men with this auxiliary power being competent to annihilate the largest army which could be collected. The engine is portable, and, without its casing, might be carried by two men: mounted on its proper carriage, it can be moved with celerity into any situation where horses or men can go; it is ready for action in a moment, and can be made at will to pour out for any desired time a continuous stream of bullets, which can be directed towards any point or object with the same facility as the stream of water from a fire engine, and with perfect precision; whilst the men who direct it are sheltered in entire security. Mr. Toplis looks forward with so much confidence to the moral influence which this new and mighty power must exercise upon the world, that he denominates his engine the Pacificator. Its construction is exceedingly simple. A long tube, like the barrel of a rifle, is mounted

on a swivel. The breech of this barrel communicates with a chamber, in which gas is rapidly evolved by the combustion of gunpowder, so prepared that it burns without exploding. This gas rushes through the barrel and propels the bullets, which drop into the barrel, through a funnel, from a reservoir placed above it. The barrel can be elevated or depressed, or turned in any direction, with the utmost ease, so that the men who work it can discharge, with unerring aim, a stream of bullets that must destroy every thing that is exposed to it. An obvious remark occurs on looking at the smallness and lightness of this machine—that it, and the men who work it, might be blown away by a cannon-shot or two; but the inventor answers this objection by saying, that, as the most important use of the engine would be to act defensively against invading troops, it might be easily placed in situations (such as the brow of a hill) where it could pour destruction upon the enemy without being exposed to their shot. There is nothing paradoxical in the idea that the destructive power of a warlike instrument may tend to stop the effusion of human blood; for it is evident that, if whole masses of men could be inevitably destroyed as soon as they came within a certain distance of each other, such rencontres will necessarily cease.

NEW MECHANICAL POWER.

An ingenious mechanic at Brussels has just applied a new power to mechanics, from which great results appear to be expected. This new power is galvanism. Across a fly-wheel which is to give motion to the machine, he has placed a metallic bar, previously magnetized by a galvanic pile, and within the attraction of two very powerful magnets. The moment the bar arrives in a rotatory course at the limit of the attractive power, and where it would necessarily stand still, the inventor by the application of galvanism suddenly converts the attractive into a repulsive power, which continues the motion in the same direction, and by these alternations, well managed, the wheel acquires a rapid rotation. The experiment is said to have been completely successful, and the machine worked for a whole hour.

An ancient cinerary urn was recently dug up by some workmen while excavating a cellar in the High-street, Bedford, five feet below the surface of the earth, the same being found deposited near to a human skeleton.

ARMAGH CATHEDRAL.

The intended repair of the ancient cathedral of Armagh, was briefly noticed

in our last number, p. 203. On the 21st of May, the foundation-stone was laid, of the pier to support the lower part of this ancient edifice, by the Very Rev. the Dean, J. E. Jackson, M.A., as the representative of his Grace the Lord Primate, the Chapter and Clergy of the diocese, and about 6,000 of the inhabitants of Armagh and its vicinity. A tablet of lead is imbedded in the stone, with the following inscription.

TURRIS . hujusce . vetustate . labefactæ . fundamenta . de . novo . jaceret . vasta . ejus . mole . interea . trabibus . mira . arte . constructis . suffulta . eam . deinceps . in . altitudinem pedum . evehere . chorum . simul . in . pristinum . statum . restaurare . arcus . insuper . turris . ab . oriente . a . meridie . et . ab . occidente . reductis . prius . his . duobus . meridionali . scilicet . et . occidentali . in . situm . centralem . unde . causas . ob . ignotas . incerto . que . ævo . illi . sunt . amoti . necnon . navis . arcus . turri . adjacentes . cum . iis . qui . ad . transepta . spectant . prorsus . relicere . Dno . O . M . opitulante . propositum . est . ejus . operis . felicissime . incepti . primus . lapis . positus . est . die . Maii . XXImo . Anno . Salutis . MDCCCXXXIVto . Anno . Regni . GULIELMI . QUARTI . IVto . JOANNE . GEORGIO . D.D. Archiepiscopo . ARMACHANO . JACOBO . EDUARDO . JACKSON . M.A. Decano . LUDOVICO . NORRALLS . COTTINGHAM . S.A.S. Architecto .

The simplicity and strength of the mechanism by which the tower is supported is truly admirable, and reflects great credit upon the professional abilities of the Architect, Mr. L. N. Cottingham, who has already immortalized his name in his restorations of Rochester Cathedral, Magdalen Chapel, Oxford, and St. Alban's Abbey. In the course of removing some of the more recent masonry, this indefatigable architect has discovered, beneath the present edifice, the original cryptic structure of the ancient cathedral, which is supposed to have been that erected by the Apostle of Ireland, in the 5th century; also, behind the high altar, where it had been long covered up, a large monumental slab of marble, on which are engraved the effigies of St. Peter and St. Patrick, a very early work of art.

ST. LAWRENCE, EVESHAM.

We are happy to hear of the intended restoration of the church of St. Lawrence, at Evesham, a very handsome edifice, which has for many years been permitted to remain a roofless and deserted ruin. Not only will a fine building thus be restored, but an absolute want of church room will be supplied. The parish of St.

Lawrence contains, according to the last census in 1831, a population of 1,398 inhabitants; and there is no place whatever for public worship in the parish. In the adjoining parish of All Saints, containing a population of 1,628 inhabitants, there is only accommodation in the church for about 800 persons; and of the sittings, not above 100 are free. The church of St. Lawrence is at present unroofed, and its tower is rapidly decaying; but the spire is so perfect, that it is hoped, by under-building, the whole may be preserved. This expense, it is presumed, will not be very considerable: the walls of the church are uniformly perfect; but the roof, floor, and many of the window-mullions are totally destroyed. The principal expense will consist in new roofing, glazing, and fitting up the interior. It is proposed to appropriate the whole of the area to free sittings; and to erect galleries with pews, to be let at a moderate rent, for raising a fund towards defraying the annual expenses. Such is the plan of a committee who have undertaken this desirable work, and the subscription has been auspiciously commenced in the following names.—Edward Rudge, Esq. 100*l.*; Edward John Rudge, Esq. 100*l.*; Mrs. Rudge, 25*l.*; Rev. John Marshall, the Vicar, 50*l.*; Rev. Walter P. Powell, Master of the Grammar School, 25*l.*; Mr. C. W. Oxborne, 50*l.*; Mrs. Welsh, 50*l.*; Thomas Beale Cooper, Esq. M.D. 10*l.*; Mr. Thomas Farley Smith, 10*l.* 10*s.*; Wm. Byrch, Esq. Deputy Mayor, 10*l.* &c. &c.

On part of the plan, however, we have received some remarks, which we think deserving of attention:

MR. URBAN, *Evesham, July 24.*

The long neglected edifice of St. Lawrence, Evesham,—benighted even in decay,—was founded early in the thirteenth century; to which period its peculiarly-constructed tower and spire belong. The nave and chancel are, however, the productions of a later period, as is sufficiently indicated by the low Tudor arches that there occur.

The present condition of this interesting church is however that of a forsaken ruin. Its tower, shaken and torn from base to parapet, momentarily threatens to overwhelm the passing traveller. The northern wall of the nave, including its elegantly formed arches, in company with a luxuriantly ornamented chantry, corresponding with one remaining at the south, are gone; having been removed, during the last century, under shelter of a brief, as the first step toward—what was then styled—"repairing and beautifying" the structure.

The attention of the inhabitants has

now once more been directed toward the *reparation*—let me hope the *restoration*, of this interesting pile—and subscriptions have already commenced.*

To do this as it should be done—otherwise let us again commit it to the tender mercies of Father Time—the tower must *first*, if practicable, be secured by bars or chains concealed within its walls: the idea of *rebuilding* it (if by any means unavoidable) would be barbarous in the extreme. That done, the northern line of pillars and arcades with the clerestory windows above them, must be with precision copied from the opposite existing line. The bald, presuming wall of the modern aisle must next be taken down and reduced to the dimensions and formation of its southern compeer. The ceilings must of course be horizontal, imitating oak, as the finishing of the central wall sufficiently decides. The tracery of the windows may easily be supplied from the existing remains.

Then comes the pewing of the whole. Free seats are of course intended to be secured. But, Mr. Urban, how will it horrify your antiquarian readers to learn that galleries are proposed for insertion, in such a structure as this! Forbid it, shades of our ancestors! What! block up these classically moulded arches with dense and cumbrous galleries? The parishioners may speedily acquaint themselves with the effect of such a project. Take them to the adjoining fabric—that of All Saints—there shew them the sepulchral chapel of the last of their ancient abbats, gorged, even to the pendants of its fan-work roof, with a lumbering gallery of pews: and then, ask them whether their own parochial structure "to such base usage shall be brought at last?"

An abundance of sittings, free as well as private, may be easily secured, by fitting up the aisles and lower portion of the nave with the low-backed and commodious sittings of the olden time: when slumbering-boxes, now termed pews, were yet unknown; which last accommodation, now needful, may well be provided in the upper portion of the central aisle. A glance at the recently restored church of Coughton, in the vicinity, would at once prove the excellence of free sittings, such as I have mentioned; showing also the very increased accommodation that might, by such a plan, be obtained.

Yours, &c. OBSERVER.

* A very effective engraving of the building, in its present melancholy plight, together with some observations upon its desecrated condition, has been recently published in the town.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

Survey of Thebes, or Diospolis Magna, and Ground Plan of the Pyramids. Taken in 1830, by J. G. WILKINSON, Esq. Six sheets. Lond. 1831.

The interest that has been felt during the last twenty years in Egyptian Antiquities, renders every thing relating to the subject of the greatest importance. We look upon the ancient Egyptians as the parents of Greek talent; and, however far they were surpassed by the genius of their pupils, we cannot refuse them that portion of praise which is due to originality.

If we examine the nature of the ornamental details of their architecture, the style and the sculpture, or the habits and customs of private life, we cannot fail to observe a striking analogy to those of the early Greeks; and the several colonies that were founded by Egyptians, on the shores of Greece, intimately connect the history of that country with the name of Egypt. The Greek mythology was also derived from the same source; and the schools at which Athenian and other philosophers were anxious to obtain the privilege of pursuing their studies, or of procuring information, were at Heliopolis and Thebes.

The Egyptian priests were the most learned persons of antiquity; their wisdom was a proverb among their neighbours, and the assemblies of Greece frequently submitted their opinions to the approbation or condemnation of that learned body. But, however well the ancient Greeks and Romans might have been acquainted with the country, and the laws, manners, and peculiarities of the people, they have given us no accurate description either of Egypt or the Egyptians; and Thebes, the most ancient and important capital of the country, is scarcely noticed in the History of Herodotus, and only superficially described by later authors. Of the multitude of its temples, and other splendid monuments, no notion has been conveyed; only four principal temples are mentioned, and even these are not described by them, and many intermediate edifices which stood on either side of the river, are totally unnoticed. Most of them indeed had been thrown down by the Persians, during their destructive invasion under Cambyses, who also defaced a considerable portion of the great temple of Karnak, and of the other still existing monuments.

Two of the Colossi of the Third Amenhotep, which stand in the plain on the western side of the Nile, had been spared by the barbarous invaders, and one of them

was destined to become the admiration of the Romans, and the wonder of many a credulous writer. It was supposed to utter a sound about the first hour after sunrise, and its miraculous powers were ascribed to the intervention of a Deity whose Son it was thought to represent. Ignorant of the name of AMENHOTEP, the Romans ascribed to MEMNON the statue of the Egyptian Pharaoh, and the Son of Aurora was supposed to salute his mother and the rising Sun*. The tomb of Osymandias had also been noticed by Hecataeus, and the account of this interesting monument was copied into the history of Diodorus, but the description of the plan and the distribution of its different parts, are so greatly at variance with the relative proportions of an Egyptian edifice, that we evidently perceive that either Hecataeus or Diodorus has confounded, or united, two distinct buildings, which may probably be the MEMNONIUM and the great temple of MEDINET HANOU. A general statement of the number of Royal Tombs in the Valley of the Kings, had also been given by the same historian, but nothing could be learnt either regarding their position, or their general character. The magnificent and stupendous pile of Karnak was equally undescribed; and, indeed, since Herodotus is so enthusiastic in his praise of the Labyrinth, we may fairly doubt that he ever saw this temple, although he affirms that he really visited Thebes, and extended his journey to the city of Elephantina.

With such imperfect information respecting the monuments of Thebes, it is not surprising that little should be known concerning that ancient city; nor indeed could description convey a correct idea of its extent, or the position of its numerous buildings. The traveller now wanders amongst the remnants of temples, the fragments of statues, and the mounds of immense walls that constituted the precincts of each sacred monument, but he fails to obtain any just idea of the size and plan of the sole temple of Karnak. He has heard of the hundred gates of Thebes, and is surprised to meet with no vestiges of its walls, and he is unable to calculate the extent or probable limits of this immense city. It is consequently of pri-

* Mr. Wilkinson has discovered that the sound was produced by a priestly artifice; and a block of stone placed in the lap of the statue emits the same kind of sound as that described in one of the inscriptions on its leg.

primary importance that we should be put in possession of a large and accurate survey of Thebes, which should at once point out the exact position, size, and plan of each respective edifice, and lay before us at one view the situation of the temples, on either side of the river; the numerous avenues of sphynxes, propylæ, and lateral chapels attached to the main building at various periods by succeeding monarchs; the form and space of the sanctuaries, and other details of each sacred edifice; and enable us to distinguish the location of the tombs of the Kings and of private individuals. These desiderata have been now supplied by the Survey before us, in which all the sepulchral and other monuments are easily distinguished, and all of them have been laid down by actual survey. The dimensions are of such a scale, that no object, however minute, has been omitted, and the mountains and valleys of the west bank, where the royal tombs are excavated in the solid rock, are introduced with the same scrupulous precision. It is worthy of remark that this city has never been surrounded by a wall, and that the story of its hundred gates is purely a poetical illusion; and Diodorus, in consequence of the objection which necessarily presented itself to the notion of the Theban wall, has suggested that the gates were those of the courts of the palaces that stood within the limits of the city. Another great recommendation in this Survey, is the extent of the references in the margin, which at once point out the nature of the object therein mentioned, and indicate the name of the monarch in whose reign it was executed.

Besides the Survey of Thebes, a ground plan of the Pyramids of Gizah is also contained in the same sheets, so that we have at once all that is most interesting at Thebes, and in the vicinity of Memphis. All the tombs and minor Pyramids, the sphynx, and the causeways, by which the materials were hrought for the construction of these stupendous monuments, are introduced in their respective places; and the references, which also accompany this plan, serve in like manner as a guide to the curious inquirer at home, and to the traveller on the spot.

AMERICAN ANTIQUITIES.

A subterranean Indian village has been discovered in Nacoochee Valley, in Georgia, by gold miners, whilst excavating a canal for the purpose of washing gold. The depth to which it is covered varies from seven to nine feet; some of the houses are embedded in a stratum of rich auriferous gravel. They are 34 in num-

ber, built of logs, from six to ten inches in diameter, and from 10 to 12 feet in length. The walls are from three to six feet in height, forming a continuous line or street of 300 feet. The logs are hewed and notched as at the present day. The land beneath which they were found, was covered at its first settlement by the whites, with a heavy growth of timber, denoting the great antiquity of those buildings, and a powerful cause which submerged them. Cane baskets and fragments of earthenware, were found in the rooms. The houses are situated from 50 to 100 yards from the principal channel of the creek. A great number of curious specimens of workmanship have been found in situations which preclude the possibility of their having been moved for more than a thousand years; among these, half of a crucible, of the capacity of nearly a gallon, 10 feet below the surface, and immediately beneath a large oak tree, which measured five feet in diameter, and must have been 400 or 500 years old. The soil is diluvial, or what may be termed table land. The stratum of quartz gravel, in which the vessel was imbedded, is about two feet in thickness, resting upon decomposed chlorite slate. It is not difficult to account for the deposit of those substances in alluvial soil, for the hills are generally very high and precipitous, and from the immense quantity of rain which falls, the streams are swollen to great height, sweeping every thing with them, and frequently forming a deposit of several feet in thickness in a season. A vessel resembling a double mortar was found in Duke's Creek, about five inches in diameter, and the excavation on each side nearly an inch in depth, basin-like, and perfectly polished. It was made of quartz, which had been semi-transparent, but had become stained with the iron which abounds in quantity in all the country. In the bottom of each basin was a small depression half an inch in depth and about the same diameter. What its use could have been is difficult to conjecture. The high finish, and its exact dimensions, induce the belief that it is the production of a more civilized people than the present race of Indians.

GREEK ANTIQUITIES.

There has been lately discovered, on the ground where the battle of Cheronæa was fought, the colossal lion, which the Thebans erected on the spot in memory of their fellow-citizens who died in defence of their country. This monument will, it is said, be restored. Several other relics of antiquity have been found at Zew, Kydnes, and Demos, and deposited in the

Museum in Greece. Among the objects found at *Zea* is a bust with this inscription—"Hypochalmeum of Sophocles, the Heraclian."

FRANC ANTIQUITIES.

In the beginning of July, some men digging for turf near *La Motteville*, a small village at a short distance from *Amiens*, discovered between 700 and 800 Roman bronze medals, most of them of a large size and in fine preservation. The effect of their having remained so long in the water has given them the appearance of being gilt. They are of the times of *Domitian*, *Nerva*, *Trajan*, *Adrian*, and *Salustia* his wife, *Antoninus Pius*, *Faustina* his wife, *Marcus Aurelius*, *Faustina* the younger, *Lucius Verus*, and *Laetitia* his wife, *Maximus Primus*, *Posthumus* the elder with a gallery on the reverse. Some few in silver, turned up at the same time, were of *Gallienus*, *Posthumus*, and others.

Another discovery was lately made at *Amiens*, when, on forming a cellar to the Rue Saint Dominique, the workmen found, at about five or six feet below the surface, a skeleton in good preservation, with a long and broad iron sword by its side, a small parcel of coins, and some iron nails which had probably fastened the coffin. The coins were dispersed by the men, and the sword sold to an ironmonger for two sous, so that these curiosities are lost. A medal, however, has been preserved, and presents on the obverse three crowns, one above the other two, the first being charged with five stars, surrounded by the legend—"Manet ultima Celo;" on the reverse is a bust, with a bird on its top, at which two figures are shooting with bows and arrows. Around the edge of this are the words—"Vive Enfance."

At *Eskebois*, near *St. Valery*, on the *Somme*, a discovery was lately made at the depth of about 12 feet in the ground, of a boat, 28 feet in length by 22 inches in breadth, and 20 in depth. It appears to have belonged to the earliest period of navigation, or at least to the invasion of the Normans. It is formed of a single oak, and towards one of the extremities is an excavation that served to fix the mast. It is now deposited in the hall where the *Société Royale d'Emulation* of *Abbeville* holds its meetings.

ENGLISH ANTIQUITIES.

The Dean and Chapter of *Exeter*, in new paving and beautifying their ancient cathedral, found lately the leaden coffin of *Bishop Britton*, who died in 1307. Near the bones of the finger was discovered

vered a complete ring set in gold, in the centre of which is engraved a hand with the two forefingers extended to the attitude of benediction.

A beautiful re-vellated pavement was lately uncovered by some workmen engaged in improvements at *Meer*, in *Holland*, which was doubtless, formerly the floor of the abbey church.

The old religious house, situated at the entrance into *Beaulieu* from *Orford*, and which for many years has gone by the name of *St. John's Barn*, on account of the use to which it was applied, has recently been partly pulled down, to form a residence for *W. Williams, M.D.* Several ancient coins have been discovered, most of which are in possession of the proprietor; one is a silver coin of the reign of *Edward III* coined at *London*.

In digging a grave near one of the pillars in the nave of the church of *Isington*, county of *Westmoreland*, upwards of 100 silver coins, of very high antiquity but in a fine state of preservation, have been discovered. They are chiefly of the reigns of the Norman Conqueror and his son *Rufus*, with a few of *Edward the Confessor* and *Canute the Dane*.

GERMANY.

A remarkable subterranean cavern has been discovered at *Erdingen*, in the bailiwick of *Reutlingen*. The entrance is between two rocks, and was closed with three large stones carefully fitted together. The cavern itself is 316 feet long, and contains in one suite six chambers, which are nearly of equal length, from 24 to 32 feet in height, and from 24 to 48 feet in breadth, but they are all separated from each other by inequalities of the ground. Besides this principal cavern, there are several smaller ones on the left and right: the most remarkable of the latter is near the entrance, and forms a kind of gallery thirty feet long, and from five to nine feet high, and ten feet broad. The other lateral caves are generally small and low. Though shut up, probably, for centuries, it must have formerly been inhabited, or at least served as a place of refuge, as not only pieces of pottery, but also two crabs and some rings have been found. Everywhere, but especially in some of the lateral caves, there are numerous human bones of extraordinary size, also stiffened and petrified bones of large animals, and teeth belonging to animals not known to the sportsmen of the present day. The cavern is dry, the temperature very mild. It is situated in the forest, on the *Höhlenberg*, or *Höllenberg*, three leagues and a half from *Reutlingen*, half a league from *Erdingen*, and one league from *Lichtenstein*.

* Very similar to the boat found at *North Stoke*, near the river *Stour*, Surrey, see *Proc. Numism. Soc.* It has been presented by the Earl of Egmont to His Majesty, and has ordered it to be deposited at the British Museum.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, July 25.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* brought forward his "Financial Statement." After going into extensive detail, as to the state of the finances, he adverted to the surplus on which he had calculated last year, observing that he thought he should possess a surplus of 1,620,000*l.* and that he should gain 160,000*l.* by adding 50 per cent. upon the licences of retail spirit-dealers, and 35,000*l.* on beer-licences. The present beer-licence was 2*l.* 2*s.* He proposed to make the licence 1*l.* 1*s.* where the beer was not consumed on the premises, and 3*l.* 3*s.* where it was consumed on the premises. He thus had a total surplus of 1,815,000*l.* He proposed to use this surplus in the repeal of the House Tax (previously determined upon), which would be 1,200,000*l.* The reductions that would be effected by Mr. P. Thomson's Customs' Duties Bill, now before Parliament, would be 200,000*l.* He proposed to repeal the duties on starch, amount 75,000*l.*; on stone bottles and sweets, amount 6000*l.*; and on ulmusacks, amount 25,000*l.* He also named many small reductions in the assessed taxes—namely, the duty on riding-horses used by small farmers; the window-tax on the houses of small farms; the duty on servants under 18 years of age; the duty on a horse kept by a clergyman, of any persuasion, where the income did not exceed 120*l.*, &c. The whole reductions of these small assessed taxes he estimated at 75,000*l.* The sum total of the reductions would be 1,581,000*l.* His Lordship said, that, besides being able to make these reductions, the revenue would meet the interest (which would be 400,000*l.* for the portion of the financial year) on the 20,000,000*l.* that had been voted to effect the abolition of Negro Slavery. An extended and desultory discussion followed. The *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, in reply to the observations of different Members, added, that he should be glad to repeal the duty on glass, and reduce the stamps on publications, provided the state of the revenue authorised such a proposition.

HOUSE OF LORDS, July 28.

On the motion of the Marquis of Zandvoort, the IRISH COERCION Bill was read a second time, and ordered for the third reading the next day. The

Noble Marquis also laid on the table the Report of the Select Committee on the RAILWAY AT ELECTIONS BILL. It stated, that they had suggested certain amendments, by which it was directed that, when a Committee of the House of Commons should have come to the conclusion that gross and extensive bribery had been committed in any place, the result of that inquiry by the Commons should be laid before their Lordships, and then the Crown should issue a commission, at the head of which one of the Judges was to preside. The whole Court was to consist of seven Members of the Commons' House, and five of their Lordships. The bill was then ordered for recommitment.

The consideration of the POOR LAW AMENDMENT BILL was then resumed, and the Committee proceeded as far as the 68th clause. A good deal of discussion took place on the 67th clause, which effects an important alteration in the present law of Bastardy, fixing the responsibility of maintaining her illegitimate children on the female. The clause was opposed by the Bishop of Exeter, the Earl of Falmouth, and Lord Wynford, and supported by the Bishop of London, the Earl of Radnor, and the Lord Chancellor. On a division, there appeared—for the clause, 38; against it, 13.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, the third reading of the UNIVERSITIES ADMISSION BILL was, after a long and animated discussion, carried by a majority of 164 against 75.

HOUSE OF LORDS, July 29.

The IRISH DISTURBANCES BILL was read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, July 30.

The House then went into Committee on the IRISH TITHES BILL, when Mr. O'Connell proposed an amendment on the third clause, the effect of which was to afford immediate relief to the tithe-payers to the extent of 40 per cent.—in other words, to cut off at once two-fifths, or 40 per cent., from the amount of tithe henceforth payable in Ireland, the landlords of Ireland being made responsible for the payment of what still remains of that charge. This amendment, though opposed by Ministers, was carried, on a division, by 82 against 33.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Aug. 1.

The **BRIBERY AT ELECTIONS** Bill was read a second time, and passed.

The Earl of *Radnor* moved the second reading of the Bill for the Admission of Dissenters to the Universities, when the Dukes of *Gloucester* and *Wellington*, and the Archbishop of *Canterbury* opposed, and Lords *Melbourne* and *Brougham* supported the Bill. On a division, the Bill was lost, the numbers being, for the second reading, 85; against it, 187.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Aug. 5.

The **COMMON FIELDS' ENCLOSURE** Bill was thrown out by a majority of 20.

Mr. *Littleton* moved the third reading of the **IRISH TITHES** Bill, and adverted to the sufficiency of the funds provided by the measure for all the purposes of Church repairs and expenses of Divine worship, independently of the perpetuity fund. After some discussion, the Bill was read a third time and passed; as was also the **IRISH CHURCH TEMPORALITIES' BILL**.

Aug. 6. The **ASSESSED TAXES' BILL** and the **BEER** Bill were passed. In the latter Bill a clause was carried, by 35 against 24, which will greatly limit the number of persons licensed to sell beer. It enacts that, after April 1836, no house shall be licensed to sell beer, in cities and boroughs, which is not of the value of 10*l.* a-year. A clause was also agreed to, the object of which was, to enable Magistrates to permit the keeping open beer-houses at any hours they might think expedient, not earlier than four o'clock in the morning, nor later than eleven at night.

Aug. 7. A message was received from his Majesty as follows.—“His Majesty acquaints the House of Commons, that, having taken into consideration the present state of reversion of estates, accruing to the Crown by reason of attainder in Ireland, his Majesty has given directions to bar all such reversions.”—(Hear, hear, hear.)—This was generally considered by Hon. Members as a great boon to Ireland, and an Address of thanks to his Majesty was agreed upon.

In consequence of the alterations made by the Lords in the **BRIBERY AT ELECTIONS' BILL**, the measure was altogether given up for the present Session.

On the motion of Lord *J. Russell*, it was ordered, by a majority of 67 against 14, that no writ be issued for the boroughs of *Hertford*, *Carriekfergus*, *Warwick*, and *Stafford*, till the 20th of February next.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Aug. 8.

The **ALMANACK STAMP DUTIES' REPEAT** and other Bills were read a third time, and passed.

The **POOR LAW AMENDMENT** Bill was, after a division of 45 against 15, read a third time, the amendment of the Bishop of *Exeter*, for the omission of the bastardy clause, having been lost by a majority of 82 against 71. An amendment, proposed by the Duke of *Wellington*, fixing the cost of an illegitimate child on the father satisfactorily proved to be so) in case it should become chargeable to the parish through the actual inability of the mother to support it, having been agreed to, the Bill was passed.

The **IRISH CHURCH TEMPORALITIES' BILL** was read a second time.

Aug. 11. Lord *Melbourne* rose to move the second reading of the **IRISH TITHES BILL**. His Lordship entered into a description of the state of the Protestant Church in Ireland, and the resistance opposed by the people to the collection of tithes. On advertent to the plan contained in the Bill, he observed, “The deduction really to be made was 22*½* per cent. being in consideration of the security given by the Government, and to cover the expenses of collection, &c. By the arrangement proposed, every incumbent would receive for every 100*l.* the sum of 77*l.* 10*s.*, without being exposed to the cost of collection—without risk—without the odium which attended the collection of tithes.—Lord *Ellenborough* opposed the measure as a robbery of the Irish Church, and even with respect to the landlords, a measure of great injustice. As the Bill was a money Bill they had no course left but to reject it altogether. His Lordship concluded by moving that it be read a second time that day six months.—Lord *Duncannon* entered into an examination of the details to show the benefit that would result to all parties from the adoption of the Bill.—The Duke of *Wellington* bore testimony to the extreme importance of the measure, but required from the Government the preservation of the peace. “If they had met the disturbances with energy—if they had carried into effect the Proclamation Act—if they had renewed it when they ought—if they had not given patents of precedence to a gentleman who had been convicted of a misdemeanor—if they had omitted to reward that gentleman, who had flown in the face of his Majesty, they would have put an end to these tithe disturbances; and if they had done that, we should not have been in the state in which we found ourselves at present.”—The Lord

comprehensive view of the question. He said the Irish clergy had now a right to 100 per cent. of tithes, having their tithes paid by law; but there happened to be what was called by lawyers a severance between the title and the possession, and the same person who had an undoubted right to 100 per cent. was often in a situation which required him to combat for merely a moderate portion of his demand. The Bill proposed, instead of 100 per cent. you shall have 77*l.* 10*s.*, 20 per cent. for security, and 2*l.* 10*s.* for the cost of collection. It was clear that the Church would be benefited by the present measure.—The Bishop of London expressed his determination to vote against the second reading of the Bill.—The Earl of Roden described the Bill as a crafty attempt to destroy the Protestant religion in Ireland.—The Duke of Richmond said he should vote for the second reading. On a division the numbers were—contents, 122; non-contents, 180. This important measure was therefore lost.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved that the Lords' Amendments in the POOR LAWS' AMENDMENT BILL be read a second time.—Mr. Hughes Hughes moved, as an amendment, that the Lords' Amendments be taken into further consideration upon that day three months. After some discussion the amendment was put and negatived by a majority of 79 to 24. The House then proceeded to the consideration of the Amendments. Upon the reading of that which took away the right of Dissenting Ministers to visit work-houses whenever they should think fit at reasonable times, Mr. Langdale moved that the Lords' Amendment be not agreed to; which was carried without a division.

The other Amendments having been agreed to, they were read a second time.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Aug. 13. On the motion of the Lord Chancellor, the COUNTY JUSTICES' BILL, which had been returned with amendments by the Commons, was ordered to be taken into further consideration that day six months. The Bill was consequently lost.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, there was a conference with the Lords on their Lordships' Amendments to the CORONERS' BILL, rejecting the clause securing open Courts. The Lords pressed their Amendments. Mr. Cripps moved

• Amendments be adopted.—Mr. [unclear] as an amendment that consideration that day

three months.—The Attorney-General said it was very desirable to have some declaratory law on the subject, after the legal decisions that had taken place; therefore, with the view of promoting that result, and as no great inconvenience could result from the delay, he should support the amendment. The amendment was carried; consequently the Bill was deferred.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Aug. 14. Several Bills were passed, after which the Lord Chancellor produced an immense number of Petitions on almost every subject which has occupied public attention during the Session. His Lordship afterwards laid on the Table of the House a Bill relative to the appellate jurisdiction of the Peers. The Bill was ordered to be printed.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, the Lords' Amendment in the BEER BILL, relative to the domiciliary visits of Constables at all hours, was the principal subject of discussion. On a division there appeared—for the Amendment of the Lords, 29; against it, 12.

Aug. 15. This day the Prorogation of Parliament took place, when his Majesty delivered the following most gracious Speech.—

“ My Lords, and Gentlemen,

“ The numerous and important questions which have, in the present as in the two preceding years, been submitted to your consideration, have imposed upon you the necessity of extraordinary exertions; and it is with a deep sense of the care and labour which you have bestowed upon the public business that I at length close this protracted Session, and release you from your attendance.

“ I continue to receive from all Foreign Powers assurances of their friendly disposition. The negotiations, on account of which the conferences in London upon the affairs of the Low Countries were suspended, have not yet been brought to a close; and I have still to lament the continued postponement of a final settlement between Holland and Belgium. On the other hand, I have derived the most sincere and lively satisfaction from the termination of the civil war which had so long distracted the kingdom of Portugal; and I rejoice to think that the Treaty, which the state of affairs in Spain and Portugal induced me to conclude with the King of the French, the Queen Regent of Spain, and the Regent of Portugal, and which has already been laid before you, contributed materially to produce this happy result. Events have

since occurred in Spain to disappoint for a time the hopes of tranquillity in that country, which the pacification of Portugal had inspired. To these events, so important to Great Britain, I shall give my most serious attention, in concert with France, and with the other powers who are parties to the Treaty of the 22d of April; and the good understanding which prevails between me and my Allies, encourages me to expect that our united endeavours will be attended with success. The peace of Turkey remains undisturbed; and I trust that no event will happen in that quarter to interrupt the tranquillity of Europe.

"I have not failed to observe with approbation, that you have directed your attention to those domestic questions which more immediately affect the general welfare of the community; and I have had much satisfaction in sanctioning your wise and benevolent intentions, by giving my assent to the Act for the Amendment and better administration of the Laws relating to the Poor of England and Wales. It will be my duty to provide that the authority necessarily vested in Commissioners nominated by the Crown, be exercised with temperance and caution, and I entertain a confident expectation that its prudent and judicious application, as well as the discreet enforcement of the other provisions of the Act, will by degrees remedy the evils which at present prevail, and whilst they elevate the character, will increase the comforts and improve the condition, of my people. The amendment of the law is one of your first and most important duties, and I rejoice to perceive that it has occupied so much of your attention. The establishment of a central court for the trial of offences in the metropolis and its neighbourhood, will, I trust, improve the administration of justice within the

populous sphere of its jurisdiction, and afford a useful example to every other part of the kingdom. To the important subjects of our jurisprudence and of our municipal corporations, your attention will naturally be directed early in the next Session. You may always rest assured of my disposition to co-operate with you in such useful reformations.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I thank you for the readiness with which you have granted the supplies. The estimates laid before you were somewhat lower than those of former years, although they included several extraordinary charges which will not again occur. The same course of economy will still be steadily pursued. The continued increase of the revenue, notwithstanding the repeal of so many taxes, affords the surest proof that the resources of the country are unimpaired, and justifies the expectation that a perseverance in judicious and well-considered measures will still further promote the industry and augment the wealth of my people.

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"It gives me great gratification to believe, that in returning to your several counties, you will find a prevalence of general tranquillity, and of active industry amongst all classes of society. I humbly hope that Divine Providence will vouchsafe a continuance and increase of these blessings; and in any circumstances which may arise, I shall rely with confidence upon your zeal and fidelity; and I rest satisfied that you will inculcate and encourage that obedience to the laws, and that observance of the duties of religion and morality, which are the only secure foundations of the power and happiness of empires."

Parliament was then prorogued to Thursday the 25th day of September next.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

On the 31st of July, the opening of the Chambers, after the elections, took place. His Majesty was received with enthusiasm both in the Chamber of Deputies, and on his progress from the Thuilleries. There were present about 270 deputies and 70 peers. The speech congratulates the country on its tranquillity, and the depression of disturbances, and claims for the government the merit of having responded to the national wishes in the fulfilment of a liberal and moderate policy. It an-

nounces the increase of commerce, and prophesies the opening of new outlets for trade and industry through the operation of peaceful laws. The public expense, it anticipates, will be provided for by the ordinary resources of the state. It announces the termination of the disturbances in Portugal, and the treaty with Great Britain, Spain, and Portugal, for the preservation of peace in the Peninsula; and adds, that, united with England, he is co-ally respecting Spain, difficulties have arisen,

of the East, and the prospect of continued peace in Europe, are the closing consolatory passages, with the expression of a determination to preserve the institutions of France, and to rally all good Frenchmen round the throne and the charters.—In the Chamber of Deputies the ministers carried their address by a great majority, with very little discussion.—On the 16th of August the Chambers were prorogued to the 29th of December.

In commemorating the anniversary of the revolution of 1830, the fetes of July were confined this year to two days, the 28th and 29th; the 27th (which was Sunday), being confined to the placing of new tri-coloured flags over the graves of those who fell in the conflict. The churches were hung in black cloth. At six in the morning and evening the guns at the Hotel des Invalides and Hotel de Ville were fired. The drums were beating at an early hour through all quarters of the city, to call the National Guards and other troops to their respective stations. His Majesty, accompanied by the Duke of Orleans and suite, was received with shouts of "*Vive le Roi*." In the evening the gardens of the Tuilleries were crowded with company.

From the official return of the criminal courts of France for 1833, we find that the total number of judgments delivered was 6,162, of which 5,526 prosecutions were defended, and 636 were passed in default. In the first number of accusations, 8,227 individuals were comprised, and in the second, 883. The reports distinguish the different departments, and the descriptions of crimes in each. The number of sentences for ordinary crimes was 5,205, in 1833, of which 1,331 were against persons, and 3,966 against property. The per centage against persons in 1833, was twenty-five, and in 1831 there were twenty-seven per cent. The total of accusations comprised 7,565 persons, being, on the whole population of the kingdom, one in 4,304 inhabitants; in 1831 it was one in 4,281 persons. Of the total accused, 113 were under sixteen years of age; 2,206 were between sixteen and twenty-five, or thirty-one per cent.; 2,572 between twenty-five and thirty-five, or thirty-four per cent.; 2,614 were above thirty-five, or thirty-five per cent. There were 4,540 who could not read or write; 2,192 who could do so very imperfectly; 682 who could do so well, and 151 who had had a superior education.

Aug. 17. An enormous balloon, which was to start from the Champ de Mars, Paris, for London, to set down no less

than seventeen passengers in Hyde Park, after an aerial voyage of three or four hours, met with an accident which prevented its ascension, to the great disappointment of several thousand persons, who had collected to the spot to witness its departure; but more especially of the seventeen passengers themselves, who had bespoken and paid for places to perform the voyage. The balloon burst soon after it had begun to fill; but it is said that its constructors will lose no time in preparing a new one, upon the most improved principle, in which they hope to effect their original purpose of landing a cargo of passengers in the very centre of our Hyde Park.

SPAIN.

On the 24th of July, the sitting of the Cortes was opened by the Queen of Spain in person. She congratulates the Cortes on the treaty with France and England, hints at the non-recognition of her daughter by other powers, speaks of the fidelity of the army and the strength of the kingdom, and alludes in a very spirited manner to the various reforms which it is intended to effect. The night before the assembling of the Cortes, a conspiracy to summon the Cortes of 1812, and to subscribe to that constitution, was detected, and several arrests took place on the night of the 24th. The gallant Palafox, the defender of Zaragoza, is implicated in these proceedings.

The Madrid papers give the debates which took place in the Chamber of Procuradores on the Address of the Queen. The general debate commenced on the 3d, and closed on the following day, when two divisions took place. On the first, the numbers were, for Ministers, 36; against them, 48; majority, 12. On the second division, the numbers were, for Ministers, 35; against them, 49; majority, 14. These results came like thunderbolts on the Government bench. Count de Toreno, in particular, exhibited a great degree of irritation. On the following day 5th the discussion of the Address, paragraph by paragraph, commenced. All the verbal and formal amendments were adopted without opposition; but on the question respecting the liberty of the press, the Chamber divided—when there appeared for the paragraph in its original form, 39; against it, 45, giving to Ministers a majority of 6. On a second division, however, relating to trial by jury, Ministers were left in a minority of 8. In the sitting of the 7th, Count Toreno introduced his financial project; he admits that the demands on the Spanish Exchequer are nearly double its receipts. In round

numbers, the net income of Spain is stated as less than 600,000,000 rials, the actual known deficit at more than 330,000,000, and 200,000,000, besides for expenses of loans and other matters not yet brought to account. The whole of the debt due upon the Cortes' loans, with the arrears of interest, is to be recognized; but, coupled with this recognition, the Government of Spain avows its intention to pay interest, in the first instance, only upon one-half the amount of the original debt. For the other half, viz. 250, with the eleven years' arrears of interest, 250, making together 500, it purposes to give what is termed a passive stock; this stock is to be receivable in payment of the purchases of national property intended to be sold; and will also be made active stock, in proportion as the Sinking Fund, or improved revenues of Spain, shall diminish the original amount of the active stock. The bonds of the passive stock, thus made active, are to be selected by lottery, until the whole of the passive stock shall be reduced.

It has been decided that the votes in the Spanish Cortes shall be given *circare*; that the proceedings shall be taken down by a short-hand writer, and published, and that the sittings shall not continue after nightfall.

A censorship is decreed for Spain, and the freedom which the journals will be allowed, is of course to be perfect freedom to praise all the acts of ministers, and to abuse their opponents, with an ample measure of punishment for all who dare reverse this order of proceeding.

The accounts from Madrid bring tidings of great excesses which have been committed in that city. On the 14th July several decided cases of cholera occurred, and with such rapidity did the disease increase, that on the 15th, 270 persons died of it during the day; and on the 16th, at 12 o'clock, although several parishes had sent in no return, the authenticated mortality, up to that hour, was 281. The populace naturally became alarmed at the frightful scenes of death occurring around them, and a rumour being circulated that the monks and friars had poisoned the wells and public fountains, the people rose in great numbers, and wreaked their vengeance on the unfortunate inmates of the different monasteries. In the Convent of San Isidro alone, it is said that 20, and by some accounts 50, of the monks were massacred in their cells. Scarcely any religious house escaped a visit from the mob, but those who prudently made no resistance, and opened the doors to them,

were less harshly treated, the populace contenting themselves with plunder. On the evening of the 18th, the riots were suppressed, and 30 of the offenders were arrested. Happily the ravages of the cholera have greatly subsided.

The war in Navarre proceeds briskly, and promises to terminate soon decisively, if the last accounts may be credited. Rodil's plan of operation is very masterly. He seizes upon all the important points on the line as he marches forward, and establishes the Queen's power permanently in them, and in a few short battles with the troops of Zumalacaregui, in all of which he was successful, he has driven the adventurer nearer to the frontier, where a French force is already gathering to receive him. By the late accounts, Don Carlos had arrived at Guernica, a place celebrated in Basque history, where he has established his head quarters. Five vessels, with a hundred of his adherents on board, were lately captured off the coast of Huesca. In other respects, the guerilla war presents no new feature.

PORTUGAL.

In the late elections to the Cortes, the government had secured a considerable majority. Oporto had returned a minority of opposition deputies, chiefly, as alleged, owing to the disgust caused by suffering Miguel to escape unpunished. The 121 deputies already returned may be classed thus:—ministerial deputies, 87; deputies whose opinions are not known, 6; opposition deputies, 24; but deducting the double returns, and one for the late Governor of Marvão, the votes will stand thus:—ministerial, 75 votes; doubtful, 6 votes; opposition, 26 votes—say, in all, 107 votes. Don Pedro and the young queen have paid a visit to Oporto, where they were enthusiastically received.

GREECE.

According to the last census, the entire population of Greece amounts to only 811,185 souls. In that kingdom there are 110 towns and 2,146 villages, exclusive of those of the isles of the Archipelago, of which thirty-three only are inhabited.

News from Greece speak of the defeat of a body of Bavarian troops which the new war minister imprudently sent by sea to subdue the long-established lawless race of Mamotres. As those troops were ignorant of mountain warfare, and unable to enter the fastnesses, over which the Turkish soldiers, during the Turkish wars, never obtained, they lost some officers, and

men, and were even, as it is said, driven back into the sea.

RUSSIA.

After a lapse of more than twelve months, the Extraordinary Tribunal at Warsaw, composed partly of Russian Generals and partly of Polish Magistrates, instituted for the purpose of trying the principal actors in the Polish revolution, has at length come to a final judgment. The members of the Government of the Five are all condemned to death, without excepting even the Generalissimo Skrzynecki, who only formed part of the council on extraordinary occasions. Of all the members of the government affected by this judgment, the venerable Vincent Niemowjowski is the only one remaining in Poland, the others having taken refuge in foreign countries. The same judgment also condemns to death all who filled public offices before the revolution, and afterwards took part of the Regency of Zakroczym. The mode of execution varies according to the degree of culpability. Some are to be decapitated, others are to be gibbeted, and the execution of the young men who gave the first signal of the revolution, by attacking the Palace of Belvidere, is to be preceded by mutilation.

On the 11th of July, Tula, one of the largest, handsomest, and most populous provincial capitals of Russia, was desolated by a conflagration which broke out in a private house, at three o'clock in the afternoon; and there being at the time a violent storm, and weather excessively hot, it spread in a few hours over the whole town in such a manner, that no exertions could arrest the progress of the flames. Nine churches, 670 private buildings, the wooden dwelling-houses of the numerous masters and workmen of the celebrated manufactory of arms, the iron magazines, the tallow magazines, the fish market, the butchers' market, were in a short time reduced to ashes. Many thousand inhabitants have by this catastrophe lost all their property, and are reduced to beggary. The Emperor immediately sent his Adjutant-General Chmipowitzki to take, in concert with the local authorities, immediate measures for the relief of the sufferers, with 100,000 rubles to relieve their most urgent wants.

A new division of Russia has been made, not regulated by climate, temperature, or population, but by the difference of the products of the soil. The divisions are eight in number, from there being eight different species of produce. They are as follows:—1. the district of iron; 2. the moss land; 3. forests and pastures; 4. lands and barley district, which were

before uncultivated; 5. rye and flax; 6. wheat and fruit; 7. maize and wine; 8. olives, sugar-cane and silk-worms.

EAST INDIES.

Intelligence from Madras to the 12th of April, details the operations of the British troops engaged against the Rajah of Coorg, in the Mysore district. A proclamation of the Governor-General, directing the march of the British troops into Coorg, and setting forth the reasons for adopting that measure, has been forwarded by Lord W. Bentinck to the Court of Directors. The Rajah, an independent prince, and in alliance with the Company, had, it seems, by many acts of oppression and injustice towards his subjects, rendered himself very unpopular. His conduct towards his own sister and her husband had been such, that to preserve their lives, those individuals had considered it necessary to seek refuge in the British territory. The Rajah had, in consequence, addressed letters to the Governor-General couched in the most insulting terms; he had himself assumed an attitude of defiance towards the British Government, and instigated and encouraged others to adopt the same course. Many of the excesses had been passed over, but at length the Governor-General had considered further forbearance alike impracticable and impolitic, and a proclamation was issued, notifying that a British army would be dispatched to invade the Coorg territory, and that Verr Rejundi Woodier should no longer be regarded as Rajah of Coorg. The proclamation proceeds to state, that such a system of government would be established as seemed best calculated to secure the welfare and happiness of the people. All British subjects engaged in the service of the Rajah were ordered immediately to withdraw themselves, and to seek the protection of the British authorities; and every one who should continue to serve or assist the said Verr Rejundi Woodier, were declared traitors. In pursuance of the declaration contained in this proclamation, several bodies of British troops and sepoya proceeded against the Rajah, but on entering the Coorg territory they met with but little resistance. Upon approaching the capital, however, they found that strong stockades had been erected, within which the Rajah had concentrated his forces. An attack was immediately made upon them by the British forces, but with only partial success, and with the loss of 70 men and 4 officers. Many of the sepoya engaged in the Rajah's army had formerly been in the service of the Company, and there appeared to be a desire to spare old comrades, on each side.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

IRELAND.

Aug. 16. A great Protestant Meeting took place in Dublin in the King's or Charles Room at the back of the Mansion House. Some thousand persons were present, among whom were the Marquis of Downshire, the Earls of Rossmore, Wexford, Lonsdale, Courtown, Norbury, Mayo, Brandon, Rathdowne, Castle Stewart, and Hillsborough, Viscounts Massamere, Castlemary, Lorton, Stopfort and Cole; Lords Downey, Mandeville, and the Count de Sals. The Lord Mayor, Sir George Whitford, took the chair. A number of resolutions were carried, supporting the Protestant religion, appealing to the King, thanking the Peers for throwing out the Irish Trade Bill, &c. &c. The Protestant gentry attended in great numbers.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

It has been ordered by the Parliament for the next session, that the overseers of the poor of every parish, township, or other place in England and Wales, do prepare an account of money levied by assessment in their respective parishes, townships, or other places, for poor rates and county rates during the year ending the 25th March, 1831.—And also an account of money expended by them in the same year, and that such overseers do, as soon as may be, transmit such account to the Clerk of the House of Commons; stating, in addition to such account, whether any select vestry now exists, and whether an assistant-overseer is now in office, under and by virtue of the Act 59 Geo. III. c. 12.

In the act for improving the Borough Court of Liverpool, which received the royal assent on the 30th July, and is now in force, there is a provision which will be found very beneficial to the mercantile and manufacturing community, especially in places at a distance from Liverpool. The assessor of the court to be appointed by the King under the act), or, in his absence, the mayor or one of the bailiffs, is empowered to order process to issue out of the court, to hold to bail any person indebted to another in 20*l.* or upwards, wherever the cause of action may have arisen, upon affidavit or affirmation of the debt, and of belief as to the debtor being about to depart the realm, with intent to avoid payment of his debts.

A nunnery is now building at Prierthorpe, eight miles from Leamington, the probable cost of which is estimated at about 70,000*l.*; and at Stonyhurst, a new

chapel, outside the college, which will hold about 3,000 persons.

July 30. The town of Manchester and surrounding country were this day visited by the most violent thunder storms that have occurred in the memory of any person living. At Newton Heath two men were killed at their looms, as was a young woman at Prestwich, and at the factory belonging to Mr. John Kershaw, at Hurst, three persons were drowned. Two lives were also lost at Wigan, and one at Compstall-bridge. Many other mills were overwhelmed. The mischief to roads and bridges alone will amount to about 2,000*l.*, and the entire loss sustained in Glossop Dale from this dreadful visitation will most probably exceed 20,000*l.* Such was the suddenness and violence of the flood, that not only sheep and lambs, but hares, rabbits, grouse, and many other wild animals and birds were carried away by it, and drowned, and many fish were caught upon the turnpike road. Several hundred trees, too, which grew by the side of the stream, were torn up by the roots and carried away, and the quantity of peat earth, ling, and hillery bushes, carried from the moors to the lower part of the valley, is almost incredible.

July 30. The ceremony of opening the new Pier at Graysand took place. The Mayor, Corporation, and Committee, together with all the civil and military rank and fashion of the town and its vicinity, dined on the pier, under an awning composed of the colours of various nations, and in the evening several barges were moored in the river, for the display of fireworks. The pier, which is built of iron and timber, is 160 feet long, has two sets of stairs for landing, from 25 to 30 feet broad, supported on 12 Tuscan columns, from the tops of which the springs of arches, 40 feet in expanse, are thrown, so that no obstruction is caused to the stream.

Aug. 21. The new Church, recently erected at Freuchay, in the parish of Winterbourne, co. Gloucester, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells. A sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Wynter, from Hosea x. 12. After the service a collection was made in aid of the building fund, amounting to 16*l.* The Church has been built by voluntary subscription. The Rev. John Carter, A.M. fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, is the new incumbent. Mr. Rumley is the architect, and Messrs. Aust, Monks, Baker, and Lawrence, the builders; and it will accommodate upwards of 800 persons.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

The interior of *Westminster Hall*, which has so long remained in a dirty and mutilated state, is to be cleansed and repaired. Sir R. Smirke has reported that the expense will amount to 17,000*l.*, and the ministers, on moving the miscellaneous estimates, obtained a grant, on account, of 8,500*l.* The whole of the interior, from the floor of the Hall to the spring course, from whence the principal supporters of the roof spring, is to be new cased, or lined, with a peculiar sort of stone, of beautiful whiteness, brought from the Muddleston quarries, near York. The curious antique mouldings and carvings are to be reformed in this stone. The upper portion of the walls to the roof-plate is also to be put in substantial and thorough repair, and the wood-work of the roof cleaned and varnished. At the Throne end of the Hall six additional niches are to be made, and also a grand door-way entrance, and flight of steps leading to the House of Commons; the narrow and dark passage to New Palace-yard, is to be widened and lightened, and the flooring of the Hall is to be sunk to its original depth—one foot six inches lower than at present, and paved with flagstones of immense dimensions, which are to be laid down upon a new plan, the edge being dovetailed together so compactly, as to form one uniform surface without the jointings or seams being observed. The alterations and repairs are designed by Sir Robert Smirke, and the work is being done by contract by Mr. Robert Johnson, of Holywell-street, Westminster, builder. The whole is to be completed within twelve months from the commencement, and the Law Courts' side by the commencement of November Term.

July 1. The wholesale fish department of *Hungerford Market* was opened for the first time since the completion of this establishment, which is furnished with every accommodation, convenience, and comfort, for the carrying on a large trade. Fishing boats had arrived during the night with every variety of fish. The conservators of the market have entered into contracts with the proprietors of fishing boats in Holland, in Scotland, and in Ireland, exclusively for this market.

Aug. 8. The Duke of Wellington laid the first stone of a New Receiving-house of the Royal Humane Society, on the north bank of the Serpentine River. The old Receiving-house had become much dilapidated, and it is now intended to provide separate apartments for males and females. The fact that during the summer season not less than 200,000

bathers frequent the Serpentine River, and that in one year not less than 231 persons were rescued from impending death through the exertions of the society, induced the Committee to commence the new building, to be paid for from subscriptions which it is hoped will be subscribed for that purpose. The Duke of Wellington arrived precisely at eight o'clock, and was received by the Committee of Management, headed by Mr. B. Hawes, M.P., Colonel Clitheroe, Mr. Alderman Winchester, Mr. Illidge, Sheriff Elect, Mr. Capel, Mr. Brunel, and about 50 other gentlemen connected with the Society. His Grace proceeded at once to the business of the day—the stone to be laid being suspended in the usual manner. Embedded in a thick circular body of glass were the several coins of the present reign, and one of the Society's Honorary Medals, and in a bottle hermetically sealed, were placed engravings of the intended receiving-house, and these were deposited in the block of stone. His Grace then placed over the cavity a brass plate bearing the following inscription:—"This stone was laid on re-erecting the Receiving-house of the Royal Humane Society, founded by Dr. Hawes and Dr. Cogan in 1774, by his Grace the Duke of Wellington, K.G., Vice-President of the institution, on the 8th day of August, 1834, upon ground granted to the Society by his Majesty George III., and subsequently extended by his Majesty William IV." On the plate were also engraved the names of the Patrons, the King and the Queen, of the Vice-Patrons, the President, the Treasurer, Secretary, and Architect. The Duke, with a silver trowel, then laid the mortar on the stone, and it was lowered down to its destined spot and squared, the Rev. Charlton Lane delivering a prayer. His Grace and the company present then sat down to a splendid breakfast. Mr. Hawes, M.P., in the chair. The building will be of the Doric order. The design, by Mr. Bunning, of Guilford, was selected after competition, and was shown in the last Exhibition at Somerset House. Messrs. Webb, of Clerkenwell, are the builders.

Aug. 11. The ceremony of laying the first stone of a large new school-house, for the "Sunday and Infant School" of the united parishes of St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster, in Tufton-street, was performed by the Rev. Lord John Thynne, M.A., Prebendary of Westminster. The Dean and Chapter of Westminster, the National Society, and the Lord Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, offered to those gentlemen 650*l.* conditionally, on the guaranteeing to raise not less than 200*l.* The "Education

Commissioners" also guaranteed 600*l.* on the completion of the building. Many subscriptions have since been received. Sir F. Burdett has subscribed 100*l.*, and the Duchess of Kent has become the Patroness. There were 911 children present belonging to the different charitable schools.

Aug. 21. Her Majesty landed at Woolwich after her visit to the Continent (see p. 206), when she was received by the Lord Mayor, the military, and other authorities with all due honours. Her reception by the assembled multitudes was most enthusiastic.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

NEW ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE.

Aug. 8. A Comic Operetta, by Mr. Morton, under the title of *The Dragon*, was produced. The music was by Mr. Lee; the plot and incidents were of a trivial character.

Aug. 11. This evening was brought forth a comic legendary drama, in two acts, written by Mr. Plake, called *The Dead Guest*, in which the terrors of the original legend were turned into laughter-inspiring drollery and grotesque humour. The characters were admirably sustained; and the piece was well received throughout.

Aug. 25. A romantic Opera, called *The Mountain Sylph*, by Mr. J. Barratt, was introduced. The dramatic part appears to have been based on the ballet of "La Sylphide," which Tagliani rendered so popular at Covent Garden. The music was elaborate and pleasing; and is creditable to the skill and taste of the composer. The piece was received with unmixed applause.

The new English Opera House, which we briefly noticed in our list, is a structure which reflects much honour on the architectural abilities of Mr. Beazley. Throughout the whole of the arrangements, judgment, taste, and fancy go hand-in-hand. In the audience part of the house, Mr. Beazley has adopted what is termed the "horseshoe" form, which, though not without its disadvantages, has long been considered the most eligible for a theatre. There are two full tiers of boxes, and at either side of the gallery are what may be termed box-ships. There is only one gallery, but it is capacious and comfortable. The front of the first circle of boxes is ornamented with a series of classical subjects, pencilled in the fresco style, on a light cheerful ground. The second circle is decorated with imitations of drapery, in crimson and gold. Imitative balustrades, of a pale rose-colour, nearly approaching to white, and relieved with

gold, extend round the box-ships and gallery, and give a very delicate and elegant finish. Six fluted pillars, of the *triumph* Corinthian order, coloured white and gold, add as much to the security as to the beauty of the house. The ceiling is very handsome. It represents a shield, divided into compartments, emblazoned with the insignia of the musical profession, and medallions of several eminent professors. The proscenium is small, but in good taste. To the right and left of the royal arms floral ornaments are introduced, depending from which are medallions of Mozart and Weber. If the audience part of the house be entitled to praise, the corridors which lead to it are not less worthy of approbation. They are spacious and convenient. The principal entrance to the boxes is exceedingly handsome. From a great portico of the Corinthian order you enter a small but well-proportioned hall. The broad flights of steps on the right and left have a bold effect. Ascending these you find yourself beneath an elegant Roman arch, ornamented with roses in compartments. On one side of this arch is the corridor connected with the dress circle; on the other the saloon, a very pretty apartment. We understand that the house, when crowded, will contain nearly 350*l.*

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

Aug. 20. A comedy in three acts, from the pen of Mr. Buckstone, called *Married Life*, was produced. It was full of life, wit, and drollery. No fewer than six married pairs make up the dramatic persons; all of different character, sentiment, and feeling. In the second act they quarrel and separate; and in the third, after many amusing difficulties, they are all reconciled, to the great satisfaction of an applauding audience.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

Aug. 2. A Mythological Burletta, under the title of *Caught Courting, or Juno by Jove*, from the pen of Mr. Becket, was introduced. The plot is founded on the well-known story of Jove and Philemon, and the principal incidents arise from the intriguing propensities of Jove and the jealousy of Juno. The dialogue is in verse, and there were some clever political puns interspersed, which called forth the good humour of the audience. The piece was well received, and has continued to be a favourite with the public.

Aug. 4. A Melodrama, called *The Heiress of Bruges*, by Mr. Selby, founded on Mr. Galt's novel so called, was produced. The plot is full of situation and incident, and the piece was announced for repetition amidst general approbation.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

July 28. Rear-Adm. Sir W. Parker, K.C.B. to be a Lord of the Admiralty, vice Sir T. Hardy appointed Governor of Greenwich Hospital.

July 30. The Earl of Mulgrave to be Keeper of the Privy Seal, and Denis le Marchant, esq. to be Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

Aug. 1. 55th Foot, Capt. A. Tennant, to be Major.—To be brevet Major in the East Indies: Captains R. W. Posson, Arthur Wight, David Anderson, and Nich. Penny, of the Bengal N. Inf.

Aug. 6. Knighted, Edw. John Gambier, Esq. Recorder of Prince of Wales Island.

R. Artillery, Lt.-Col. A. Bredin to be Col.; Major S. Kirby to be Lieut. Col.

Aug. 12. 2d Foot, Capt. W. Blom to be Major, 45th Foot, Major J. Campbell to be Major, Rifle Brigade, Capt. G. Milne Stevenson to be Major.—Brevet, Capt. C. C. Vivian to be Major.—Staff, Major John Tyler, to be Deputy Quartermaster general to the Forces in the Leeward Islands, with the rank of Lieut. Col.

Aug. 13. The Duke of Norfolk to be K.G.—Jas. John Tulmar, esq. to be one of his Majesty's Gentlemen at Arms.

Aug. 14. The Right Hon. Sir John Cam Hobhouse, Bart., Sir Benj. C. Stephenson, and Alex. Milne, Esq., to be Commissioners of Woods and Forests.

Aug. 15. Unattached, Capt. W. N. Orange to be Major.

Aug. 16. Thos. Butterfield, Esq., to be Chief Justice of the Bermuda or Somers Islands.

Aug. 17. John Harvey Darrell, Esq., to be Attorney and Advocate General of the Bermuda or Somers Islands.—Right Hon. Thos. Frankland Lewis, John George Shaw Lafevre, Esq., and George Nicholas, Esq., to be the three new Commissioners for England and Wales.—[Mr. Chadwick has been appointed Secretary, and the office is in Whitehall Yard.]

Aug. 18. Beas. Collins Brodie, esq. Surgeon, of Boxford, Suffolk, and of Saville Row, created a Bart.

Aug. 22. 55th Foot, Lieut. Col. Archibald M. Maxwell, to be Lieut. Col.—54th Foot, Major F. Fuller to be Lieut. Col.—Capt. Nicholas Hoxenden to be Major.—57th Foot, Major Gen. Sir Thos. Reynold, Bart. to be Col.—54th Foot, Major Gen. Sir Colin Campbell, Kt. H. to be Col.

Vice-Adm. Fleming to be Commander-in-Chief of the Nile; Capt. A. Miller, to be Adm. Fleming's Captain; and Mr. G. Loch the Flag-Lieut.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Gloucester.—Lord R. E. H. Somerset.
Gloucestershire. (E.)—G. W. Codrington, esq.
Monmouthshire.—Edward Lucas, esq.
Hereford.—The Earl of Euston.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. R. Newman, to be Archd. of Monmouth.
Rev. W. F. P. Bryner, Preb. in Wells Cath.
Rev. P. Jacob, Preb. in Winchester Cath.
Rev. C. M. Mann, Preb. in Wells Cath.
Rev. W. Stephenson, Preb. in Wells Cath.
Rev. H. Howard, to a Canonry in Bangor Cath.
Rev. T. C. Vaughan, Canonry in Exeter Cath.
Rev. H. Fleury, to be Chancellor of Exeter.
Rev. J. Adecock, Skillington V. Lincoln.
Rev. H. Allen, St. Mary R. Crichard, Wilt.
Rev. H. Allen, Killeavy R. Armagh.
Rev. J. Ansell, Hampton Levet R. co. Worc.
Rev. H. Barry, Hockley R. co. Somerset.
Rev. T. Bray, Abington Rydal R. co. Worc.
Rev. E. P. Elliot, Hampton R. Dorset.
Rev. J. Bywater, Morley R. Norfolk.
Rev. R. O'Farrell, Coghlin R. co. Tipperary.
Rev. W. H. Chaston, Lymington V. Norfolk.
Rev. J. Edmunds, Frodsham V. Wilt.
Rev. A. Fox, Westminster P.C. co. Glouc.
Rev. J. P. S. Gabb, Charlton Kings P.C. co. Glouc.

Rev. G. Greaves, Farnham R. co. Dorset.
Rev. H. G-y, Ashley R. Westmoreland.
Rev. P. B. Harr, Corby R. co. Lincoln.
Rev. C. Harward, St. Thomas's V. Exeter.
Rev. C. Hawkins, Topshill V. co. York.
Rev. W. Hickey, Murrakin R. co. Wexford.
Rev. W. Holmes, West Newton R. Norfolk.
Rev. S. E. Hopkinson, Thorpe V. Lincoln.
Rev. S. S. Harst, Over P.C. co. Camb.
Rev. R. Hustwick, Moreton R. co. Rutland.
Rev. R. King, Tombaggard R. co. Wexford.
Rev. J. Knevet, Needham P.C. Norfolk.
Rev. J. Parry, Coccaux R. co. Denbigh.
Rev. G. Price, Offord Cluny R. co. Huntingdon.
Rev. N. Macleod, North East R. Inverness.
Rev. H. McNeill, Ch. of Portmahomac, co. Argyll.
Rev. — Moore, Bannow V. co. Wexford.
Rev. F. Owen, Elandshead R. co. Denbigh.
Rev. E. Parker, Stoke Gifford V. co. Glouc.
Rev. J. N. Robinson, Westford R. co. Wilt.
Rev. A. Sargent, Kilmaden V. co. Wexford.
Rev. H. W. Seawell, Little Berkhampt R. Herts.
Rev. H. Stockhouse, Alton Barnes R. Wilt.
Rev. F. Thewlis, Llanbedr R. co. Denbigh.
Rev. D. Thompson, Ballybrannan R. co. Wexford.
Rev. J. Towndry, Steepie Bumpedown V. Essex.
Rev. J. F. Turner, Kildermister V. co. Worc.
Rev. T. Twigg, Pomeroy R. Ireland.
Rev. F. T. B. Willeford, Ashcombe V. Devon.
Rev. A. M. Wyatt, Perry Barr P.C. co. Stafford.
Rev. V. Russell, Chap. in Ordinary to the King.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. E. C. Hawley, Head Master of Eton College; and Harry Dupuis, Esq. to be an Assistant Master.
Rev. J. Balfour to be Head Master of Chester Gram. School.
Rev. T. Dry, Head Master of Forest Gram. School, Walthamstow, Essex.
Rev. C. N. Goodrich, Second Master of Gram. School, Yarmouth.
Rev. F. Jeune, Head Master of Birmingham Free Gram. School.
Rev. W. Lonsdale, Master of Free Gram. School, Old Malton, co. York.
Rev. W. Snowden, to be Second Master of Wakefield Grammar School.
Wm. Melby, esq. to be Honorary Librarian; and Mr. Richard Thomson, (author of the History of London Bridges, and Mr. E. W. Brasley, jun. (author of the History of Ancient Castles, &c.) to be joint Librarians at the London Inst.

BIRTHS.

July 17. At Flimby, Cumberland, the lady of Sir T. S. Pasley, Bart. a son.—18. At Russell, Somersetshire, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Ashley, a dau.—19. At Exmouth, the wife of the Rev. Wm. J. Coorpy, a dau.—At the Vicarage, West Thurrock, Essex, the wife of the Rev. James Caplan, a dau.—At the Manor House Westminster, the wife of John Ravenhill, esq. a dau.—21. At Dublin, the wife of Lieut. Col. King, K H. a dau.—At Litch. Mrs. Moresby, a dau.—23. The wife of Edw. Dean, esq. Mayor of Wareham, a dau.—25. In Sackville st. the lady of Sir Seymour Blane, Bart. a son.—At the Archbishop of Canterbury's, Addington Park, Surrey, the lady of Sir George Hamont, Bart. a dau.—26. At the Parsonage St. Giles, near Great Torrington, the wife of the Rev. J. Guard, a dau.—At Hembury Vicarage, Gloucestershire, the wife of the Rev. H. H. Way, a son.—At Hampton, the wife of Col. Greenstreet, a dau.—27. At Thornes-house, the wife of J. Moore Gaskell, esq. M.P. for Wexford, a dau.—28. At Bradpole, Dorset, the wife of the Rev. Thos. Turner, a dau.—At Chelsea, the wife of the Rev. Peter Hall, a dau.—31. In Ladbroke Jun. Fields, the wife of P. B. Brodie, esq. a son.

Aug. 1. At Tooting, the wife of Capt. Fovra Bowes, 95th regt. a dau.—3. At Blackheath, lady Barbara Newdigate, a son.—6. At Cardington, Beds, the wife of Sam. Whitbread, esq. a son.—At Portsmouth, the wife of Major Fred. Hope, a dau.—10. At Finedon Vicarage, the wife of the Rev. S. W. Paul, a dau.—At Forest Bromley Rectory, near Colchester, the wife of the Rev. W. H. Graham, a son.—12. At Swanbourne, Bucks, lady Freemantle, a son.—13. Mrs. Edward Baldwin, of New Bridge-st. a son.—14. At Southampton, the wife of Capt. Inglefield, R.N. a son.—15. At Eaton-place, Lady Thos. Hay, a son.—In Cumberland terrace, Regent's Park, the wife of Lieut. Col. Ashworth, a dau.—16. At Chatham, the wife of Capt. Jebb, R.E. a dau.—At Moore Abbey, Kildare, the lady Henry Moore, a dau.—The wife of Wm. Hawes, esq. of Montague-place, Russell sq. a dau.—17. At Putney Heath, at Marg. of Bristol, the lady Augusta Seymour, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

May 10. At Florence, the Hon. George Edgcombe, youngest son of the Earl of Mount Edgcombe, to Fanny Lucy Shelley, eld. dau. of Sir John Shelley, Bart.

July 15. At St. James's, Edward Ellice, esq. only son of the Right Hon. Edw. Ellice, to Katharine Jane, second dau. of Gen. Balfour.—The Rev. R. Blunt, to Mary Ann, dau. of the Rev. J. Dalby, Vicar of Castle Donington, Leicestershire.—At Greenwich, Capt. T. Sandys, third son of Myres Sandys, esq. of Graythwaite-hall, Lancaster, to Frances, second dau. of the late Capt. T. Sandys, E.I.C.—At Welton, Thos. Scott Anderson, esq. writer to his Majesty's Signet, Edinburgh, to Hannah, fifth dau.; and at same time, the Rev. J. Green, of Saxby, Lincolnshire, to Eliza, youngest dau. of the late James Lowthrop, esq.—16. At Highbury, the Rev. J. Phill Robinson, to Maria, third dau. of the Rev. Edw. Howden.—16. The Rev. H. Payne Hope, Rector of Christon, Somerset, to Mary, only daughter of the late J. Buxell, esq. M.D. of Bathurst.—17. Capt. Edgar Gibson, 4th Light Dragoons, to Charlotte, fourth dau. of Ald. Lucas, of Wateringbury-place, Kent.—At St. Marylebone Church, Wm. Henry, second son of the late W. H. Hoare, esq. and grandson to Sir Gerard Noel Noel, Bart. to Ann, third dau. of Deput. Gen. Sir John J. Hamilton, Bart.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Lieut. Col. Francis J. Davies, grec. guards, to Eliza Anne, second dau. of Aldm. Sir Byam Martin.—19. At St. Marylebone, Chas. Wm. Hovland, esq. of Blomford-at-Portsmouth, to Emily Priscilla, dau. of Peter Roydon Lewis, esq. of the Oranges.—At Clifton, Rich. Woodward, esq. Bengal Civil Service, to Julia, second dau. of J. Lean, esq. Clifton-hill.—23. At Christchurch, Marylebone, W. Martin, esq. 1st guards, to Miss Ellenora Hyde.—24. At Marylebone Church, Capt. Geo. H. Stothely, 14th Madras Light Infantry, son of Samuel Stothely, esq. of Wellington, to Miss Catherine Lane, third dau. of the late Rich. Lane, esq. of Argyll-st.—At Everton, Lancashire, the Rev. J. Alex. Gower, of Woolley, Berks, to Charlotte, dan. of the late Thos. Saffield Aldersey, esq. of Laseau-grove, St. Marylebone.—At Marylebone church, S. E. Parkner, esq. third son of the late Sir S. Parkner, Bart., to Mary, third dau. of J. Bourne, esq. and grandson to Sir R. Ryecroft, Bart.—24. At Lavington, Sussex, Henry William, youngest son of the late W. Wilberforce, esq. to Mary, second dau. of the late Rev. J. Sargent.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Major Wm. J. Richardson, of Oak Hall, Essex, to Augusta Jane Hippisley, of Park-at-Grovenor-sq. second daughter of the late Col. Hippisley.—At Hastings, C. Allan Grosvenor, esq. to Georgina Mary, eldest dau. of the late Capt. G. T. Schaeffer, of the King's German Legion.

—29th. At St. Pancras, Capt. J. G. Bosc, R.N. M.P. of Otlington Hall, co. York, to Eliza, eldest dau. of the late Thos. Wylie, esq.—30. At Landford, Capt. W. H. Trollope, to Maria Arthur, dau. of J. A. Worsop, esq. of Landford House, Wilts.—31. At Chesterfield, W. H. Thompson, esq. to Mary Esther, second dau. of the late Rev. E. J. Vaughan, vicar of St. Martin's, Leicester, and niece to Mr. Justice Vaughan and Sir H. Halford, Bart.—At Ludlow, the Rev. H. M. G. Buckle, Master of Durham School, to Miss Eliza Barnes, dau. of the late Rev. J. Barnes, Rector of Canham.—At Clifton, Alex. Cunningham, esq. of Edinburgh, to Caroline, dau. of Col. Faunce.

Latelly. At Coldstream, Capt. R. Harward, R.N. to Miss Julia Harward, dau. of Vice-Adm. Sir S. L. Halstead.—Rev. J. W. Campbell, Perpetual Curate of Haverford, Cornwall, to Christiana Dorothy, eldest dau. of the late Vice-Adm. Sir C. W. Bedford, of Stour Hall.

Aug. 1. At Trinity Church, St. Marylebone, Andrew Johnston, jun. M.P. of Renouhill, to Priscilla, eldest dau. of Thos. Fowell Buxton, esq. M.P.—At St. Mary's Lambeth, John Idle, esq. of Manor pi. Walworth, to Anne, eldest dau. of J. Farran, esq. of East pi. Lambeth.—3. At Watcot, Major Aug. Grafton, to Mary Nicholson, eldest dau. of the late W. Robertson, esq. of Demerara and Essequibo.—At St. Kew, Cornwall, J. Hosken, esq. of Edenglade, to Caroline, youngest dau. of the late Col. Sandys, of Lanarth House, Cornwall.—J. Kennedy, esq. son of the Hon. H. Kennedy, and nephew of the Marq. of Ailsa, to Amelia Maria, only dau. of St. Briggs, esq. of Alexandria.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. S. C. Campbell, esq. eldest son of the late Lieut. Col. W. Campbell, to Louisa, third dau. of Col. Kemp's Lynte, M.P. of Haslemere House, Somerset.—At St. Mary's Bathwick, John Frymer, esq. late Capt. 5th Dragoon Guards, to Eliza Mary, only dau. of G. H. Tugwell, esq. of Grove Hall, near Bath.—4. At Marlott, Mr. Valentine, F.R.S. Surgeon of St. Mary's Hospital, Nottingham, to Miss M. A. Matcham, niece of the Rev. H. Bennett.—At St. George's Hanover-sq. R. Cockerell, esq. son of Sir C. Cockerell, to the Hon. Miss Foley.—At St. Margaret's Westminster, T. F. Wordsworth, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Georgiana, dau. of the late J. Wood, esq.—At Monkswearmouth, the Rev. W. G. Harrison, to Susan Arbuthnot Crawford, second dau. of Brig. Genl. Austin.—7. At Edmonton, the Rev. F. Sale, to Lydia Rawlinson, dau. of the late J. Walker, esq. of Arno's Grove, Southgate.—At Bromley Palace, Sir John Mordaunt, Bart. of Walton, co. Warwick, to Caroline Sophia, second dau. of the Bishop of Rochester.—At Kingston, Wm. Watts, esq. late of Madras, to Frances Eliza, dau. of the late Lieut. Hon. R.N.—At Witton, Norfolk, J. D. Chambers, esq. Barrister at Law, to the Hon. Henrietta Laura, third dau. of Lord Wodehouse.—8. At Bristol, G. Shield Stiles, Surgeon, of Broad Somerset, Wilts, to Louisa Peters, fifth dau. of the Rev. J. Audry, vicar of Felsted, Essex.—15. At Hammer-smith, W. McNair, esq. to Charlotte Caroline, dau. of the late Rev. Dr. Bathie.—At Tottenham, Esq. Harry Donathorne, esq. 16th Lancers, to Eliza Jane, dau. of the late Rev. G. Moore, Rector of Sowton, Devon.—At Oxford, Surrey, Abraham Duke, esq. of Chichester, to Mary, dau. of late Lieut. Col. Bellis.—Lieut. Col. Gascoyne, eldest son of Genl. Gascoyne, to Miss Caroline Leigh Smith, second dau. of John Smith, esq. M.P. of Dale Park, Sussex.—At Fonthampton Court, near Tringbury, H. O'Ford, esq. of Perrystone, Herefordshire, to Miss York, granddau. of the late Bishop of Ely.—20. At Peterham, Maj. Genl. Burrows, esq.—23. At Exeter, the Rev. Wm. Robt. Wally, to Penelope, dau. of the late Thos. Pitt Staal, esq.—on the same day, the Rev. J. W. second dau. of Wm. Chas. Dams

OBITUARY.

LORD ARUNDELL.

June 21. At Rome, aged 48, the Right Hon. Everard Arundell, tenth Lord Arundell, of Wardour (1605), a Count of the Holy Roman Empire (1595), and F.S.A.; brother-in-law to the Duke of Buckingham.

His Lordship was born in Clifford-st. London, Nov. 3, 1785, the eldest son of James Everard ninth Lord Arundell, by his first wife and first-cousin the Hon. Mary-Christiana Arundell, eldest daughter of Henry the eighth Lord, and sister to the present dowager Lady Clifford, of Chudleigh. He succeeded his father in the titles July 14, 1817, and took his seat in the House of Lords in 1829, on the passing of the Roman Catholic Relief Act.

The name of Lord Arundell was in 1829 associated with that of Sir R. C. Hoare in the title-page of the *Hundred of Dunworth*, a part of the *History of Modern Wiltshire*. It is that Hundred in which his Lordship's estates at Wardour and the vicinity are described; and to which he made very material communications. Sir Richard Hoare also prefixed to the volume a portrait of Lord Arundell, drawn and engraved by H. Meyer.

In the previous year (1828) the Rev. W. L. Bowles had dedicated his *History of the parish of Bremhill to Lord Arundell*, "as a high and honoured character in the county of Wilts, interested and versed in its local antiquities, and in gratitude for liberal hospitality and personal kindness;" mentioning that he was further induced to do so by the circumstance of his ancestor Sir Rowland Bowles having fought in the same wars with the first Lord Arundell, when the latter was rewarded with the title of Count, and Sir Rowland Bowles had the Turkish Crescent granted as an addition to his arms. He also mentioned the singular circumstance that it had then been lately said in a public paper, that Lord Arundell was at "the castle of bigotry and intolerance," Wardour Castle. "I happened," says Mr. Bowles, "on that very day to be in his company, when he laughingly said, 'Here am I publicly accused of being a bigot, when I have two heretic parsons to dine with me.'"

Lord Arundell was married by special licence Feb. 26, 1811, at the residence of the Marquis of Buckingham, by the Rev. Thomas Wingfield, and on the following day, at the dowager Lady Arundell's, by

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Dr. Poynter, Bishop of Halia, to Lady Mary-Anne Grenville-Nugent-Temple, only daughter of George first Marquis of Buckingham, K.G.; and her Ladyship survives him, without issue. He is succeeded in his titles by his next brother Henry-Benedict, who has a son and heir, born in 1831, by his present wife Francis-Catherine, second daughter of Sir Henry Tichborne, Bart.

LORD WODEHOUSE.

May 29. Aged 93, the Right Hon. John Wodehouse, first Lord Wodehouse of Kimberley, Norfolk (1797), and the sixth Baronet (1611); Recorder of Falmouth.

His Lordship was born April 15, 1741, the eldest son of Sir Armino Wodehouse, the fifth Baronet, and M.P. for Norfolk, by Letitia, eldest daughter and coheir of Sir Edmund Bacon, M.P. sixth Baronet of that ancient house.

He succeeded his father in the baronetcy May 21, 1777. At the general election of 1784 he was returned as one of the Knights for the County of Norfolk; and was rechosen in 1790 and 1796. He voted with Mr. Pitt on the Regency question, and generally supported that minister. He was raised to the peerage, by patent dated Oct. 26, 1797.

He enjoyed to a recent period full possession of his faculties, in a cheerful and vigorous old age. Firmly attached to the Constitution in Church and State, unaffectedly religious, and by his own inherent nature a finished gentleman, he probably passed through a long life without making a single enemy, or giving pain intentionally to any human being, dispensing a large income, not in ostentatious display, but with constant and generous kindness to all within his sphere.

His Lordship married in March 1769, Sophia, only child of Charles Berkeley, esq. of Bruton Abbey, co. Somerset, brother to John fifth and last Lord Berkeley of Stratton. By this marriage he acquired large property in and about Falmouth, of which town he was elected Recorder. Lady Wodehouse died on the 16th of April, 1827, having had issue four sons and three daughters: 1. the Hon Sophia; 2. the Rt. Hon. John now Lord Wodehouse, who has for some years been Lord Lieutenant and Vice Admiral of the County of Norfolk, and Colonel of the East Norfolk Militia, he was born in 1771, and married in 1796, Charlotte-

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Laura, only daughter and heiress of John Norris of Wilton Park in Norfolk, esq., by whom he has a numerous family; of which the eldest son died on the 28th of April last, leaving a son and heir (see our vol. I. p. 666); 3. the Hon Philip Wodehouse, a Rear-Admiral in the Royal Navy; he married in 1814 Mary-Hay, daughter of Charles Cameron, esq. and has issue; 4. the Hon. Letitia, who became in 1811 the second wife of Sir Thomas Maynard Heselrigge, Bart. and was left his widow in 1817; 5. the Hon. and Rev. Armitie Wodehouse, Vicar of Kimberley and Rector of Bixton and Lexham; he married in 1815 Emily, third daughter of the late Sir Thomas Beauchamp-Proctor, Bart.; 6. Frances, who died in childhood; 7. the Hon. Frances; and 8. the Hon. and Rev. William Wodehouse, Rector of Falmouth, and of Hingham and Carlton Forehoe in Norfolk; he married in 1807 Mary, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Hussey, of Galtrim in Ireland, esq. by Lady Mary Orford, daughter of Horatio first Earl of Orford, and Lady Rachael Cavendish, third daughter of William third Duke of Devonshire; he has a numerous family.

Lord Wenlock.

April 10. At his villa near Florence, the Right Hon. Robert Lawley, Baron Wenlock, of Wenlock, co. Salop (1831); and sixth Baronet, of Spoonhill, in that county (1641).

His Lordship was the eldest son of Sir Robert Lawley, the fifth Baronet, M.P. for Warwickshire, by Jane, only daughter of Beilby Thompson, of Creek in Yorkshire, esq. whose third son, Paul-Beilby, has taken the name of Thompson only.

He succeeded to the Baronetcy on the death of his father March 12, 1793; and married in September following Maria, daughter of Joseph Denison, esq., and sister to the present dowager Marchioness of Conyngham. Her ladyship survives him, without issue.

On his elevation to the peerage, at the coronation of his present Majesty, by patent dated Sept. 7, 1831, Sir Robert Lawley assumed the title of Wenlock, in allusion to his descent from Thomas Lawley, esq. who was declared cousin and heir to John Lord Wenlock, K.G. slain at the battle of Tewkesbury in 1471. That eminent person was the only peer who enjoyed the first title of Wenlock, and the case is the same with the modern Barony. Sir Robert is succeeded in the Baronetcy only by his next brother, now Sir Francis Lawley. Sir Francis was for some time M.P. for

Warwickshire. He married in 1815 Charlotte, second daughter of George Talbot of Temple Guiting, esq., cousin to Earl Talbot, but has no children. His brother Mr. Thompson, who married a sister of Lord Brynbrooke, has three sons.

Lord Wenlock's remains have been brought to England for interment at Cranwell in Staffordshire.

Hon. A. H. Hutchinson.

June 10. At Angers, in France, aged 67, the Hon. Abraham-Augustus Hely-Hutchinson, last surviving brother to the Earl of Donoughmore.

He was born March 20, 1766, the fourth son of the Rt. Hon. John Hely-Hutchinson, Secretary of State for Ireland, by Christian, daughter of Lorenzo Nixon, of Murney, co. Wicklow, esq. created Baroness Donoughmore in 1783.

He was for some time a Captain in the 74th foot, and was in 18... appointed one of the Commissioners of the Customs in Ireland.

Mr. Hutchinson married Catherine-Maria, daughter of the late John Burke, esq. and widow of John Jones, esq. and by that lady, who died Nov. 4, 1824, he had issue two sons and two daughters: 1. Christopher; 2. Abraham-Augustus, who died an infant in 1821; 3. Christiana-Sophia-Frances; and 4. Maria, who died an infant in 1824.

Hon. W. F. Elphinstone.

May 3. At East Lodge, Enfield, aged 93, the Hon. William Fullerton Elphinstone, a Director of the East India Company, and a Commissioner for the Lieutenancy of London; great-uncle to Lord Elphinstone, and elder brother to the celebrated Adm. Lord Viscount Keith, C.B.

Mr. Elphinstone was the third son of Charles tenth Lord Elphinstone, by Lady Clementina Fleming, only child of Charles sixth Earl of Wigton, by his second wife Lady Mary Keith, eldest daughter of William ninth Earl Marischal. He was for some time the Commander of a ship in the service of the East India Company, and was elected one of the Directors more than thirty years ago.

Mr. Elphinstone married at Edinburgh, June 24, 1774, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of William Fullerton, of Carstairs, co. Lanark, heiress to her uncle John Fullerton, of Carberry, co. Edinburgh, to which estate she succeeded on the death of his widow in 1842. By this lady Mr. Elphinstone had issue four sons and three daughters. The former were: 1. John Fullerton Elphinstone, esq., the Select Committee at Carl

China; 2. Capt. Charles Elphinstone, R.N. lost in the *Hlenheim*, in the Indian seas, in 1806; 3. Colonel William George Keith Elphinstone, C.B. Aid-de-Camp to the King; 4. Lieut.-Colonel James-Drummond Buller-Elphinstone, who married first in 1820 Diana-Maria, only daughter of Charles Clavering, esq. and secondly in 1824 Anne-Maria, only child of the late Sir Edward Buller, Bart., by whom he has several children. The daughters were: 1. Clementina, married in 1809 to the present Admiral Sir Pul-teney Malcolm, G.C.B. and died in 1830; 2. Elizabeth, who died in 1802, unmarried; and 3. Anne.

CAPT. THE HON. F. NOEL.

Jan. ... At his residence in Grosvenor-place, Bath, aged 43, the Hon. Frederick Noel, Captain in the Royal Navy; brother to Lord Barham.

Capt. Noel was born at Betchworth in Surrey, April 25, 1790, the fourth son of Sir Gerard Noel Noel, Bart. and Diana Baroness Barham. He served as a Midshipman in one of the boats of the *Tigre*, at the capture and destruction of a French convoy in the bay of Rosas, Nov. 1, 1809. He was made Lieutenant 1811; promoted to the command of the *Wenzel* sloop, in the Mediterranean, in 1813; appointed to the *Pandora* 18, fitting for the Cork station, in 1815; and posted, while commanding the *Spey* 20, Aug. 12, 1819.

He married Sept. 7, 1815, Mary, eldest daughter of the late William Woodley, esq. Governor of Berberie, and had issue a son, born in July 1816.

REV. SIR C. J. MUSGRAVE, BART.

May 3. At Edenhall, Cumberland, aged 36, the Rev. Sir Christopher John Musgrave, the ninth Baronet of that place, Rector of Crundall, Kent.

He was the second son of Sir John-Charidin Musgrave, the seventh Baronet, by Mary, daughter of the Rev. Sir Edmund Filmer, the sixth Baronet, of East Sutton in Kent. He was of college, Oxford, M.A. 18...; and was presented to the rectory of Crundall in 1826 by his uncle Sir John Filmer. He succeeded to the Baronety June 26, 1827, on the death, without male issue, of his brother Sir Philip Christopher Musgrave, M.P. for Carlisle (of whom a memoir will be found in *Genl. Mag.* vol. xlvii. ii. 274). He was attacked with apoplexy in January last, and a return of that disease terminated his life.

He married, Sept. 1, 1825, Marianne, daughter of the late Edward Hasell, esq.

Dalemain, by whom he had issue a

son born in 1827, now deceased, and five daughters. The title has devolved on his brother George, an officer in the army, who married in 1828, Charlotte, sister to the present Sir James Graham, of Netherby, Bart.

REV. SIR JOHN FILMER, BART.

July 15. At East Sutton, Kent, aged 74, the Rev. Sir John Filmer, B.D. the seventh Baronet of that place.

He was the eldest son of the Rev. Sir Edmund Filmer the sixth Baronet, by Annabella-Christiana, eldest daughter of Sir John Honeywood, the third Baronet, of Exington in Kent. He was of Magdalen college, Oxford, M.A. 1783, B.D. 1792. In 1785 he was presented by his uncle Sir John Filmer to the vicarage of Abbat's Langley in Hertfordshire, which he resigned in 1821. He succeeded his father in the baronetcy June 27, 1810.

Sir John Filmer was twice married; first, Feb. 12, 1795, to Charlotte, daughter of Joseph Portal, of Freefolk in Hampshire, esq. who died without issue, in August, 1818; and secondly in May 1821, to Esther, daughter of Mr. John Stow, of Tenements St. Stephen.

He is succeeded in the title by his nephew, now Sir Edmund Filmer, son of his late brother, Capt. Edmund Filmer.

SIR ROBERT PRESTON, BART.

May 7. At Valleyfield, co. Perth, aged 91, Sir Robert Preston, the sixth Baronet, of that place, and an Elder Brother of the Trinity House.

Sir Robert was the younger son of Sir George the fourth Baronet, by the Hon. Anne Cochrane, daughter of William Lord Cochrane of Ochiltree, and granddaughter (maternally) of the Earl of Kincardine. He was in early life a Commander in the service of the East India Company, and afterwards for many years an eminent ship's husband in London; he was elected an Elder Brother of the Trinity House in 1781, and a Director of Greenwich Hospital soon after.

At the general election of 1784 he was returned to Parliament for Dover; at that of 1790 he was a candidate for the representation of Cirencester, on the independent interest, and, although not returned, was successful on a petition, which was decided in his favour, May 2, 1792. In 1796 and 1802 he was re-elected for the same place, each time after a contest; but we believe he did not again sit in the House after the dissolution of 1806.

Sir Robert succeeded to the title of Baronet March 23, 1800, on the death of

his brother Sir Charles Preston, who was a Commissioner of the Customs, and M.P. for Kirkcaldy.

He has died possessed of great wealth—report states nearly one million sterling. He resided for many years in an excellent house, his own property, in Downing-street, which was purchased from him by Government, at a large price, and is now converted into the Colonial Office. During the administration of Mr. Pitt, and the Addington Cabinet likewise, it was an annual custom with Sir Robert to give a white-bait dinner at Greenwich; and, as he enjoyed a high reputation for choice wines, they were sent to Greenwich from his cellars in Downing-street. William Pitt and Henry Dundas, and even some who still survive, generally retired from this annual banquet more than “half seas over.”

Sir Robert Preston married, April 27, 1790, Elizabeth, daughter of George Brown, esq. of Stockton, by whom he had no issue.

SIR J. J. FRASER, BART.

June 5. At his seat, Uddens House, Dorsetshire, after a short illness, aged 65, Sir James John Fraser, the third Baronet of Loudoun, co. Inverness (1806), a Lieut.-Colonel in the army (1826).

He was descended from Alexander, second son of Hugh first Lord Fraser of Lovat (1460), and was the second son of Sir William the first Baronet, F.R.S. by Elizabeth, daughter of James Farquharson, esq., merchant, of London (who is lately deceased at Bath), and succeeded to the title, Dec. 23, 1827, on the death of his brother Sir William Fraser. The title has now become extinct, Capt. Keith Fraser, the third and youngest brother, having died unmarried in 1826.

SIR HENRY BROOKE, BART.

March 24. At Colebrooke, co. Fermanagh, aged 63, Sir Henry Brooke, Bart.

He was descended from Sir Basil Brooke, one of the undertakers of the plantation of the county of Downgal, who died in 1633; and was the eldest son of Francis Brooke, esq., an officer in the army, (younger brother to Sir Arthur Brooke, of Colebrooke, Bart. M.P. and a Governor of co. Fermanagh,) by Hannah, daughter of Henry Prittie, esq. and aunt to the present Lord Dunally. He was created a Baronet by patent dated Jan. 7, 1822.

His death, occasioned by a sudden attack of apoplexy, has deprived the county of a most estimable gentleman,

man, who constantly resided upon his estates, and promoted the welfare of his tenantry by every means in his power.

Sir Henry Brooke married Harriet, younger daughter of the Hon. John Butler, and granddaughter of Brinsley first Viscount Lanesborough; and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue eight sons and three daughters. 1. Francis, a Lieut. of dragoons, who fell at Waterloo; 2. Henry, also deceased; 3. Maria, married in 1817 to William Darcy Irwine, of Castle Irwine, co. Fermanagh, esq.; 4. Sir Arthur Brinsley Brooke, who has succeeded him in the title; he is an officer in the Royal Navy; 5. Butler; 6. Edward-Basil, Captain in the 67th regt.; 7. Richard; 8. Thomas, an Ensign in the 4th foot; 9. George-Augustus-Frederick; 10. Harriet-Elizabeth; and 11. Selina, deceased.

SIR W. R. COSWAY.

June 3. By the overturning of a Brighton coach in Southwark, aged 52, Sir William Richard Cosway, a Director of the Crown Life Assurance Company.

He was the son of a baker at Devonport. His first employment was in the victualling-office in the Dock-yard, from whence he entered the Navy, in which he filled the situations of captain's secretary, purser, &c., and eventually became secretary to the late Lord Collingwood, with whom he was present at the battle of Trafalgar, and there received a severe wound in the head. So highly did that gallant and intellectual officer think of Mr. Cosway, that he expressed a wish that his daughter should marry him. The young lady was not unwilling, and every thing was arranged for the completion of this auspicious and highly flattering union, when Sir William had the misfortune to have both his legs broken, as he was driving through Temple-bar in a gig. This calamity compelled him to confine himself to his chamber some years; the young lady had constancy enough to wait no less than three years for his recovery, but, that being still regarded as doubtful, she married another. In a very few weeks afterwards, however, Mr. Cosway's recovery was pronounced complete, and he, too, married the lady who is still living to lament his loss. She was the daughter of Mr. Huldady, the banker, a partner of Sir Thomas Farquhar.

At the last general election Sir William Cosway was a candidate for the representation of East Kent, in which county he had purchased considerable estates. At the close of the poll the number of votes were for

John P. Plumptre, esq. 3574

Sir Edward Knatchbull, Bart. . 3246

Sir William Cosway 2779

Sir William's death was caused by his being thrown from the roof of the Criterion coach, when attempting to climb from the box over the roof, the horses having become restive in consequence of the breaking of the pole; at that instant the coach was overturned, and Sir William was killed upon the spot. His body was buried, June 10, at St. Martin's in the Fields.

At a meeting of the friends and admirers of the late Sir W. Cosway, held at Canterbury, since his death, the following resolution was adopted:—"That to give some public testimony of their sense of his merits, their high estimation of his character and conduct as an independent and talented political leader, as an active and impartial Magistrate, and as a most exemplary and amiable private gentleman, a subscription among the Reformers of East Kent and the friends of the deceased be entered into, for the purpose of defraying the necessary expenses attending a monument, bust, portrait, or other memorial of Sir William Cosway."

GEORGE CUMMING, ESQ.

May 1. Aged 81, George Cumming, esq. formerly M.P. for Fortrose, &c.; uncle to Sir William Cumming-Gordon, Bart.

He was the fourth son of Alexander Cumming, esq. by Miss Grace Penrose, niece and sole heiress to John Penrose, of Penrose in Cornwall, esq. He was bred in the naval service of the East India Company, and was afterwards a merchant in London. At the general election of 1802 he was elected a Member for the Burghs of Inverness, Forres, Nairn, and Fortrose, in the room of his brother the late Baronet, who then retired. He sat during the whole of that Parliament, in opposition to Mr. Pitt, until the dissolution of 1806, but was not re-elected.

MAJOR-GEN. FARQUHARSON.

Jan. 23. At St. Lucia, Major-Gen. James Alexander Farquharson, of Oakley, Governor of that Colony.

He was appointed Lieutenant in the 25th foot in 1794, Captain in 1796, and Major in 1803. He served with his regiment in the West Indies; and held at one period the administration of the civil government in the Island of St. Martin.

He was promoted to the brevet rank of Lieut.-Colonel in 1810, and attained the same rank in his regiment in 1813. In

1815 he served at the conquest of Guadaloupe under Sir James Leith, who observed in his despatch that "Lieut.-Col. Farquharson displayed throughout the service a zeal and attention to the discipline of the 25th regiment, which was proved by the usual efficiency and good conduct of that corps under his command."

He attained the rank of Colonel by brevet in 1819, and of Major-General in 1830; and was appointed Governor of St. Lucia in 1834.

SAMUEL SMITH, ESQ.

March 12. In his 80th year, Samuel Smith, esq., of Woodhall Park, Hertfordshire; a Commissioner of the Lieutenancy for London; and for more than fifty years a Member of the House of Commons; next brother to Lord Carrington.

Mr. Smith was born April 14, 1754, the fourth son of Abel Smith, esq. banker, by Mary, daughter of Thomas Bird, esq., of Coventry. He was himself a partner in the London banking-house. At the general election of 1780 he was returned to Parliament for Rochester, in 1784 for Worcester, and in 1790 for Leicester, which latter place he continued to represent in six Parliaments, until the dissolution of 1818. He was then returned for Midhurst; and in 1820 for Wendover; and he continued to represent the latter Borough, during four Parliaments, until, on the operation of the Reform Bill, that Borough was disfranchised. His conduct in Parliament was independent, apparently not blindly devoted either to Pitt or Fox. He voted against the Reform Bill, and against the motion on the Civil List, which ousted the Wellington ministry.

Mr. Smith purchased his estate of Woodhall, in the parish of Watton, Hertfordshire, in 1801. The mansion was built by Sir Thomas Rumbold in 1772, and wings added by Paul Benfield, esq. Mr. Smith's immediate predecessor.

Mr. Smith married, Dec. 2, 1783, Elizabeth-Frances, daughter of Edmund Turnor, of Panton House, Lincolnshire, esq. and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue six daughters and three sons: 1. Sophia, married in 1803 to William Dickenson, esq.; 2. Frances-Anne, married in 1806 to Claude George Thornton, esq. a Commissioner for the Lieutenancy of London; 3. Mary, married in 1811 to Thomas Daniel, esq.; 4. Abel Smith, esq. formerly M.P. for Malmesbury and for Midhurst; he married first, in 1822, Lady Marianne Leslie-Melville, fourth sister to the present Earl Leven and

Melville; and secondly, in 1826, Frances-Anne, daughter of the late General Sir Harry Calvert, Bart. G.C.B. by whom he has several children; 5. Samuel George Smith, esq. he married in 1821 Eugenia, daughter of the Rev. Robert Chatfield, LL.D. and has issue; 6. Caroline, who died in 1816, having been married in 1814 to Major-Gen. Thomas Carey, who died in 1825; 7. Lucy, who died in 1820; 8. Henry Smith, esq. who married in 1821, Lady Lucy Leshe-Melville, second sister to the present Earl of Leven and Melville, and has issue; 9. Barbara; and 10. Charlotte, married in 1825 to the Hon. Alexander Leslie-Melville, brother to the two ladies already mentioned, and has issue.

ALEXANDER ADAIR, Esq.

March 17. In Pall Mall, aged 95, Alexander Adair, Esq. of Flixton Hall, Suffolk.

Mr. Adair was for many years an army agent conducting a very extensive business. In 1775 his father's name came before the public as that which was forged in the memorable case committed by the brothers Perreau.

The estate of Flixton, where the present mansion was built by Sir John Tushburgh in 1615, from a design by Inigo Jones, was purchased by Mr. Adair's father, William Adair, esq. It contains a valuable collection of pictures by the old masters, an account of which will be found in Neale's Seats. There are also at Flixton two portraits of the gentleman now deceased, one painted by Sir M. A. Shee, and the other by Sir Wm. Beechey.

His will, with six codicils, has been proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, by the oaths of Sir Thomas Baring, Alexander Baring, and Sir Frederick Adair Roe, the Chief Magistrate of Bow-street, the executors, who have sworn the personal property of the testator not to amount in value to the sum of 700,000*l.* The will is dated 9th July, 1831, and three of the codicils are in the handwriting of the deceased. He bequeaths various legacies to his friends and relatives, amongst whom are 1,000*l.* to the Countess of Athlone, and 10,000*l.* to William Thomas Roe, esq. (since deceased—see our Magazine for June, p. 666) the nephew of his late wife. He gives to his clerk, Mr. King, a legacy of 1,000*l.* and an annuity of 200*l.* per annum, for his faithful services. The coronation medal presented to him by his present Majesty, with an accompanying letter relative to a visit of the Royal family at his house in Pall-mall, on the day of the coronation, is given to the owners of the

Flixton estate, to remain as an heir loom. The residue of the personal effects is given to Sir Thomas Baring, Alexander Baring, and Sir Frederick Roe, in equal proportions, and the share of each residuary legatee will amount to considerably more than 100,000*l.* The testator provides in a very liberal manner for his domestics, and directs every legacy to be paid free of duty. His real estates (which are very valuable) are given to his executors, in trust for the children of Sir Frederick Roe. The family of Baring was not related to him. He is succeeded at Flixton hall by William Adair, esq.

REV. JAMES DALLAWAY, F.S.A.

June 6. At Letherhead, Surrey, aged 71, the Rev. James Dallaway, M.A. and B. Med., Vicar of that parish, and of Slynfold, Sussex; Secretary to the Earl Marshal, and F.S.A.

Mr. Dallaway's grandfather, John, a native of Aston in Warwickshire, resided at Brimscombe in the parish of Stroud, having settled in Gloucestershire about 1720; and dying in 1764, was buried at Minchinhampton. His wife was Rebecca, daughter of William Bradley and sister to the Rev. James Bradley, D.D. Astronomer Royal (whose epitaph, also at Minchinhampton, will be found in Bigland's Gloucestershire, vol. ii. p. 13.) His eldest son, William Dallaway, of Brimscombe, esq. was High Sheriff of Gloucestershire in 1766, and died in 1776. James, the youngest brother, was a banker at Stroud, and died in 1787, leaving by Martha, younger daughter of Richard Hupton of Worcester, esq. (descended of a most ancient family in Shropshire) one son, the subject of the present memoir, and two daughters.

The Rev. James Dallaway was born in the parish of Philip and St. James, Bristol, Feb. 20, 1763; and having passed his youth at the grammar-school of Cirencester, under the Rev. James Washborne, became a scholar on the foundation of Trinity college, Oxford. Here he made himself well known for his English poetry, some of which was characterized by great sweetness and facility of versification; but the same talent, when mingled with the dangerous tinge of satire, was destined to become fatal to his early prospects. When his time had arrived to be elected Fellow, his name was passed over without any reason assigned, but the cause was generally supposed to have been some satirical verses upon an influential member of the Society.

With his future prospects thus blighted, he left the University, having taken his degree of M.A. Dec. 3, 1784; and went

to serve a curacy in the neighbourhood of Stroud, where he resided at a house called "the Fort." At a subsequent period he resided in Gloucester; and about the years 1785 to 1796 he was employed as the Editor of Bigland's Collections for Gloucestershire.

Mr. Dallaway's first publication was "Letters of the late Dr. Rundle, Bishop of Derry, to Mrs. Sandys, with introductory Memoirs," 2 vols. 8vo. 1789. In the same year he was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries; and in 1792 he published in 4to. "Inquiries into the Origin and Progress of Heraldry in England, with observations on Armorial Ensigns." This was dedicated to Charles Duke of Norfolk, E. M. a circumstance which introduced him to the notice of his Grace, who was ever after his warm and constant patron. Through the Duke's introduction he was appointed Chaplain and Physician to the British embassy at the Porte, where Mr. Liston was then ambassador. He had previously taken the degree of Med. B. at Oxford Dec. 10, 1794. After his return he published, under the auspices of the Marquis of Bute, "Constantinople, ancient and modern, with excursions to the shores and islands of the Archipelago, and to the Troad, 1797," 4to. This was pronounced by the great traveller Dr. Clarke to be the best book written on the subject. He at the same time announced that he had in contemplation to publish "the History of the Ottoman Empire, from the taking of Constantinople by Mohammed II. in 1452, to the death of the Sultan Abdulhamid in 1788, as a continuation of Gibbon;" but this he did not accomplish. In 1802 he communicated to the Society of Antiquaries an Account of the Walls of Constantinople; which is printed, with four plates, in the *Archæologia*, vol. xiv. pp. 231-243.

In 1792 he wrote the Introduction to Naylor's Collection of Coats of Arms borne by the nobility and gentry of the County of Gloucester.

On the 1st of Jan. 1797 Mr. Dallaway was appointed Secretary to the Earl Marshal, which office brought him in close connexion with the College of Arms, but did not constitute him a member of the Corporation. He continued Secretary until the death of his Patron in 1815; and was re-appointed to it by Lord Henry Howard, who, in 1816, was nominated Dep. Earl Marshal; and upon his Lordship's death, in 1824, a Bill having passed to enable the present Duke of Norfolk to execute the functions of his office in person, Mr. Dallaway was a third time appointed to the official situation

of Secretary to the Earl Marshal. In 1799 the Duke of Norfolk presented him to the rectory of South Stoke in Sussex; which he resigned in 1803 on his Grace procuring him the vicarage and sinecure rectory of Slynfold, which is in the patronage of the See of Chichester. In 1801, in exchange for the rectory of Llannaea in Glamorganshire, which had been given to him by the Marquis of Bute, he obtained the vicarage of Letherhead, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Rochester. The two benefices of Letherhead and Slynfold he held until his death. In 1811 he also obtained the prebend of Hova Ecclesia in the cathedral church of Chichester; which in 1816 he exchanged for that of Ferring; the latter he afterwards resigned in 1826 to the late Rev. Edmund Cartwright, on that gentleman's succeeding him in the Editorship of the *History of Western Sussex*.

In 1800 Mr. Dallaway published in 8vo, "Anecdotes of the Arts in England, or comparative remarks on Architecture, Sculpture, and Painting, chiefly illustrated by specimens at Oxford." In 1803 he edited, in five volumes 8vo, "The Letters and other Works of Lady Mary Wortley Montague, from her original MSS. with Memoirs of her Life." In 1806, he published in 8vo, "Observations on English Architecture, military, ecclesiastical, and civil, compared with similar buildings on the Continent, including a critical itinerary of Oxford and Cambridge, &c., and historical notices of stained glass, ornamental gardening, &c." (reviewed in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. lxxvii. p. 59.)

In 1816 Mr. Dallaway published a work entitled "Of Statuary and Sculpture among the Ancients, with some account of specimens preserved in England," 8vo.; all but a small portion of which perished in the fire at Mr. Bensley's printing-office.

Previously to this time, in the year 1811, Mr. Dallaway had been engaged, by the late Duke of Norfolk, to edit at his Grace's expense the History of the three Western Rapes of Sussex, for which very ample collections had been made by Sir William Burrell, and deposited in the British Museum. The first volume, containing the Rape and City of Chichester, was published in 1815; the first part of the second volume, containing the Rape of Arundel, appeared in 1819; the Rape of Bramber he relinquished to the late Rev. Edmund Cartwright, F.S.A. who published it in 1830.

In 1821 Mr. Dallaway privately printed as an accompaniment to thirteen engravings by Mrs. Dallaway, two letters descriptive

tive of the Vicar's Garden at Letherhead, addressed to his friend R. Duppa, esq. a very lively and animated description of a beautiful spot.

In 1823 he communicated to the Society of Antiquaries, "Observations on the first Common Seal used by the Burgesses of Bristol," printed (with a plate) in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxi. pp. 79-87.

In 1824 he published in 4to "*William Wyreestre Fleethbrug. Notices of Ancient Church Architecture in the Fifteenth Century, particularly in Bristol; with hints for Practical Restorations.*" (Reviewed in *Gent. Mag.* vol. xciv. i. 339, 433.)

An article from his pen entitled "Bristol in the 15th century," appeared in the *Retrospective Review*, new series, vol. ii. in 1828; and we perceive that these several papers have been recently reprinted at Bristol, under the title of "*Antiquities of Bristow in the Middle Centuries, including the Topography by William Wyreestre, and the life of William Canyng.*" This last was an essay by Mr. Dallaway, read at the Bristol Institution in April 1831.

In 1826 Mr. Dallaway superintended for Mr. Major the bookseller, a finely embellished edition of Walpole's *Anecdotes of Painting*, which includes *Vertue's Memoirs of the English Painters and Engravers*. However accomplished in his acquaintance with art, and refined in his taste, Mr. Dallaway may have been, it cannot be concealed that he was by no means calculated for either a biographical or topographical historian; and both this work and his *History of Sussex* abound with marks of haste, carelessness, and inaccuracy.

His last work was an extended and revised edition of the work of 1806 on "*Architecture in England*;" this was published early in the present year, and reviewed in our number for June, p. 627.

Mr. Dallaway was an occasional correspondent to the *Gentleman's Magazine*, under the signature of E. M. S. (Earl Marshal's Secretary); and he wrote several essays under the same signature, in "*The General Chronicle and Literary Magazine*," published in 1811-12. Besides the article on Bristol, he wrote that on Shrines and Pilgrimages, in the *New Series of the Retrospective Review*.

Mr. Dallaway married, June 26, 1800, Harriet Anne, second daughter of John Jeffries, esq. Alderman of Gloucester; and by that lady, who survives him, he had an only child, Harriet Jane. Beside the etchings before mentioned, Mrs.

Dallaway has produced *A Manual of Heraldry for Amateurs*, 12mo. 1828.

His body was interred in Letherhead church-yard, under the luxurious boughs of a wide-spreading elm, which attracts the admiration of every passenger.

JOHN CALEY, Esq. F.S.A.

April 28. At his residence in Exmouth-street, Spa Fields, aged 71, John Caley, esq. of Gray's Inn, Keeper of the Records in the Augmentation office and Chapter House, Westminster, F.R.S. and F.S.A.

Mr. Caley was, at an early period of life, introduced to a lucrative profession by the kind patronage of the celebrated antiquary Mr. Astle; whose favour he attached to himself, as we have been credibly informed, by the present of a curious manuscript picked up at the stall of an obscure bookseller. By this introduction, we believe, he obtained employment in the Record Office in the Tower: in 1787 he was appointed keeper of the Records in the Augmentation Office, in the room of H. Brooker, esq. deceased; and in 1818, on the death of the late Rt. Hon. George Rose, he was appointed Keeper of the Records in the ancient Treasury at Westminster, formerly the Chapter House of the Abbey.

He was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in March 1780; and in his early life he made the following communications to that learned body: in 1787 a memoir on the origin of the Jews in England, printed in the *Archæologia*, vol. viii. pp. 389-405; in 1789 an extract from a MS. in the Augmentation Office, relative to a Wardrobe Account of King Henry VIII. printed *ibid.* vol. ix. pp. 213-252; in 1790 a valuation (temp. Hen. VIII.) of the shrine called Corpus Christi shrine at York, printed *ibid.* vol. x. pp. 469-471; and in 1791 a survey of the manor of Wimbledon, Surrey, taken by the Parliament's Commissioners in 1649, printed *ibid.* pp. 399-448.

Amongst his early contributions to the *Gentleman's Magazine* were a topographical description of Yately, Hampshire, printed in vol. lxi. p. 984; and an account of the parish of Lipton Grey in the same county, in vol. lxxi. p. 15.

On the nomination of a national Record Commission in 1801, Mr. Caley was appointed Secretary; and he continued to occupy that office until the dissolution of the late Commission in 1831. He also became a joint Editor in no less than fourteen of the Works undertaken by the Commissioners, as will be seen by reference to the list published in our

number for April last, p. 374. It is but justice to Mr. Caley to say that for many years after his appointment as Secretary to the Record Commission, the public were highly indebted to his activity in that office; and that to the death of the late Lord Colchester he enjoyed the full confidence of that enlightened Speaker, who may be said to have been the main-spring of the first Record Commission, and who was an excellent judge of literary merit, and exacted from his proteges no common share of activity and zeal. Among the Commissioners, Lord Frederick Campbell and Lord Redesdale, were Mr. Caley's particular friends.

At the close of 1813, Mr. Caley engaged to assist in editing the new edition of Dugdale's *Monasticon*, in conjunction with Dr Baudinot and Sir Henry Ellis.

These various literary engagements were combined with others of a different character, but no less remarkable for their multiplicity. He belonged to so many clubs, that he seldom dined at home, and there were frequently several dinners at which he was expected the same day. He used, however, to declare that he always preferred a private to a public company. With these habits he enjoyed very excellent health to an advanced period of his life; his manners were ever courteous, and his conversation agreeable.

Mr. Caley amassed a large library, particularly rich in topography, many of them presented by the authors, in return for the communications with which he was able to furnish them from the Record office under his superintendence. His kindness to authors on these occasions is gratefully recorded in the prefaces to many topographical works. As a collector, he particularly devoted his attention to monastic seals, which he assembled both in wax and sulphur casts and in volumes of drawings. The latter were chiefly made by the late Mr. Bartholomew Howlett, the engraver of Views in Lincolnshire, who, for a considerable time, used to supply him with eight drawings every week.

His library and collections have been sold by Mr. Evans during nine days of the month of July. The manuscripts were not numerous or particularly curious; but we may mention two quarto volumes of Collections relating to Suffolk, which were sold for 7l. 10s.; and a Repertory of the Archives of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, compiled by R. Widmore, Librarian to the Chapter, which was sold for 6l. 6s. The Collection of Reports and Searches made by Mr. Caley, as a legal antiquary, during fifty years, bound in seventy-eight volumes, with one of Index, and three in boards,

was sold for 400l. Twenty-five volumes of MS. indexes to and extracts from Records in the Augmentation Office, were sold for 225l. The collection of drawings (before mentioned) of the Monastic Seals of England, Scotland, Wales, and some of Normandy, about fifteen hundred in number, and bound in eight volumes, was sold for 200l. As Mr. Caley was accustomed to pay for them singly, at from 5s. to 10s. a drawing, they must have cost him a much larger sum than they produced. They were followed by a large quantity of wax and sulphur impressions, the lots of which were arranged in counties; these were sold at a price considerably higher than that at which the greater part of them may be purchased from the collection of our ingenious friend, Mr. Doubleday.

THOMAS STOTHARD, Esq. R.A.

April 27. In Newman-street, where he had resided for more than 40 years, aged 78, Thomas Stothard, esq. R.A. Librarian to the Royal Academy.

This distinguished artist was born on the 17th of August 1755, in Lang Acre, in a house then and now known by the name of the Black Horse, of which his father was the landlord. His mother was the daughter of Elizabeth Reynolds, niece to Panvers Hodges, esq. of Broadwell, co. Glouce and the heir in entail under his will, dated 1720. The Stothard family, however, have never yet benefited by this bequest, and the property of the artist's father was much reduced by the South Sea scheme.

The Painter was an only child, and a sickly one; and, in consequence, was nursed at Hulworth, where he passed several years of his childhood. At five years of age, upon his father's death, he was removed to his father's relations in Yorkshire, and shortly after placed under the care of a Scotch lady at Acomb, near York, where he acquired, at that early age, a taste for drawing, in copying Houbraeken's heads and other prints. When eight years old, he was placed at school at Stretton, near Tadcaster, the birth-place of his father; and there he remained until he was of age to be bound apprentice, when he returned to London. His master was a pattern-drawer for broadened silks; but during Stothard's apprenticeship, that fashion so completely declined, that his master having died, the widow gave up to him the last year of his apprenticeship. In this art, however, he had minutely studied nature, in the drawing of flowers and other ornaments; and having taken every opportunity of improving that knowledge by

little trips into the country, both by land and water, he at once struck out a more dignified profession for himself, and got into business by designing plates for the *Town and Country Magazine*, published by Harrison, in Paternoster Row. Shortly after, he became more known by the exquisite little designs he made for Bell's *British Poets*, and the *Novelist's Magazine*, some of which procured for him the friendship of his eminent contemporary Flaxman. Afterwards he was engaged for almost every work requiring pictorial designs, in which he evinced so much feeling of nature, and so much picturesque fancy and good taste, as to take the lead of all his competitors in that class of art, and thus he gave a far greater impetus than ever existed before for book-engravings both here and on the Continent. His first style was formed on the model of Mortimer, some of his paintings being scarcely distinguishable from those of that artist. He studied with great diligence at the Royal Academy, and the first picture he exhibited was Ajax defending the body of Patroclus, a picture which so nearly resembles designs by Mortimer, as easily to be mistaken for his. On becoming a painter by profession, he took apartments in the Strand, opposite Somerset House, and next door to the house now occupied by the Morning Post. He was elected an Associate of the Academy in 1785, and a Royal Academician in 1794. In 1810, he was appointed Deputy Librarian to Mr. Birch: and on his death in 1812 succeeded as Librarian.

It is supposed that this veteran artist has made upwards of five thousand designs, three thousand of which have been engraved; and though the greater part of the prints, (particularly the early ones) give but a faint idea of his beautiful drawings, yet the masterly manner in which Collins, Heath, Parker, Cromek, and Medall, have engraved the talented productions of this wonderful man, has rendered his compositions familiar throughout the civilized world. From his earliest designs, about the year 1778, for Bell's *Poets* and the *Novelist's Magazine*, to his latest productions in the spring of 1833, for the embellished works of his friend and patron Mr. Rogers,—his sublimity, his humour, his feminine grace and beauty, his just conception of character, must be felt by all who can appreciate the loftier intellectual efforts of art. His excellence was the same in every department of composition, whether serious or comic, imaginative or domestic, sublime or pastoral. He never painted pretty pictures merely to catch the eye; his productions appealed to the mind. He never missed

the true sentiment of his subject, and he was one of the first to accompany it with its proper costume, which he carefully studied. His style was certainly mannered; but in character and expression, truth and nature ever prevailed. His humour never degenerated into caricature, nor his grace into affectation. His models were in his mind's eye, but the painter's eye was ever abroad; and memory, faithful to its trust, transferred the resemblance of whatever came under his view for the purposes of art. His friend and early associate, Flaxman, who combined perhaps the highest portion of science with just discrimination, had the greatest veneration for his genius and expanded taste, and used to speak of him as the Shakespeare of his art.

Among Mr. Stothard's more important works, may be enumerated his designs for Boydell's *Shakespeare*, his *Canterbury Pilgrims*, his *Ceremony of the Flitch of Bacon at Dunmow*, and his *Wellington Shield*, the last of which he had the enterprise and perseverance to etch with his own hand. His largest work was painting the staircase at Burleigh, the seat of the Marquis of Exeter, where the figures are seven feet in height, in fresco, he also designed the ceiling of the *Advocates Library* at Edinburgh.

The chasers in silver and other metals, particularly Messrs. Rundell and Bridge, were continually indebted to Mr. Stothard's creative art; and there is good reason to believe that some of the most distinguished works of English sculpture, produced in his time, have owed their origin to its designs.

Mr. Stothard considered the profession of an artist, and most especially the distinction of R.A. (as it ought to be), the passport to gentility; nor was he ever known, by language or eccentricity, to lower the grade of art, however indifferent he might be to personal appearance. In his conversation he was no less original than in his designs; and his observations on men and manners were shrewd and intelligent, though his extreme deafness restricted the exercise of his powers in this way.

Mr. Stothard's bodily infirmities had for some time interrupted his professional labours; and for the last twelve or eighteen months, nature, worn out, had been gradually leading to the grave. He would not, however, to the last relinquish his attendance at the meetings and lectures of the Royal Academy, nor his duties in the Library, notwithstanding his deafness prevented his knowing what was passing. His body was interred on the 6th of May in Bunhill Fields, at the spot

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proved. Two circumstances connected with this statue, equally creditable to the good sense of the noblemen concerned, the liberality of the Royal Academicians, and the talent of the young sculptor, deserve mention. The Duke of Bedford, on being applied to for his support, replied by letter from Devonshire—"A statue of Earl Grey, to be placed in a conspicuous part of the new borough of Marlborough, ought to be by a first-rate artist, and as I have never before heard the name of Henry J. Hakewill as a sculptor, you must allow me to pause till I have made some further inquiries." On his friend's arrival in town, he called to see the model, expressed his almost entire satisfaction, inquired the highest sum subscribed by any individual, and ordered his name to be put down for the same amount. On a similar application being made to Earl Ponsonby, his lordship desired himself to be considered as a subscriber of five pounds. Soon after he requested Mr. Baily, the sculptor, to call and see the model, and immediately informed the secretary that that gentleman's report was so favourable to the talent of the artist, that he desired that his subscription might be raised to ten pounds.

In 1823 Mr. H. exhibited at the Royal Academy a baso-relievo from Lord Byron's *Mazeppa*, and busts of James Wadsworth, esq. and of a Younger Brother. During the spring and summer of the same year, besides numerous sketches for future works, he modelled a bust, of the before size, of Lord Chancellor Brougham; taking the opportunity of his lordship's sittings in his court (to which he paid an almost daily visit) to complete the likeness: and during the same period occupied himself in forwarding his group for the competition for the gold medal.—Having determined his composition, and nearly completed his principal figures, he left town, to relax for a while from the constant exertion he had made, promising himself to continue his group with renewed vigour at his return. But his hopes, and those of his near connexions, were doomed to a severe reverse. On his return to town, the first symptoms of consumption appeared, and from the time of his attack in the month of September, to the March following, he gradually sank, with perfect composure of mind. In his person he was tall and elegant, and his manner and address were unassuming, but collected. His works will prove that his friends did not argue too sanguinely in looking forward (and he been spared to them) to a successful career; and that his name would have ranked high among

the sculptors who have done honour to the country. (*Literary Gazette*.)

MR. RICHARD LANDER.

Æt. 61. At Fernando Po, aged 30. Mr. Richard Lander, the enterprising African traveller.

The early part of the history of this interesting person, we shall derive from an auto-lithographical sketch which he prefixed in 1820 to his *Records of Captain Clapperton's last Expedition to Africa*.

After premising that he had little to boast in the way of pedigree, he remarks that his family was, however, of pure Cornish extraction, "my mother's maiden name being *Ben-rise*, and my father's name *Lan-dar*; and I have the solitary satisfaction of boasting of at least one celebrated character, in the humble records of my pedigree,—my grandfather by my mother's side, who was a noted wrestler in his day, and lived some fifty years since near the Land's End.

"I am the fourth of six children, and was born at Truro in 1803, on the very day on which Colonel Lemon was elected Member of Parliament for the Borough. Owing to this striking circumstance, my father, who was fond of sounding appellations, at the simple suggestion of the doctor who attended, added *Lemon* to my baptismal name of Richard.

"My rambling inclinations began to display themselves in early youth. I was never easy a great while together in one place, and used to be delighted to play truant and stroll from town to town, and from village to village, whenever I could steal an opportunity; as well as to mix in the society of boys possessing restless habits and inclinations similar to my own. I used also to listen with unmixed attention to old women's tales about the ceremonies and manners of the natives of distant regions of the earth, and never felt greater pleasure than when, dandling me on their knees, or stroking down my face with their aged hands, they used to say, 'You will be sure to see two kingdoms, Richard, for you have two crowns upon your head!' Their marvellous descriptions of monsters existing, as they affirmed, in remote lands, likewise conspired to raise in me a longing to be a traveller; for the venerable matrons of my native county, moving in the humbler walks of life, are fond of the wonderful. These tales, however incredible, made a deep and permanent impression on my thoughts; and, though so very young, I formed a resolution, or rather felt a strong and violent inclination, to become a wanderer, in order that the story of my adventures might one

day rival in interest those to which I had listened with so devout an attention; and I was no more than nine years of age, as nearly as my memory will allow me to guess, when, owing to a series of domestic misfortunes, I left the paternal roof, and have ever since been almost a stranger in the place of my nativity.

"At the early age of eleven I accompanied a mercantile gentleman to the West Indies, and whilst in St. Domingo was attacked with the fever of the country, suffering so severely under its influence that my life was despaired of; but, owing chiefly to the kindness and attention I experienced from some benevolent and sympathising negro females, joined to my youth and a naturally vigorous constitution, I recovered my wonted health, and after an absence of three years returned to my native country in 1818. From that period until the attainment of my 19th year, I lived in the service of several noblemen and gentlemen, one of whom I accompanied to France and other countries on the Continent; when, hearing, on my return that Major Colebrook, one of his Majesty's Commissioners of Inquiry into the state of the British Colonies, was in want of an individual to proceed with him in the capacity of servant, I quitted the office I then held, and procured the vacant situation with little difficulty." Lander then proceeds to relate some particulars of his voyage with this gentleman, with whom he sailed in the spring of 1823, and after accompanying him from one extremity to the other of the Colony at the Cape, returned to England in 1824.

"I had not," he proceeds, "been many weeks in the metropolis, before I accepted of a situation in the establishment of a kinsman of the Duke of Northumberland, where my time passed away pleasantly and thoughtlessly enough; till the return of Captain Clapperton and Major Denham from the interior of Africa, in the following year, again roused my rambling propensities, and I could not help reproaching myself for having remained so long a time in a state of comparative indolence. I determined from that hour to embrace the first favourable chance of once more quitting my native shore; and an opportunity soon offered itself that promised to gratify my fondest and warmest inclinations.

"Having heard that it was the intention of the British Government to send out another expedition for the purpose of exploring the yet undiscovered parts of Central Africa, I waited upon Capt. Clapperton, and expressed to that brave and spirited officer, the great eagerness I felt

to become a party, however humble, to that novel and hazardous undertaking. The Captain listened to me with attention, and after I had answered a few interrogations, willingly engaged me to be his confidential servant.

"There was a charm in the very sound of Africa that always made my heart flutter on hearing it mentioned. In vain my London acquaintance urged upon the risk I should incur of finding a grave; and equally vain were the kind representations of a medical gentleman, who painted to me in lively colours the imminent dangers to which my life would be exposed, by reason of my youth, inexperience, and habit of body. My relations in Cornwall sent me numbers of letters, couched in the simple and affectionate language of nature, endeavouring to dissuade me from proceeding; and George Croker Fox, esq. a highly respectable gentleman residing near Falmouth, with a spirit of amiable benevolence, exerted himself in the same object, promising that, if my determination to leave England was fixed, he would, that I should not expose myself to African dangers, procure me a lucrative situation in one of the South American republics. But no inducement could make me swerve, even in thought, from the line of duty I had laid down for myself; or cool the ardour that warmed me to attempt, at least, the accomplishment of the great object towards which my earliest thoughts had been directed. Indeed, I had already gone too far to recede; and leaving the metropolis with Captain Clapperton, I arrived at Portsmouth, in order to embark in the *Brazen* sloop-of-war, Captain Willis, on the 24th of August, 1825, being then in the 21st year of my age."

Thus concludes the autobiography prefixed to the "Records." We have not space to follow the traveller through his African adventures. Suffice it to say that, from the mortality of the climate, Captain Clapperton was shortly deprived of every European companion but Lander, and that from that time the quality of their relationship naturally changed in a very material degree. "Captain Clapperton," Lander remarks in his introduction to the same publication, "for various reasons thought proper to style me his son, and the natives ever after regarded that gallant officer as my father. Surrounded as we were by strange faces and strange scenes, cut off from all communication with civilized society, and wandering, far from our native country, in barbarous regions and oftentimes through long dismal woods and awful solitudes, we became linked to each other

by the strongest of all ties. Ours, if I may so express myself, were kindred spirits; we entered into each other's views, shared with each other's gladness and melancholy, hope and despair, and participated in each other's feelings and amusements. The difference in our respective conditions was willingly levelled.

To Captain Clapperton I owe the existence I enjoy at the present moment, and for him I would have sacrificed, and, perhaps, did sacrifice, on particular occasions, every consideration of personal comfort or convenience. To "smooth down his lonely pillow," to mingle his hopes, and fears, and distresses, with his, and to render the transition from life to eternity as easy as possible, were my employments when the unfortunate Captain was stretched upon his death-bed in a solitary hut in Socotoo. The affectionate grasp of the hand—the trembling eye,—the look of approbation and thankfulness, expressed more eloquently and feelingly than words could have done, the gratitude of my heroic master.

The death of Clapperton occurred on the 10th of April 1827, and Lander from that time sought every means to convey himself home. This, however, he did not accomplish in less than a twelve-month; but at length arrived safely at Portsmouth, on the 30th of April 1828.

Having remained in London three or four weeks, in order to prepare a rough copy of his Journals to be laid before Government, Lander now returned to his friends at Truro, after an absence of nearly thirteen years. During the ensuing summer, his health continued to suffer so much, that the first Narrative of his travels was printed in the rough and unfinished form in which it had been hastily drawn up. He was therefore induced to compile a fresh work from his additional recollections, and which was published in 1830, in two post 8vo volumes, under the title we have mentioned at the commencement of this article. In the composition of this work, as in the correction of the former, Lander was indebted to his younger brother John, who had been brought up as a printer at Truro. When this work was just completed at the press in Dec. 1829, he added a postscript to state, that his Majesty's Government had engaged him to proceed to Fundah, and trace the river Niger from thence to Benin, and that whilst the public would be perusing the work, he would be again on his way to the shores of Africa. On this occasion he was accompanied by his brother John.

It was this second expedition which became the triumph for Lander's fame, and

imparted to his name a large share of immortality. In 1831 the discovery of the course and termination of the Niger was announced; and the return of the brothers to England, and to the place of their birth, was the subject of the warmest congratulations. Richard's journal had been lost in the Niger; but to John's (the greater part of which was preserved) we owe the Narrative before the public.

The prudence and domestic disposition of John now fixed him to his "own—his native land," whilst Richard, "*quid sit incepto*," was again hurried away by the same enterprising ambition which had actuated him through life; and, alas! he hath at length found the same untimely fate which has overtaken all his predecessors in the same path. His last letter to his friends at Truro (as we are informed by the Rev. R. Polwhele) was dated on the 1st of January. He then stated that "he had been very unfortunate in losing so many of his companions, forty in number; that he had himself been ill with dysentery eight months, but was quite recovered, and was as strong as a Gosmour pony (the Gosmour near Bodum); that he was then on his way to the interior for the *third and last time*;" (too true indeed!) "that he had purchased an island near the city of Atta, on which he had built a house, and which he intended as a *dépôt* for merchandise, and that he purposed to be in London about the end of May." He spoke particularly of the kindness he "received from the kings and chiefs of the interior;" and seemed delighted with the idea of being the humble means of effecting "a commercial intercourse with the natives," and of gradually extinguishing the infernal slave-trade. "Such are the hopes of man!"

The circumstances attending Mr. Lander's murder are thus related in a letter dated Fernando Po, Feb. 6, 1834. "R. Lander left this place some weeks since in the Craven cutter, taking with him a long-boat. Arriving at the Nun, he left the cutter, and proceeded up the river in the boat, with about £400 worth of goods, to join the iron steam-boat, which he had sent up a few weeks before. She was to proceed about 300 miles up, to a small island which he had purchased of the King, and where he had a factory. They had gone about 100 miles up, the current strong against them, and were in good spirits, tracking the boat along shore, when they were fired on from the bush: three men were killed and four wounded; Mr. Lander one of the latter. They had a canoe of their own; and at the time they were fired on, the boat was aground; and to save themselves they were forced

to leap into the canoe and make the best of their way. They were immediately followed by five or six war-canoes full of men; keeping up a continued fire for five hours, till it got dark. They arrived here on the 27th ult. Mr. Lander expired this morning. The ball had entered his hip, and worked down to the thick of the thigh. Mr. Lander told me they were Bonny, Brass, and Benin canoes; so that I think some of the Slavers, or other Europeans, have been the promoters of this murderous affair. Mr. Lander's papers are all lost."

It is remarkable that the death of Lander, as here related, closely resembled the circumstances of that of Mungo Park, in a boat on the river near Boussa, as was ascertained by Lander himself and Capt. Clapperton, and is related in the "Records," vol. i. p. 147.

His widow, the daughter of Mr. William Hughes of London, has received a letter from Col. Nicholls, the Governor of Fernando Po, which shows how much poor Lander was beloved and respected. We are happy to add that his Majesty has assigned an annual pension of 70*l.* to Mrs. Lander, and a donation of 50*l.* to her daughter. The townsmen of Lander, who had previously collected the sum of 84*l.* for presenting pieces of plate to the two brothers, have now determined to alter their tribute of honour, to a column, to be erected in some conspicuous part of Truro; "which, while it will commemorate the melancholy fate of one brother, will render a just tribute to both." James, a third brother, is a respectable wine merchant in the same town. Another, named Lawrence, lately employed in the Customs in London, has recently died at Truro, Aug. 5, aged 27.

A portrait of Lander, in his Turkish costume, drawn by W. Bagg, and finely engraved by T. A. Deau, is prefixed to the "Records," 1830.

MR. JAMES BIDDLES.

March 1. At an advanced age, Mr. James Biddles, long known as the rich money-lending shoe-contractor of Bishopsgate street.

This eccentric individual originally left Mountsorrel in Leicestershire, in company with one Joseph Taylor, a basket-maker, of Loughborough. Arriving in London, he got employment as a journeyman shoemaker, but, being an inferior workman, he did not long retain his situation. He then commenced cobbling shoes under a shop-window, near Finchbury-square, when, meeting with his wife (who is still living) and obtaining 400*l.* to commence the world with, he

removed to near his late residence in Bishopsgate-street, where he opened a shop to sell shoes by retail. Finding, however, at the end of the first year, that he was losing money, he offered his stock of slutes as a contract to Government, and thus commenced his career of money getting.

It was by extreme frugality and attention to business, and by availing himself of the advantages of the markets, that he realized his wealth. He was a large proprietor in the East India Company, and a shareholder in the Chartered Gas Light Company, as well as in other companies. His person was mean in the extreme, his dress that of a labouring mechanic; his small-clothes, stockings, and shoes, bore the appearance of those of a charity boy. At home his annual expenses scarcely amounted to 50*l.*, whilst he advanced very considerable sums by way of loans to others. He was seen taking his breakfast in his shop on a basin of tea, and a slice of bread and butter tucked in the saucer, like an apprentice. His evenings were generally passed at a public-house near Bishopsgate-street, where he regaled himself with a glass of gin-and-water or half a pint of ale, and bread and cheese, by which means the expense of both fire and candle were saved. But his most parsimonious habits were strongly exhibited in some of his journeys, in his adopting every means of saving a penny—as purchasing a sheep's heart or chop on the road, and getting it dressed in some tap-room, which, with a penny loaf and half a pint of beer, has furnished him with a sumptuous repast; and, after walking many weary miles, he has often congratulated himself that his whole day's expense has not exceeded sixpence. At other times, however, he has, with a companion residing in Bishopsgate-street, taken a post-chaise to make an excursion of pleasure, during which he visited the first-rate inns, fared on the best, and whilst his companion has drunk his foreign wine, he with the same *gent* has enjoyed his gin-and-water, and freely paid his quota.

It is supposed that he has left money and property to the amount of more than 200,000*l.*, to be divided between sixteen of his relatives and their children. Mr. Lewis Slight, the town-clerk of Brighton (formerly a resident in Leicester) is one of the executors. Mr. T. Biddles, a sheep-jobber, of Mountsorrel, who is 80 years of age, is the only surviving brother of the deceased. Another brother, John, died last year, after being in the employ of Mr. Priestley, maltster of the same place, for many years. Theatives are the sons and daught

two brothers, some of whom Mr. Slight found at work as labourers in stone-quarries, but who, by their uncle's death, have become entitled to about 20,000*l.* each. The testator, although he would have acted more generously in portioning his wealth among his kindred some years ago, has acted judiciously whilst making his will; for, with the exception of 5,000*l.* to be immediately paid to his brother, and a few small legacies to other persons in London, he has ordered that the bulk of his property shall remain together for ten years, and that the interest of it only shall be paid to the legatees in the mean time. To a young man who was his shopman, and collected his rents, he has left his stock in trade, and 200*l.* in money, with a request that he may be permitted to reside on the premises two years rent-free. To the wife of a neighbour, who sat up with him five nights before he died, he made a codicil to his will, leaving her 500*l.* for her attention. When taken unwell he would neither take medicine nor have a doctor, and only lingered a very few days before he died. Although his property from small beginnings is so immense, it is by no means so great as it will be when a division is made at the end of the ten years, as he was the proprietor of many plots of building ground, upon which whole streets have been erected, and the leases of which will fall in by that time. Mrs. Biddles survives him, but unhappily is, and has long been, in a state of mind which renders her incapable of knowing what is passing around her.

CLERGY DECEASED.

The Rev. *John Amphlett*, D.D. Rector of Hampton Lovett, and Vicar of Doddeshill, Worcestershire. He was of Worcester coll. Oxf. M.A. 1781. B.D. 1790, D.D. 1791; was instituted to Doddeshill in 1789, and to Hampton Lovett in 1814. He is succeeded in the latter church by the Rev. Joseph Amphlett, B.A.

Aged 67, the Rev. *John Norwick*, Rector of Boughton Malherb, and Vicar of Charing with Egerton, Kent. He was of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, B.A. 1780 as 3d Junior Optime, M.A. 1805, was presented to Charing in 1799 by the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, and to Boughton Malherb in 1804 by J. C. Mann, esq.

The Rev. *J. Nigger*, Vicar of Thornbury, Bucks, to which church he was presented in 1802 by Sir H. Verney, Bart.

At Edinburgh, the Rev. *Andrew Brown*, D.D. Professor of Rhetoric and Belles Lettres in the University, and

one of the Ministers of that city. He was ordained in 1787. For some years he officiated in the Scottish Church at Halifax in Nova Scotia. Towards the close of the last century, he returned to his native country, and was for a short time minister of the parish of Lechniburn. In 1789 he was removed to Edinburgh, where he was at first minister of the New Gray Friars, and then translated to the Old Church, as colleague to Dr. Grieve, who was succeeded by Dr. Macknight. His habits were literary, and it is well known that he wrote a history of America, which has for some time been ready for the press.

The Rev. *John Buck*, Rector of Great Fraisham and West Newton, Norfolk. He was of Cambr. coll. Camb. B.A. 1779; was presented to the former church in 1791 by F. R. Reynolds, esq. and to the latter in 1797 by the Lord Chancellor.

Aged 79, the Rev. *John Chambers*, formerly of Winkton and Little Stanton, Northumberland.

At Leamington, aged 71, the Rev. *Thomas Cole*, Vicar of Long Buckby, Northamptonshire, to which church he was presented in 1802 by Dr. Cornwallis, Bp. of Lichfield and Coventry.

The Rev. *A. Colhoun*, Rector of Dunsford, Downshire.

The Ven. *Zachariah Cooke Collins*, M.A. Archdeacon of Cloyne.

The Rev. Mr. *Crofton*, Chaplain to Kilmainham Hospital, Dublin.

The Rev. *Ralph Dillon*, Rector of Ballymacward, co. Galway, a living so valuable and extensive that it is proposed to divide it.

The Rev. *J. Dodd*, Minister of Chester le Street, Durham.

At Wootton. St. Martin, Kent, aged 66, the Rev. *John Garkarth Ellis*, Rector of that parish. He was formerly a Fellow of Peterhouse, Camb. where he graduated B.A. 1788 as 7th Junior Optime, M.A. 1791, and was presented to his living last year by the Dean and Chapter of Worcester.

At Bromyard, Herefordshire, aged 80, the Rev. *David Evans*, for many years Master of the Grammar school in that town, and for 54 years Curate of Edwin Ralph, Herefordshire.

At Llanbadarn vicarage, near Aberystwith, aged 68, the Rev. *Richard Evans*, B.D. Vicar of Llanbadarnlawn and Llanrhystid, Rector of Rhosie, Cardigansh. and a Prebendary of St. David's. He was of Trinity coll. Camb. B.D. 1800; was collated to Rhosie by Bishop Burgess in 1806, and to his other churches by the same prelate in 1812.

At Cam, Gloucestershire, the Rev.

William Fryer, Vicar of that parish, and Perpetual Curate of Wheatenhurst. He was collated to the former church and Stinchcombe by Bp. Beadon in 1800, and instituted to Wheatenhurst in 1813.

Aged 71, the Rev. *Thomas Gaskell*, Perpetual Curate of All Saints, Newton Heath, Lancashire, to which he was presented in 1816 by the collegiate church of Manchester.

At Temple Sowerby, Cumberland, the Rev. *Richard Harrison*, Perpetual Curate of that parish, to which he was presented in 1803 by the Earl of Thanet.

At Ramsay, Isle of Man, aged 68, the Rev. *W. Keeling*, Minister of St. Thomas's, Pendleton, Lancashire, in the patronage of the Vicar of Eccles, who presented him to the Perpetual Curacy in 1825.

At Brignall rectory, Yorkshire, the Rev. *E. Monkhouse*.

The Rev. *William Morcton*, Perpetual Curate of Wittenhall in the parish of Wolverhampton, to which he was nominated by the inhabitants in 1796.

Aged 36, the Rev. *John Moverley*, Vicar of Liddington and late Minister of Halton. He was of Queen's coll. Camb. B.A. 1823.

At Bucknall, Lincolnshire, aged 76, the Rev. *John Myddelton*, Rector of that parish. He was formerly Fellow of Sidney college, Cambridge, when he graduated B.A. 1783 as 5th Senior Optime, M.A. 1785, B.D. 1792, and was presented to his living in 1804 by Lord Monson.

The Rev. *William Wynne Owen*, Rector of Llanymowdd, co. Merioneth. He was of Jesus coll. Oxford, M.A. 1800; and was collated to his living by Dr. Luxmoore, Bishop of St. Asaph, in 1819.

The Rev. *Thomas John Budd*, Vicar of Blyth, Notts, and a Prebendary of Southwell. He was formerly Fellow of Trinity coll. Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1792, as 10th Wrangler, M.A. 1795, was presented to Blyth by that Society in 1812, and became a Prebendary of Southwell in 1827.

The Rev. *J. H. Smyth*, sen. B.D. Minister of St. Thomas's church, Liverpool.

The Rev. *James Sngden*, of Westfield villu, near Bath, formerly of Ringley, near Manchester. He was of Brazenose coll. Oxf. M.A. 1783.

Aged 72, the Rev. *Thomas Sutcliffe*, Perpetual Curate of Luddenden York-shire, to which he was presented by the Vicar of F

The Rev. *H. Year* of St. John's coll. L.

Lecturer of St. John's coll. L.

GEN. MA.

Jundor Optime, M.A. 1810; and was presented to Skillington by the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln.

Aged 70, the Rev. *G. B. Tuxon*, Vicar of Huish Episcopacy, Devonshire, to which he was presented in 1824, by the Prebendary of Huish, in the Cathedral of Wells.

Aged 72, the Rev. *R. R. Ward*, Vicar of Sutton-on-the-Hill, and of St. Peter's, Derby; he was instituted to the former living in 1795, and to the latter in 1805; they are both in the gift of the Lord Chancery.

At Norwich, at an advanced age, the Rev. *Paul Whittingham*, Vicar of Mart-ham, Norfolk, and Rector of Baddingham, Suffolk. He was of Oriel coll. Oxford, M.A. 1778. He was for more than half a century a Minor Canon of Norwich cathedral, which preferment he resigned in 1831. He was presented to Mart-ham in 1808, by the Dean and Chapter, and instituted to Baddingham in 1830.

Aged 34, the Rev. *D. Whittle*, of Hol-lingworth-hall, Cheshire.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

April 2. Lieut.-Gen. Calcraft, half-brother to the late Rt. Hon. John Calcraft, M.P. for Dorsetshire.

April 11. At Knightsbridge, aged 70, Major-Gen. Sir John Frederick Sigismund Smith, K.C.H. Commandant of the third battalion R. Art. He was appointed 2d Lieut. 1779, 1st Lieut. 1781, Captain 1793, Major in the army 1802, in R. Art. 1803, Lt.-Colonel 1804, Colonel in the army 1813, in R. Art. 1814, and Major-General 1819. In 1818 he commanded the Royal Artillery in Jamaica.

May 27. At the residence of Dr. Bree, in Park-square, aged 58, William Hammersley, esq. of Ashe Lodge, Surrey.

June 14. Susanna, widow of J. M. Good, M.D.

June 19. Aged 75, Jacob Mendes Da Costa, sen. of Bury-st. St. Mary Axe.

June 21. In South-crescent, Bedford-sq. Mr. Sandford Arnott, honourably known by his humane exertions as Secretary to the Polish Exile Fund.

At the house of her brother in Bedford-pl. Mary, widow of Henry Thorold, esq. of Coxwold, Lanc.

June 22. At Brompton, aged 52, Mr. William More, builder.

June 24. In Mornington-crescent, 161, James Nainby Hallett, esq.

25. John Stanley Vernalles, esq. of Temple.

Elizabeth, wife of Samuel of Guildford-st.

June 23. Mary, wife of Joseph Radford, esq., of Brompton, only dau. of the late John Thompson, esq. of the Manor-house, Chelsea.

July 1. Aged 35, the wife of Antonio da Costa, of Claremont-terr. Pen-tonville.

July 5. At Brentford, in her 70th year, Sarah, relict of Thos. Caldwell, esq.

July 6. In Upper Brook-st. aged 63, Maria, widow of the Hon. Augustus Phipps, went to Lord Rendlesham. She was the eldest dau. of Peter Thelluson, esq. was married Aug. 14, 1792, and left a widow, without children. May 1, 1826.

At Dulwich-common, W. Inglis, esq. July 7. In Bedford-pl. John Skynner, esq. of Lincoln's-inn.

July 10. In Burton-crescent, Margaret, eldest dau. of late Anthony Stokes, esq., Benecher of the Inner Temple.

In Leigh-st. Burton-crescent, aged 60, W. Witherington, father of W. F. Witherington, A.R.A.

July 11. At Bush-hill, Mary Anne, wife of Isaac Currie, esq.

July 13. In Chatham-pl. in her 18th year, Sarah-Luke, youngest dau. of late Mr. T. C. Hunsard, of Paternoster Row.

In the Albany, Lieut.-Col. David Wilson, of the Bombay army.

July 15. In her 82d year, Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. Thomas Greenwood, Vicar of Calne and Fighelden, Wilts, and mother of the Rev. Dr. Greenwood, Master of Christ's Hospital.

July 17. Elizabeth, wife of George Martin Bird, esq., of Dartmouth-lodge, Sydenham.

July 18. At Hackney, aged 72, John Schuback, esq. He was a native of Hamburg, but had passed 54 years in commercial engagements in this country.

Sarah, wife of Thomas Marsden, esq., of Queen-st. Cheap.

July 21. In Cumberland terrace, Regent's Park, of cholera, aged 44, the Most Hon. Olivia Marchioness of Headfort. This beautiful and accomplished lady was the elder dau. of the late Sir John Stevenson (see his memoir in Gent. Mag. for Dec. Inst. p. 543; she was married first to Edw. Fente Dalton, esq. a gentleman of considerable literary talents; and secondly, Jan. 29, 1822, to the present Marquis of Headfort, by whom she has left nine children. Mr. Moore, on completing his Irish Melodies, lately dedicated them to this lady.—"To you who, though little beyond the season of childhood when the earlier numbers of this work appeared, lent the aid of your beautiful voice, and, even then, exquisite feeling for music, to the happy circle who met to sing them together, under your

father's roof." Her remains were interred July 27, in the General Cemetery, Harrow-road, followed by a numerous train of carriages.

July 22. In Albany-st. Regent's Park, Mr. Alley, the celebrated Barrister. The immediate cause of his death was scarlet fever, but he had lately become much attenuated in consequence of having taken poison by mistake.

At the residence of her son Dr. Holroyd, Harley-st., aged 65, the widow of Stephen Todd Holroyd, esq.

At his mother's in Upper Harley-st., William Tucker, esq. late of 65th regt.

July 25. In Duke-st. Grosvenor-sq. aged 33, Richard Elwes, esq. of Rayna, Essex, second son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Elwes, of Stoke College, Suffolk.

July 26. In Clarges-st. in his 30th year, Lord James Fitzroy, M.P. for Thetford, youngest son of the Duke of Grafton. He was formerly a captain in the 10th Hussars; and was first elected for Thetford at the last general election.

July 27. Of cholera, Lieut. Henry Studdy, R.N.

Emily-Rashleigh, youngest child of J. E. Buller, Esq. of Woburn-sq.

July 28. At Brompton, aged 84, Thos. Harrison, esq.

July 30. At Clapham, aged 72, Edw. Hodges, esq. long connected with the trade of the port of Bristol as an insurance broker.

July 31. At Brompton, aged 53, Capt. R. Saunders, of Doncaster, late of the South-West Yorkshire Yeomanry, and formerly of the 20th Light Dragoons.

Aged 21, Clarissa Ann, wife of the Rev. J. H. Watson, Rector of Tyd St. Giles, and Vicar of West Wyming, Camb.

Near Lewisham, aged 50, Capt. Robt. Rowley, R.N. He served as Lieut. under Sir Chas. Cotton in 1810 and 1811, obtained the rank of Commander 1812, was appointed to the Melpomene troop-ship 1813, and to post rank 1815. After the peace he commanded the Egeria, 24, on the Newfoundland station, and Semiramus flag-ship at Cork. He married Sept. 31, 1822, Ellen, dau. of the late Geo. Mackay Rose, esq. of the Isle of Grenada.

Lately, Richard Wilson, esq. Director of the Rock Life Assurance Company, and one of the Sub-Committee of the Proprietors of Drury-lane Theatre. He once offered a rent of 18,000*l.* a-year for that theatre, engaging to take it for 10 years; a proposal which, if accepted, would have made the 100*l.* shares worth nearly 150*l.* instead of, as now, next to nothing.

In Belgrave-street, aged 65, Mr. James Munro. 30 years one of his Majesty's Foreign Messengers.

Aged 66, S. Wilson, esq. Deputy of the Ward of Billingsgate.

In Park-st. Grosvenor-sq. the infant son of John Christopher Dowdeswell, esq.

Katharine, wife of Major-Gen. John Ross, Lieut.-Governor of Guernsey, only dau. of the late Sir R. Brownrigg, Bart. In Wilton Crescent, the wife of Gen. Pigot.

Aged 54, the wife of Lieut. G. Fox, R.N. eldest dau. of the late T. Barmby, esq. of Sutton, in Holderness.

At Pimlico, Major W. Kelly.

Aged 16, Isabel Georgina, dau. of Sir D. and Lady Ogilby.

Aug. 1. At Lambeth, aged 68, Capt. Alexander Sutherland, of the Ross-shire Regiment. A man of considerable intellectual powers, and, notwithstanding long absence, ardent in the interests of his native country, the Highlands of Sutherland.

At Islington, Walter, third son of Mr. Wm. Bentley, of the Bank of England.

Aug. 3. At Doddington-place, aged 81, Sarah, widow of the Rev. J. Prince, Vicar of Enford, Wilts, and Chaplain of the Magdalen charity (see his death recorded in our vol. I. p. 338.)

In Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury, aged 60, John Broke Gaunt, esq.

In Upper Baker-street, aged 37, Captain Roger Hale Shaeffe, 55th Reg. nephew to Lieut.-Gen. Sir Roger Hale Shaeffe, Bart; eldest son of Wm. Shaeffe, esq. surveyor of the excise at Mallow.

Aug. 4. Aged 70, Mrs. Elizabeth Stuart, sister of the first wife of the late Sir James Mackintosh.

Aug. 8. At Greenwich, Mary, the youngest daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. West, R. Art.

Aug. 10. At George-st. Portman-sq. of the cholera, aged 25, Anna Julia, wife of Wm. Astell Hawkey, esq.

Aug. 12. In Grafton-st. at the house of L. Miranda, esq. aged 57, Thomas Molini, esq.

Aug. 17. At Sermon-lane, Doctors' Commons, aged 73, Mr. John Reddall, writing-master in Priest-court, Foster-lane, partner to the late celebrated Mr. Tompkins, and one of the examining masters of Christ's Hospital.

BERKS.—*Lately*, Frances-Charlotte, wife of Archer J. Croft, esq. of Greenham Lodge.

Aug. 8. At Cookham, aged 75, John Milner, esq. of Upper Seymour-st.

Aug. 13. Aged 64, John Harrison, esq., of Foxley Grove, near Maidenhead.

CAMBRIDGE.—*June 7*. At Cambridge, aged 25, Mr. John Holliday, student of St. John's college.

July 5. At Chester, Thomas Kynaston Selwyn, B. A. of Trinity College, Cam-

bridge, third son of Wm. Selwyn, esq. Richmond, Surrey.

CHESHIRE.—*Lately*. Aged 79, Ralph Deane, esq. the senior capital burgess of Macclesfield.

Aug. 2. At Parkgate, Diana, widow of the Rev. Thomas Walker, incumbent of the collegiate church, Wolverhampton, (see June number, p. 664) youngest dau. of the former Thos. Fowler, esq. of Pendeford Hall, co. Stafford.

CORNWALL.—*July 25*. At Penzance, the widow of the Rev. G. P. Jenner, of Wenloe, Glamorganshire.

DEVON.—*Lately*. Aged 83, Matthew Ellison, esq. of Glosnop Hall.

July 15. At Torquay, Emma, wife of Christopher Saltmarsh, esq. of Halifax.

July 18. At Budleigh Salterton, aged 58, Edward Kingston Foley, esq. Lieut.-Commander, R. N., and nephew to the late Admiral Sir Thos. Foley. He has left a widow and six children.

July 28. Mary Jane, wife of R. W. Newman, esq. of Manhead-park.

At Georgeham, aged 71, William Vellacott, esq. He has bequeathed 100*l.* to the poor of Georgeham, 100*l.* to the Barnstaple Infirmary, and handsome annuities to his servants; the bulk of his large property descends to his relative Mr. Richards.

Aug. 19. At Youlston, Charlotte, wife of Sir Arthur Chichester, Bart., and sister to Sir James Hamlyn Williams, Bart. She was the youngest daughter of the late Sir J. H. Williams, the last Bart. by Diana, daughter of Abraham Whitaker, esq., was married April 8, 1819, and has left six infant children.

DORSET.—*May 20*. At Weymouth, aged 54, Lieut.-Col. Drewe.

June 20. At Cerne, in his 80th year, T. Cockeram, esq.

July 18. Aged 25, Elizabeth, the lady of Chas. W. Digby, esq., of Bishops Caundle, Dorset.

Lately. At Muckleford, near Dorchester, Capt. Subina, of the Dorset Regiment of Militia.

Aug. 6. At Langton House near Blandford, Anne, the wife of James John Farquharson, esq.

DUNHAM.—*May 30*. Anne Alice, eldest dau. of Anthony Surtees, of Hamsterley Hall, esq.

ESSEX.—*May 17*. At Lawford-house, aged 80, Thomas Nunn, esq., nearly 60 years an active magistrate of the county, and a banker of Manningtree.

July 23. Mary Hester, wife of Lieut.-Gen. Slater Rebow, of Wivenhoe-park.

July 30. At Bigod, near Dunmow, aged 36, Frances Mary Caroline, wife of Francis Beaumont, esq.

Lately. Aged 59, Charlotte Chiswell, wife of Brier Pearce, esq. of Munkham, Gloucestershire. *July 1.* The wife of the Rev. Mr. Crabbe, Rector of Pucklechurch.

July 12. Drowned at Gloucester, bathing in the Severn, aged 21, Mr. Charles William Grosbaw, architect, son of Mr. Grosbaw, of Ponder's end, Middlesex.

July 18. At Cheltenham, Anna-Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Geo. Woodcock, Rector of Claythorpe, Linc. eldest dau. of the late Sir Wm. Walker, of Leicester.

July 21. John Sayce, esq., Cotelodge, Durham-down.

Lately. At Wickwar, aged 71, Mr. Jas. Lowe, upwards of 30 years one of the Aldermen of that borough.

At Naunton, near Stow, Mr. S. Charles, aged 98, much respected and regretted; for a series of years he filled the situation of chairman to the Agricultural Association at Stow, and a similar society at Naunton.

Aug. 12. At Clifton, aged 59, Ann, eldest dau. of the late S. Roberts, esq., of Leicester.

HANTS.—*Lately.* At Rookley, near Winchester, Geo. Lovell, sen. esq., a magistrate of Hants.

Aug. 12. At Southampton, aged 83, J. Haley, esq.

HANTS.—*June 21.* Aged 84, John Miles, esq., of Cheshunt, Herts.

June 24. Aged 56, Charles Hamilton, of Kenworth Lynch, and of Sudbury-grove, Middlesex, esq., late of the War-office.

July 17. At Watton-house, aged 50, Priscilla, wife of Thomas Bignold, jun., esq.

HUNTINGDON.—*May 16.* Aged 32, Henry Larratt Stafford, esq., one of the aldermen of Huntingdon.

KENT.—*May 25.* At her son's house at Wingham, on the eve of her 82d birthday, Mrs. Miller, of Canterbury, widow of Mr. L. Miller; mother of eight sons, of whom General Miller, of the Peruvian service, is the youngest. Another son is the historian of his brother's actions.

June 16. Aged 69, J. Ward, esq. collector of his Majesty's Customs at Dover.

July 4. At Sutton-place, near Dartford, in her 44th year, Mary, widow of Wm. Mumford, esq.

July 20. At Rochester, aged 74, Margaret, wife of the Rev. Richard Jordan, Vicar of Mountfield, Sussex, and of Hon. in Kent, and Minor Canon of Rochester Cathedral.

July 22. At Ramsgate, aged 65, Edw. Daniel, esq. solicitor.

July 23. At Tunbridge Wells, aged

60, A. L. Emerson, esq. M.D. physician to His Majesty's Forces, &c. of Uiverscroft Priory, Leic.

July 26. Philadelphia, wife of Geo. Whitaker, of Pembury, esq. youngest dau. of the late Wm. Hampton Walter, esq.

Lately. At Tunbridge Wells, aged 30, the Hon. Thomas Le Marchant Saumarez, late of the 5th Foot, and second son of the Right Hon. Lord De Saumarez, G.C.B. He married Oct. 1, 1829, Catherine Spencer le Beresford, youngest dau. of the late Lt.-Col. S. T. Vassal.

Aug. 3. At Ramsgate, aged 78, A. L. de Haes, esq. of Union-road, Clapham-rise; formerly of King-st., Westminster.

LANCASHIRE.—*July 25.* At Liverpool, aged 47, Mr. Henry Nixon, inventor of the Cochran organ, and author of an English grammar, and other works.

Lately. On Everton Brow, near Liverpool, by being overturned from a Bath chair, at an advanced age, Miss Medley, dau. of the late Rev. S. Medley, and author of several poetical pieces.

Aug. 11. At Liverpool, aged 17, Edward Ruscoe, esq. second son of the late W. Ruscoe, esq.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—*July 23.* At Stathern, Daniel Smith, gent. late of the firm of Smith, Brookhouse, and Co. Leicester. He endowed a Day and Sunday school for the poor of Plungur and Barkstone.

Aug. 8. At St. Mary's vicarage, Leicester, aged 68, Mary, wife of the Rev. W. L. Fancourt, D.D.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—*May 19.* Aged 78, Maria, relict of the Rev. Rich. Relhan, M.A. F.R.S. Rector of Hemmingby.

July 27. Maria, wife of Major Edward Brackenbury, of Skendleby House; and *Aug. 10.* aged 2, Francis-Norman, their youngest son.

MIDDLESEX.—*Aug. 10.* At Finchley, Catherine-Elizabeth, relict of Robert Molesworth, esq. of Carlisle, and cousin-german to the late Whitshed Keene, esq. M.P. Father of the House of Commons.

MOSMOUTH.—*June 21.* At Monmouth, Emma, wife of William Ives, esq. dau. of Samuel Harris, esq. of Stone Easton, Somersetshire.

July 21. At Monmouth, Amy-Anne, wife of James Palmer Budd, esq. of Swamen.

NORFOLK.—*July 25.* T. Bateman, esq. M.D. of Ludham-hall.

July 26. At Lynn, aged 64, Elizabeth-Mary, wife of Lionel Self, esq.

Lately. At Tacterton-hall, Mallett Case, esq.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—*Aug. 1.* Near Woodford, Kettering, at a farm-house to which she had walked, aged 40, Harriet, wife of the Rt. Hon. Charles Arbutnot. She was the 3d dau. of the Hon. Henry Fane (uncle to the present Earl of Westmorland) by Anne, dau. of E. B. Batson, esq. and was married to Mr. Arbutnot Jan. 31, 1814. Since Jan. 1823, she had received a pension of £367. on the English Civil List. The charger rode by the Duke of Wellington at Waterloo, which was presented by his Grace to Mrs. Arbutnot, has since her death been returned to its noble owner.

NORTH.—*Aug. 3.* At Bawtry, aged 83, Elizabeth Hume, widow of the Rev. F. H. Hume, Rector of Carlton and Warsop, and Prebendary of Southwell.

OXON.—*July 22.* Aged six months, Gertrude-Morrell, seventh dau. of the Rev. Dr. Gilbert, Principal of Brasenose.

July 23. At Holmwood, aged 25, the Rt. Hon. Schomberg Viscount Dunluce, eldest son of Reut.-Adm. Lord Mark Kerr and the Countess of Antrim. His next brother, Hugh-Seymour, a Lieut. in the 7th fusiliers, succeeded to the title.

Lately.—At Rousham, Oxon, in her 74th year, Margaret, widow of Sir Clement C. Dormer.

July 11. At Henley-on-Thames, Eleanor, widow of Robert Innes, esq.

SHROPSHIRE.—*Lately.* At Shrewsbury, Miss Curwen, youngest dau. of the late J. C. Curwen, esq. M.P. of Workington-hall.

Mr. F. Pierpoint, one of the Aldermen for Bridgnorth, and Coroner for the town and liberties.

At the vicarage-house, Stoke Saint Milborough, Elizabeth, widow of Sir Charles Hotham, Bart. and wife of the Rev. George Morgan. She was the 4th dau. of Owen Meyrick, esq. was married first, Nov. 16, 1804, to Sir Charles Hotham, left his widow without children July 18, 1811; and secondly to Mr. Morgan, Oct. 20, 1812.

SOMERSET.—*June 23.* At Bath, aged 68, Elizabeth, widow of Sir Wm. Fraser, Bart. having survived her third and only remaining son, Sir James John Fraser, Bart. only 16 days (see p. 316).

June 24. At Bath, aged 67, Esther, widow of Lt.-Col. Hill.

At Bath, Miss Bridget Lynch, dau. of the late Ulysses Lynch, esq. of St. Christopher's.

July 13. At Bath, aged 32, John Hayes, of the Stock Exchange.

July 14. At Yeovil, Robert Hastie, esq. late of Calcutta.

July 16. At Bath, John Vaughan, esq. late of Over Court, Gloucestersh.

July 24. At Bath, Dr. Wm. Lem-priere, Deputy Inspector-general of Hospitals.

July 25. At Angersleigh, aged 64, Charlotte Christiana, wife of the Rev. John Gale, Rector.

July 30. At Bath, at an advanced age, Mrs. Mary Purlewent, sister of Wm. Purlewent, esq. of Shepton Mallet.

Lately. At Bath, Angelica Cochrane, wife of Thomas Hoseason, esq. of Banklands, Lynn, Norfolk, only sister of Capt. N. D. Cochrane, R.N. and Col. J. J. Cochrane.

Aged 40, Peter, son of the late Peter Drewett, esq. of Bathaston, and nephew to Charles Crook, esq. senior Alderman of Bath.

Aug. 9. In her 82d year, at Bath, the widow of Wm. Bunbury, esq. of Lisnevagh, co. Carlow, one of the representatives of that county in the Irish Parliament.

Aug. 19. At West Hatch, Somerset, Mrs. Cozens, in her 100th year, leaving eleven children, sixty-one grandchildren, and seventy-seven great-grandchildren.

STAFFORDSHIRE.—*July 12.* At Aquilapark, aged 83, Francis Wedge, esq.

July 30. At Tamworth, aged 51, Capt. C. E. Freeman.

Lately.—Aged 86, Mary, widow of the Rev. J. Cartwright, late Vicar of Dudley.

In his 90th year, Mr. Podmore, of Cotton End, near Gnosall; the last of a line of respectable agriculturists who had lived on the same spot, according to family tradition, for five centuries, and ultimately purchased the whole farm. Mr. P. had an old receipt for rent of upwards of sixty acres of the farm for one year, the amount of which was only eight pounds.

STAFFORD.—*Aug. 8.* At Stowlangtoft-hall, aged 32, Mary-Fuller, wife of Henry Wilson, esq. eldest dau. of E. Fuller Maudland, esq. of Park-place, Henley-on-Thames.

Aug. 13. Aged 32, G. Waller, esq. of Waldringfield, near Woodbridge.

SURREY.—*July 11.* At Chipstead, aged 32, Miss Ann-Matilda Ranken, daughter of the late F. A. Ranken, esq.

July 14. At East Sheen, in his 30th year, Frederick Woods, eldest son of Sir Francis Molyneux Ominae, Knt.

Lately.—At Richmond, aged 63, John Sharp, esq. F.R.S. and F.A.S.

SUSSEX.—*July 1.* At Eastbourne, aged 70, Thomas Purton, esq. of Nottingham-place.

July 5. At Brighton, by being thrown from his horse, Lieut. James Kelly, of the 1st Royal Dragoons.

July 24. At Hurstperpoint, aged 71, Langley Brackenbury, esq. of Brighton.

July 25. Eliza, wife of Wm. Poodathwaite, esq. of Hambrook House, re-

second dau. of the late Sir W. E. Taunton, of Oxford.

Aug. 10. At the rectory, Withyham, Alton, wife of the Rev. S. Hale.

WARRICK.—*June 10.* By the fall of a tree, Abraham Spencer Luffington, esq. of Elmston Hall, near Birmingham, brother to Archbishop Spencer.

June 26. At Leamington, Christian-Erskine, eldest dau. of the late John Erskine, esq. jun. of Cardross.

July 21. Aged 75, at Alce Lodge, near Alcester, Stephen Barber, esq.

Lately. At Warwick Castle, aged 93, Mrs. Horne, for upwards of 70 years a servant of the Warwick family. She had the privilege of showing the Castle, by which she realised upwards of 3000*l.*

At Kenilworth, Mr. Thomas Arrow-smith, of Melcombe-by-Dorset, esq. one of the Proprietors of the John Bull newspaper.

WIMBORNE.—*May 30.* At Sedgill-house, Elizabeth, widow of Wm. Hejvar, esq. of Court-court, dau. of Wm. Hawker, esq. of Poundisford-lodge, Somerset.

July 7. Aged 73, Mr. Joseph Sparks, one of the Capital Burgesses of Malmesbury.

July 10. Henry, eldest son of Daniel Lambart, esq. of Milford-hall, near Salisbury.

July 13. At Norton St. Philip's, aged 75, Jane, mother of the Rev. E. Ludlow, widow of Mr. James Ludlow, of Westminster.

Aug. 2. At Latton, aged 80, Eleanor-Catherina, relict of the Rev. James Barton, Rector of Aldingham, Lanc.

Aug. 6. Aged 25, Dinah-Elmore, third dau. of the Rev. T. Gough, of Westbury Leigh.

WOLVERHAMPTON.—*Lately.*—At Kidderminster, Phoebe, widow of James Cole, esq. many years Alderman of that Borough.

Aug. 1. At Great Malvern, aged 78, J. Pidecock, of the Plains, co. Stafford, esq.

YORK.—*July 19.* At Hull, aged 38, Mr. Wm. Dunning, of London, architect, brother to Mr. Dunning, merchant, Goolie.

July 25. Aged 62, Mary, wife of Sir Geo. Armitage, Bart., of Kirkcree. She was the dau. of Oldfield Bowles, esq. was married in 1791, and has left two sons and two daughters.

July 28. At Pontefract, aged 33, Easter-Anu, wife of Robert Smith, esq. surgeon, eldest dau. of the late Edward Trueman, esq. banker.

July 29. At Shipley, near Bradford, aged 100, J. Collinson, a veteran who served in the American war, and was put on the pension list in 1794.

Lately. In Loughton-lane, near Gains-

borough, Mervin Buckley, aged 102, well known throughout most of the midland counties as the master of a tribe of Gipsies. She was buried at Loughborough.

At Pontefract, Mary, eldest dau. of the late Mr. Sergeant Cockell.

Aug. 3. Aged 65, Mary, widow of John Frost, esq. of Hull.

Aug. 11. At Littlethorpe, near Ripon, aged 91, Capt. James Masses, late of the Rifle Brigade, second son of Gen. Masses.

Aug. 14. Aged 32, John Cervans Chaytor, esq. of Spennithorne-hall, a magistrate for the North Riding.

WALTON.—*May 17.* The wife of the Rev. Evan Pinner, Incumbent of St. Martin's, Caerphilly.

May 22. At Neath, aged 73, W. Lorge, esq.

June 28. At Swansea, aged 79, the widow of Charles Davies, esq. of Park, Carmarthen-shire.

July 17. At the Mumbles, aged 47, John Powys, esq. Manager of the Bank of England Branch at Swansea.

July 24. At Tenby, aged 70, Lieut.-Col. Elliot Voyin, Bengal Est.

Lately. George T. Jenkins, esq. of Stanton Wick, formerly a Lieut. in the Royal Monmouthshire and Brecon Militia, and late of Chepstow.

At Llancollen, Mr. Salkeld, Excise officer, author of "The Pleasures of Home, and other Poems."

SCOTLAND.—*Aug. 1.* At his brother's in Dollar, aged 63, John Walker, esq. late Deputy Inspector of Hospitals.

Lately.—Near Ecclefechan, G. Irvine, esq. late one of the masters of the High School, Edinburgh.

Sam. McCormick, esq. Sheriff-depute of Buteshire.

IRELAND.—*June 11.* Warden, eldest son of John Flood, esq. of Viewmount, co. Kilkenny.

July 9. At Charlemont Fort, aged 42, Henry Hough, esq. Second Captain R. Art.

Lately. At Portlannington, Anna-Marie, dau. of Lieut.-Col. O'Donnoghue, resident magistrate, Queen's County.

Aug. 7. Near Dublin, Charles-Fitz-Roy, youngest son of Lieut.-Col. Cator, Royal Horse Art.

Aug. 8. At Dublin, of cholera, Capt. Christian, R. N., second in command of the Water-guard department. He was father-in-law to Arthur Burke, esq. son of the Chief Justice, and prothonotary of the Court of King's Bench.

ISLE OF MAN.—*July 14.* At Glyn Moore, Charles James Mühls, esq. eldest son of C. W. Röhrs, esq. of Five Houses, Clapton.

EAST INDIES—1833. *Sept. 22.* At Bandah, Lieut. W. Cole, 67th regt. N.I.
Oct. 12. Capt. H. W. Lardner, 50th regt. N.I.—Capt. J. Knox, 6th L. C.

1834. —*Jan. 11.* At Cannanore, Lieut. H. M. Prichard, 32d regt.

Jan. 12. At Kundah, Lieut. G. Sherrard, 8th do.

Jan. 18. At sea, on his voyage from Bombay to Bushire, of a fever taken at Muscat, aged 47, Captain Frank Gore Willock, R.N.

Jan. 22. At Ahurednuzzur, William Dent, Bombay Civil Service, eldest son of the Rev. W. Dent, of Crosby Cote, near Northallerton.

Feb. 19. On the Mahableshwar Hills, Bombay, aged 19, Ensign Anthony John Hodgson, 1th Bombay N. I. eldest son of Col. Christopher Hodgson, Bombay Artillery.

Feb. 21. At Pondicherry, Col. H. F. Smith, C.B. 42d regt.

Feb. 22. At Dindigal, Ensign W. Buckley, 18th regt.

March 1. At Madras, J. Mitchell, esq. C.S., register of Zillah court of Combaconum.

March 18. At Berhampore, aged 21, Ensign Edw. Henry Showers, 73d N. I.

March 20. At Combatores, Lieut. H. Briggs, 2d light cavalry.

BILL OF MORTALITY, July 29 to Aug. 19, 1834.

Christened.	Buried.	
Males 1006	Males 868	
Females 938	Females 916	
1864		1784
Whereof have died stillborn and under two years old.....		521
		Between
		2 and 5 147
		5 and 10 73
		10 and 20 51
		20 and 30 141
		30 and 40 153
		40 and 50 174
		50 and 60 161
		60 and 70 157
		70 and 80 127
		80 and 90 44
		90 and 100 5

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, by which the Duty is regulated to Aug. 22.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
48 6	28 8	23 6	34 6	37 5	45 2

PRICE OF HOPS, per cwt. Aug. 22.

Kent Bags.....	7s. 10s. to 9s. 0s.	Farnham (seconds)	0s. 0s. to 0s. 0s.
Sussex.....	0s. 0s. to 0s. 0s.	Kent Pockets.....	7s. 15s. to 8s. 8s.
Essex.....	0s. 0s. to 0s. 0s.	Sussex.....	7s. 10s. to 8s. 0s.
Farnham (fine) ...	0s. 0s. to 0s. 0s.	Essex.....	0s. 0s. to 0s. 0s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, Aug. 22.

Smithfield, Hay, 5s. 0s. to 5s. 10s.—Straw, 1s. 10s. to 1s. 16s.—Clover, 5s. 5s. to 5s. 15s.

SMITHFIELD, Aug. 22. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....	2s. 6d. to 4s. 2d.	Lamb.....	5s. 4d. to 0s. 0d.
Mutton.....	3s. 0d. to 4s. 2d.	Head of Cattle at Market, Aug. 25:	
Veal.....	3s. 0d. to 4s. 2d.	Beasts.....	2,675 Calves 210
Pork.....	2 s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.	Sheep & Lambs	23,920 Pigs 390

COAL MARKET, Aug. 22.

Walls Ends, from 17s. 6d. to 18s. 0d. per ton. Other sorts from 18s. 0d. to 20s. 0d.

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 45s. 6d. Yellow Russia, 45s. 0d.

SOAP.—Yellow, 62s. Mottled, 70s. Curd, 72s.

CANDLES, 7s. 6d. per doz. Moulds, 8s. 6d.

PRICES OF SHARES.

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock and Share Brokers,
23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

Birmingham Canal, 233.—Ellesmere and Chester, 87.—Grand Junction, 242.—Kennet and Avon, 25.—Leeds and Liverpool, 515.—Regent's, 174.—Rochdale, 124.—London Dock Stock, 544.—St. Katharine's, 66.—West India, 97.—Liverpool and Manchester Railway, 200.—Grand Junction Water Works, 594.—West Middlesex, 80.—Globe Insurance, 149.—Guardian, 32.—Hope, 6.—Chartered Gas Light, 514.—Imperial Gas, 484.—Phoenix Gas, 404.—Independent Gas, 46.—United General, 454.—Canada Land Company, 484.—Reversionary Interest, 131.

For Prices of all other Shares inquire as above.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From July 26, to August 25, 1834, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Fahrenheit's Therm.						
Day of Month.	6 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	6 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
July	°	°	°	in. pts.		Aug	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	68	74	66	29, 80	cloudy	11	69	77	65	30, 05	fair
27	58	65	60	70	do.	12	72	80	68	30, 05	fine
28	65	72	65	93	do. ra. thun.	13	74	85	62	29, 98	do.
29	71	77	69	95	do. do.	14	65	72	60	30, 08	fair
30	70	76	65	84	do. fair	15	63	73	63	30, 08	do.
31	66	66	65	80	do. do.	16	65	73	63	30, 10	do.
A. 1	70	77	68	85	fair	17	66	77	65	30, 10	do.
2	69	75	59	85	do.	18	67	75	61	29, 92	cloudy
3	64	73	67	87	do. cloudy	19	68	73	63	30, 01	do.
4	64	73	67	87	do.	20	65	72	63	30, 00	do. rain
5	68	74	66	87	do. cloudy	21	67	71	59	30, 72	do. fair
6	67	70	60	80	showers	22	63	69	56	30, 76	do. do.
7	65	66	64	92	do.	23	62	70	54	30, 87	do. showers
8	67	72	59	80	cloudy, do.	24	62	64	51	30, 00	do. do.
9	68	72	61	30, 06	do. fair	25	58	63	54	30, 08	fair, do.
10	64	75	64	30, 10	fair						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From July 26, to August 23, 1834, both inclusive.

July & August.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	34 per Cent. 1848.	34 per Cent. Reduced.	New Cent. 34 per Cent.	4 per Cent. 1826.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	New South Sea Stock.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
26	219	91	90	1	99	98	100	17	265	21 23 pm.		32 51 pm.
28	218	91	90	1	99	98		17	265	21 23 pm.		54 51 pm.
29	219	91	90	1	99	98		17	265	23 21 pm.		51 53 pm.
30	220	91	90	1	99	98	9	17	266	23 20 pm.		52 50 pm.
31	220	91	90	1	99	98	100		266	22 pm.		48 50 pm.
1	224	91	90	1	99	98		17	265	21 19 pm.	102	50 47 pm.
2	224	91	90	1	99	98	100	17	265	18 15 pm.		47 48 pm.
4	224	91	90	1	99	98	100	17		13 14 pm.		48 45 pm.
5	222	91	90	1	99	98	1	17	265	13 10 pm.		46 43 pm.
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19	224	91	90	99	98	98		17		16 pm.		40 38 pm.
20	224	91	90	99	98	98	99	17	259	15 pm.		40 38 pm.
21	224	90	90	99	98	98	1	17		15 17 pm.		38 40 pm.
22	224	90	90	99	98	98	1	17	258	15 17 pm.		38 40 pm.
23	224	90	90		98	98	4	17	259	15 17 pm.		40 38 pm.

New South Sea Annuities, August 7, 891. — 12, 884. — 19, 884. — 20, 884.

Old South Sea Annuities, August 6, 891. — 12, 894. — 22, 89.

J. J. ARNELL, Stock Broker, 1, Bank Buildings, Cornhill,
late RICHARDSON, GOODWIN, and ARNELL.

J. B. NICHOLS AND SON, 29, PARLIAMENT STREET.

THE



CROSS IN NEVERN CHURCHYARD. PEMBROKESHIRE

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE. OCTOBER, 1834.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

A LOVER OF JUSTICE asserts that the memoir of the late Francis Douce, esq., inserted in our Magazine for August, "contains some details of that gentleman's family and connexions, so much at variance with the truth, that it becomes an imperative duty upon one who knows their falsehood, to expose them. Mr. Douce's father never settled at Town Malling, never built a house there, never enjoyed one acre of land there. The writer states, that *the conduct of his elder brother* upon that occasion (his father's death), estranged him from part of his family; that he, Mr. Francis Douce, suspected it was owing to his *brother's influence* with his father, that his own portion was so small; and that when he was asked whether the desire of founding a family might not have influenced his father, he said, 'No, I owed it to the *misrepresentations of my brother*, who used to say it was of no use to leave me money, for I should waste it in books.' Here, see the miserable apology for placing about 50,000*l.* in the pockets of the Rev. Mr. Goddard and Mr. Singer, because, as the writer of your article modestly asserts, he was 'warmly attached to the first from his youth,' and had lived in 'habits of intimate friendship' with the last, 'for upwards of twenty years' while, from the vast accumulation of wealth he was enabled to leave behind, there is an apportionment, among the *eight* surviving children of his *two brothers*, of the magnificent sum of 40000*l.* The brother thus traduced (who lived esteemed by all who knew him for his amiable manners, and the remembrance of whom is still warmly cherished by those who survive him) was the *eldest* son of his father; he formed a connexion with one of the two daughters and coheiresses of Benjamin Hubble, esq., of Town Malling, a gentleman possessing a considerable landed estate there; which, in consideration of a corresponding settlement made by Mr. Douce's father, became vested in Mr. Thomas Douce, and the issue of that marriage. Is this of *unusual* occurrence? is it very *unnatural* in a father to assist in promoting the interest of an *eldest son* by a competent settlement in exchange for the larger accession of fortune which Mr. Hubble bestowed upon his daughter? was this arrangement kept a profound secret from Mr. Francis Douce, during the whole period of his lengthened life? was it inconsistent, was it unjust? How dare, then, this writer to assert

that Mr. Francis Douce discovered, to his 'great surprise, that 'his elder brother had contrived to monopolize two-thirds of the paternal estate?' how dare he insinuate that owing 'to the *misrepresentations*' of this elder brother, he was deprived of a participation in the paternal fortune? how stands the case?—Mr. Francis Douce was a *younger* brother, and his father had several other children to provide for beside his eldest son. Mr. Francis Douce received from his father, in money 3000*l.*, the ground-rents in Grafton-street and elsewhere, worth from 1500*l.* to 2000*l.* more, and he resigned to him his situation in the Six Clerks' Office, from the *emoluments* of which the elder Mr. Douce had been enabled principally to amass the fortune he possessed; in addition to which, by the death of a sister, he acquired to his own share 3000*l.* more. Was this so contemptible a portion for a younger son? These are facts incontrovertible, and will prove, I trust, sufficient to destroy the *gross delusion* under which the readers of the article in your August number would otherwise remain."

P. 215. We are requested by the widow of the late Mr. J. T. Smith, to contradict the statement in the memoir of Mr. Douce, that 'Smith lived to express his contrition for his conduct.' The fact was, it was not Mr. Smith who had done any thing to be ashamed of. It is true that, a few days before he died, Mr. Smith said on his death-bed, that 'he forgave Mr. Douce for the injury he had done him and his family,' but no further intercourse took place between Mr. Douce and Mr. Smith.

J. G. N. is desirous to be referred to a Pedigree of the Norman or Breton family of de Vitri; of whom one, named Andrew, married a grand-daughter of Roger Montgomery, Earl of Shrewsbury and Arundel; another, Alianor, was the wife of William Earl of Salisbury; and a third, another Andrew, was slain with William Longespée II. at Massoura, and appears to be the same person who married a daughter of Constance Duchess of Britany, and a half-sister to the unfortunate Prince Arthur.

The extraordinary correspondence between Father la Chaise and Jacob Sporn, shall appear in our next number.

A Correspondent begs the favour of any of our readers conversant with the fact, to inform us where a file of the Public Ledger newspaper is to be seen.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

LIFE OF MRS. SIDDONS.

BY THOMAS CAMPBELL. 2 vols. 1834.

ALTHOUGH Mr. Boaden's Life of Mrs. Siddons had amply gratified any reasonable curiosity, with regard to the *public* life of that illustrious lady, yet we still think that an opening might have been found for a volume by Mr. Campbell, which would not have been ungratefully received. This volume should have been intended to afford us a nearer personal approach to one whom we had been only accustomed to see surrounded with adventitious dignity, assuming a fictitious character, and separated from us by all the pomp and circumstance of dramatic exhibition. Mr. Campbell was for many years the intimate friend of the great and accomplished actress; he was one of the few admitted to the privacy of her domestic life; a large body of her familiar letters and memorials was bequeathed to him; he was acquainted with her family, and many other valued friends; and we conceive that there would have been little difficulty, out of these materials, assisted by the communications of their common acquaintance, to have formed a very interesting and graceful volume of biography. If this had been occasionally interspersed with observations and criticisms on Mrs. Siddons's theatrical characters; and if it had all been connected and harmonized with the elegance, and adorned with the refined and beautiful thoughts which Mr. Campbell's readers have so much admired in his Lives of the Poets and other publications, we venture to have insured the perfect success of the work. We have had the pleasure of perusing most of the letters which were deposited in the Poet's hands; we admired them as affording the most decisive and delightful characteristics of Mrs. Siddons's pure and well-regulated mind; we read with surprise and gladness the proofs of the perfect domestic simplicity of her manners; her fondness for tranquillity and rural retirement; her warm attachment to her friends; her devoted love of her children and family, and her unobtrusive and unfeigned piety. Knowing as we did of the existence of these letters, estimating their value, and being persuaded that when entrusted to Mr. Campbell by their author, the legacy was intended to be at his free and full disposal—knowing too the charm of style and language which the Biographer can bring to the subjects of his choice—we formed an idea in our minds of a volume which should be

ὁλῆς ἐξ ἀνάγκης ἀλίγηλας,

where the poetic nature of the subject would have called forth the kindred powers of the author of Gertrude; where the remembrance of friendship, and the reverence of talent, would have excited all his faculties; and where the fugitive impressions of Siddons's majestic genius would have been fixed and transmitted to posterity through the graces of Mr. Campbell's pen, while the virtues and gentle affections of her mind would have been known as they confidentially and spontaneously flowed through her own

unbecoming manner, in a faded salmon-coloured sack and coat, and uncertain whereabouts to fix either her eyes or her feet. She spoke in a broken tremulous tone, and at the close of a sentence her words generally lapsed into a horrid whisper, that was absolutely inaudible. After her first exit, the buzzing comment went round the pit generally. She certainly is very pretty; but then how awkward, and what a shocking dresser! Towards the famous trial scene, she became more collected, and delivered the great speech to Shylock with the most critical propriety, but still with a faintness of utterance which seemed the result rather of internal physical weakness, than of a deficiency of spirit and feeling. Altogether the impression made on the audience by this first effort, was of the most negative character. Mrs. Siddons repeated the character of Portia a few nights afterwards, but with no greater effect. This was in the year 1775, and in consequence of this unsuccessful debut, she was dismissed by a letter from the prompter, and retired to the provincial theatres. There she remained applauded by the critics at Bath, and receiving even the approbation of Henderson himself; when in consequence of her fame, which was every day increasing, in 1782 she was recalled to Drury-lane. Her memoranda at this time mention,—‘On the 10th of October 1782, I made my first new appearance at Drury-lane, with my own dear beautiful boy, then but eight years old, in South-ern’s tragedy of Isabella. This tragedy was judiciously recommended to me by my kind friend Mr. Sheridan, the father of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, who had seen me in that play at Bath. The interest he took in my success was like that of a father; for a whole fortnight before this (to me) memorable day, I suffered from nervous agitation more than can be imagined. No wonder! for my own fate, and that of my little family, hung upon it. I had quitted Bath, where all my efforts had been successful, and I feared lest a second failure in London might influence the public mind greatly to my prejudice, in the event of my return from Drury-lane, disgraced as I had formerly been. In due time I was summoned to the rehearsal of Isabella. Who can imagine my terror! I feared to utter a sound above an audible whisper, but by degrees enthusiasm cheered me into a forgetfulness of my fears, and I unconsciously threw out my voice, which failed not to be heard in the remotest part of the house, by a friend who kindly undertook to ascertain the happy circumstance. The countenances no less than tears, and

flattering encouragements of my companions, emboldened me more and more; and the second rehearsal was more effective than the first. Mr. King, who was the manager, was loud in his applause. This second rehearsal took place on the 8th of October, 1782, and on the evening of that day I was seized with a nervous hoarseness which made me extremely wretched, for I dreaded being obliged to defer my appearance on the 10th, long-ling, as I most earnestly did, at least to know the worst. I went to bed, therefore, in a state of dreadful suspense. Awaking the next morning, however, though out of a restless unrefreshing sleep, I found, upon speaking to my husband, that my voice was very much clearer. This of course was a great comfort to me, and moreover the sun, which had been completely obscured for many days, shone brightly through my curtains. I hailed it, though tearfully, yet thankfully, as a happy omen; and even now I am not ashamed of this, as it may perhaps be called, childish superstition. On the morning of the 10th, my voice was most happily restored, and again the ‘blessed sun shone brightly on me.’ On this eventful day, my father arrived to comfort me, and to be a witness of my trial. He accompanied me to my dressing-room at the theatre. There he left me; and I in one of what I call my desperate tranquillities, which usually impress me under terrific circumstances, there completed my dress, to the astonishment of my attendants, without uttering one word, though often sighing most profoundly. At length I was called to my fiery trial. I found my venerable father behind the scenes, little less agitated than myself. The awful consciousness that one is the sole object of attention to that immense space, lined as it were with human intellect, from top to bottom, and all around, may perhaps be imagined, but can never be described, and by me can be never forgotten. Of the general effect of this night’s performance I need not speak; it has already been publicly recorded. I reached my own quiet fireside. On retiring from the scene of reiterated shouts and plaudits,* I was half dead, and my joy and thankfulness were of too solemn and overpowering a nature to admit of words, or even tears. My father, my husband, and myself sate down to a frugal meat sup-

* “G. Stevens was heard to say, in reference to the clamorous applause of my first night, ‘If Garrick could hear this, it would turn him upon his face in his coffin.’”

per, in a silence uninterrupted, except by exclamations of gladness from Mr. Siddons. My father enjoyed his refreshments, but occasionally stopped short, and laying down his knife and fork, lifting up his venerable face, and throwing back his silver hair, gave way to tears of happiness. We soon parted for the night;

and I worn out with continually broken rest, and laborious exertion, after an hour's retrospection (who can conceive the intenseness of that reverie!) fell into a sweet and profound sleep, which lasted to the middle of the next day. I arose alert in mind and body."

The simplicity and feeling of the above passage has much delighted us; the calm quiet dignity of Mrs. Siddons's joy, is all her own. About this time she sate for her portrait to Mr. Hamilton, in Isabella. One day, after her sitting, Mr. Hamilton and his wife were bidding good morning to the great actress, and accompanying her down stairs, when they pointed out to her her own resemblance to an antique sculpture of Ariadne, that stood on the staircase. Mrs. Siddons was taken by surprise, and her honesty was here a traitor to her vanity. She clasped her hands in delight, and said 'Yes, it is very'—but immediately recollecting herself, before she got out the word *like*, substituted the word *beautiful*. 'It is so very beautiful, that you must be flattering me.' She then sate down on the staircase to contemplate the sculpture, frequently exclaiming, 'It is so very beautiful that you must be flattering me.' She departed, however, evidently well pleased to believe in the likeness.

Every thing that is connected with so noble and masterly a production, as Sir Joshua Reynolds's picture of Mrs. Siddons, as the 'Tragic Muse,' cannot fail of interest. The melancholy grandeur of the attitude, the majesty of the countenance and figure, independent of the magic power of the colouring, has claimed the admiration of all. Mrs. Siddons says,

"As much of my time as could be now stolen from imperative affairs, was employed in sitting for various pictures. I had frequently the honour of dining with Sir Joshua Reynolds in Leicester Square. At his house were assembled all the good, the wise, the talented, the rank and fashion of the age. About this time he produced his picture of me, in the character of the Tragic Muse. In justice to his genius, I cannot but remark his instantaneous decision of the attitude and expression of the picture; it was in fact decided within the twinkling of an eye. When I attended him for the first sitting, after more gratifying encomiums than I can now repeat, he took me by the hand, saying, 'Ascend your undisputed throne, and graciously bestow on me some good idea of the Tragic Muse.' I walked up the steps, and instantly seated myself in the attitude in which the Tragic Muse now appears. This idea satisfied him so well, that without one moment's hesitation he determined not to alter it. When I attended him for the last sitting, he seemed to be afraid of touching the picture, and after pausingly contemplating his work, he said, 'No, I will merely add a little more 're colour to the face.' I then begged

him to pardon my presumption in hoping that he would not heighten that tone of complexion so deeply accordant with the chilly and concentrated musings of pale melancholy. He most graciously complied with my petition, and some time afterwards, when he invited me to go and see the picture finished and in the frame, he did me the honour to thank me for persuading him to pause from heightening the colour, being now powerfully convinced that it would have impaired the effect; adding that he had been inexpressively gratified by observing many persons strongly affected in contemplating this favorite effort of his pencil. I was delighted when he assured me that he was certain that the colours would remain unfaded as long as the canvas would keep them together, which unhappily has not been the case with all his works. He gallantly added with his own benevolent smile—'and to confirm my opinion, here is my name, for I have resolved to go down to posterity on the hem of your garment.' Sir Joshua often honoured me by his presence at the theatre. He approved very much of my costumes, and of my hair without powder, which at that time was used in great profusion with a reddish brown tint, and a great quantity of

pomatum, which well kneaded together, modelled the fair ladies' tresses into large locks like demi-cannon. My locks were generally braided into small compass, so as to ascertain the size and shape of my head, which to a painter's eye was of course an agreeable departure from the mode. My short waist too was thin, a pleasing contrast to the long stiff stays and hoop petticoats, which were then the fashion even on the stage, and it obtained

his unqualified approbation. He always sat in the orchestra, and in that place were to be seen, Oh, glorious constellation! Burke, Sheridan, Gibbon, Windham! and, though last not least, the illustrious Fox, of whom it was frequently said, that iron tears were drawn down Pluto's gloomy cheeks. And these great men would often visit me in my dressing-room, after the play, to make their bow, and honour me with their applauses."

We must find room for one more anecdote, illustrative of the "nil admirari" of our northern neighbours, when our accomplished actress first graced the boards of the Edinburgh Theatre :

"On the first night of my appearance, (she writes) I must own I was surprised, and a little mortified, at that profound silence which was a contrast to the bursts of applause I had been accustomed to hear in London. No! not a hand moved till the end of the scene, but then indeed I was most amply remunerated. Yet while I admire the fine taste and judgment of this conduct on the part of the audience, I am free to confess that it renders the task of an actor almost too laborious, because customary interruptions are not only gratifying and cheering, but they are really necessary in order to give one breath and voice to carry one on through some violent exertions, though after all it must be owned that silence is the most flattering applause an actor can receive."

"How much more pleasantly," (says Mr. Campbell,) "people tell their history in social converse than in formal writing. I remember Mrs. Siddons describing to me the same scene of her probation on the Edinburgh boards with no small humour. The grave attention of

my Scottish countrymen, and their *conny* reservation of praise, till they were sure she deserved it, she said, had well-nigh worn out her patience. She had been used to speak to animated things; but she now felt as if she had been speaking to stones. Successive flashes of the elocution that had always been sure to electrify the south, fell in vain on these northern dints. At last, as I well remember, she told me she coiled up her powers to the most emphatic possible utterance of one passage, having previously vowed in her heart that if *this* could not touch the Scotch, she would never again cross the Tweed. When it was finished, she paused to look to the audience; the deep silence was broken only by a single voice exclaiming, 'That's no bad.' This ludicrous parsimony of praise convulsed the Edinburgh audience with laughter; but the laugh was followed by such thunders of applause, that amidst her stunned and nervous agitation, she was not without fears of the galleries coming down."

We pass over some momentous and dangerous scenes of our heroine's life, when she was near burnt to death as Hermione, and put in damp sheets as Desdemona, to bring her under the same noble and hospitable roof that sheltered the poet Mason. Speaking of her friend Lady Harcourt's seat, she (Mrs. Siddons) says,

"When I was on my usual visit to this beautiful place, I have often walked arm in arm with the author of *Caractacus* and the amiable Whitehead. The former of these gentlemen (Mason), before I made his acquaintance, had conceived an inveterate dislike to me; he was a great humourist, but with all his oddities a benevolent man. He was petted and coaxed by Lord Harcourt, and by all the visitors indeed, like a spoilt child. He hated me, because he could not bear that

I should be even compared with his departed friend and favourite Mrs. Pritchard, and was so annoyed at the sound of my name, that, in order playfully to humour his prejudice, they sunk it, and always in his hearing called me the lady. I arrived there at tea-time, and found him looking very sulky indeed, wrapt up in his Spanish cloak, which he called being out of humour. We happened somehow to be near each other at supper; I found his ice beginning to thaw, and the next

morning to the amarement of the whole party, we were detected practising a duet in the drawing-room. From that time forth I had the honor of being in his good graces for the too short period of his pious and valuable existence. When I arrived at his own habitation on a visit for a few days, they told me he was absent, but would soon return. In the mean time, Mr. Siddons and I strolled to see him; and when we entered we saw the

venerable man, the almost adored parish priest, in the organ-loft teaching the children some music for the next Sunday. We left him undisturbed in his pious occupation, and returned to his house, where he soon received us with heartfelt cordiality. He spoke broad Yorkshire, and good naturedly allowed us to accuse him of affectation in so doing; though I believe he was only affecting what was so natural to him that he could not avoid it."

Perhaps it may be now as well to drop the curtain before the brilliant personifications of this unequalled actress; to leave her in her career of well-earned fame, acting Queen Katherine, Lady Macbeth, Isabella, Lady Randolph, and Volunna, to applauding and crowded houses—to beating hearts, and tear-besprinkled cheeks; and indulge those who did not personally know her, with 'the language of her heart.' Neither the friendship of the great, nor the flattery of the little, nor the applauses of the world, nor the habit of assuming fictitious passion, nor the distractions, cares, and labours of an arduous profession, ever for one moment deadened the strength of her natural feelings, or repressed the warm emotions of her dutiful and affectionate heart. When she was in Ireland, one of her daughters was reported to be dangerously ill:—and thus a mother's anxiety is expressed—

Cork, March 21, 1803.

My dear Friend,

How shall I sufficiently thank you for all your kindness to me. You know my heart, and I may spare my words, for, God knows, my mind is in so distracted a state that I can hardly write or speak rationally. Oh! why did not Mr. Siddons tell me when she was first taken so ill! I should then have got clear of this engagement; and what a world of wretchedness and anxiety would have been spared to me! And yet, good God! how should I have crossed the sea? For a fortnight past, it has been so dangerous that nothing but wherries have ventured to the Holyhead; but yet, I think I should have put myself into one of them, if I could have known that my poor dear girl was ill. Oh! tell me all about her. I am almost broken-hearted, though the last accounts tell me that she has been mending for several days. Has she wished for me? but I know, I feel that she has. The dear creature used to think it weakness in me, when I told her of the possibility of what might be endured

from illness, when that tremendous element divides one from one's family. Would to God I were at her bed-side! It would be easy for me then to suffer with resignation what I cannot now support with any fortitude. If any thing could relieve the misery I feel, it would be that my dear and inestimable friend Sir Lucas Pepys had her under his care. Pray tell him this, and ask him to write me a word of comfort. Will you believe that I must play to-night? O! can you imagine any wretchedness like it, in this terrible state of mind? For a moment I comfort myself in reflecting on the strength of the dear creature's constitution, which has so often rallied, to the astonishment of us all, under similar serious attacks. Then again when I think of the frail tenure of human existence, my heart fails and sinks into dejection. God bless you! The suspense that distance puts me in, you may imagine, but it cannot be described.

Adieu! your ever affectionate,
S. S.

How better can we conclude the whole retrospect of this lady's life, than by transferring to our pages the character given of her, by her great contemporary, who has lately been lost to the stage, in the prime of his faculties and acquirements,—we mean Mr. Young.

"I look back," he writes, "to those
ods during which I had the good
fortune to act with her, as the happiest
of my professional recollections. She

was the most lofty-minded actress I ever beheld; whatever she touched, she ennobled. She never sought by unworthy means to entrap her audience; she disdained to apply any of the petty resources of trickish minds, in order to startle or surprise her hearers. There was no habitual abruptness, no harshness about her; you never caught her slumbering through some scenes, in order to produce by contrast an exaggerated effect in others. She neglected nothing. From the first moment to the last, she was, ac-

cording to theatrical parlance, 'in the character.' The spectator was always carried along with her, 'wept when she wept, smiled when she smiled, and each emotion of her breast became in turn his own.' There were no pauses protracted till they became unintelligible; what was passing in her mind, was read in her changing countenance. Each character became, in her changing mind, a perfect picture, in which, through all the changes of a passion, a harmony was perceived."

"Mrs. Siddons had a moderate talent for versification," says the Author of the "Pleasures of Hope;" and the following lines will we think something more than support such a modified praise.

LINES.

" Say, what's the brightest wreath of fame
But cankered buds that opening close;
Ah! what the world's most pleasing dream
But broken fragments of repose?

Lead me where Peace with steady hand
The mingled cup of life shall hold,
Where Time shall smoothly pour his sand,
And Wisdom turn that sand to gold.

Then haply at Religion's shrine
This weary heart its load shall lay;
Each wish my fatal love resign,
And passion melt in tears away.

Of Mr. Campbell himself, we would speak with the respect which we feel to a son of genius; yet we cannot but think, that he has not undertaken his labour of love with the zeal we should have expected, or pursued it with the carefulness and accuracy which were due to the importance of the subject. His mistakes, as we have already said, have been returned to him with no unsparing hand, and we wish not to dwell upon errors which may be detached from the general body of the work, and hereafter corrected. We more blame the unbecoming levity of language, unsuitable to the character of the work and of the writer. His expression—"the lies of the stoics" might do very well in a pamphlet of Swift's, or in a page of Rabelais, but is not appropriately used in a book which is not professedly satirical or burlesque. Again, a looseness and vagueness of assertion is often discernible, as when he says, "Garrick was fond of imitating the gobbling of a turkey-cock!" Now we suppose this to be founded on Cumberland's story, which mentions no *fondness* of that great actor for such low and ludicrous mimicry; but only that he was *once* detected amusing a black servant boy in that manner. This manner of assertion is much to be deprecated, as leading to greater errors than might at first sight appear deducible from it.

We shall overpass the wild Breconian dreams, and the very ill-judged apology for the theatre, (the objectionable part of which we hope to see instantly expunged; for if not, it will leave a fatal blot on what should be dearer to Mr. Campbell than his fame), and we shall enter into no disquisitions on the chastity of Mrs. Bracegirdle, or on "the diamond of Mrs. Porter, encrusted with—indolence;" nor can we participate with

much interest in the parallel between Mrs. Siddons and Queen Katharine, though written after the most approved manner of Plutarch; or put in a word as to the important dispute carried on by the great Actress and the Poet, and Mrs. Jameson, as to whether Lady Macbeth had blue eyes and blonde hair, and might have been a *religious woman*, if it had so pleased Providence. These things we omit to mention, as well as 'Laocoon perishing between double *stings*,' and such well-chosen and select language, as 'the people of Edinburgh *badgering the histrions*,' or 'La Harpe lets out,' or 'the Englishmen grew as fierce as an old bull,' 'a potent drama,' 'a solid dunce,' 'a dolorous author,' nor shall we say any thing of the taste that calls Lady Macbeth 'a splendid Titaness, the sister of Milton's Lucifer,' or of the propriety of the reflection, 'How *fleeting* is human life!' applied as it is, not to a friendship of Mr. Campbell's that has vanished from him, but to his friend Mr. George Siddons, whom he knew thirty-five years since, and who now enjoys with Mr. Campbell a wealthy and honourable old age. We think but few friendships of such standing, more lasting, or more substantial, or less *fleeting*! Mr. Campbell not only being a poet, but having shown a very refined and elegant vein of criticism in his various works, it would naturally be expected to flow freely and luxuriously through such congenial matter as the poetry and fortunes of the stage. Accordingly in vol. I. we find a criticism on Southerne's *Isabella*, accompanied with the following observations on the fatalism of the antient drama.

"On the contrary, the action advances with a beguiling rapidity, and the deeply affecting story has an air of fatalism, that always reminds me of the Greek stage. Perhaps in all powerful tragedies, this air is to be traced. It is a cold dramatic achievement to shew us only the ordinary and necessary connexion between the passions and misfortunes of our species. The poetic invention that affects us to the deepest degree, is that which teaches us by what surprising coincidences the passions of the bad may work more misery than even they themselves intend; and how the shafts of cruelty may strike the innocent with more than natural force, coming like arrows impelled by the wind."

This is well expressed, and to a certain extent correct; but the subject opens on a field of inquiry too ample to be thus briefly dismissed. At p. 176 we meet with some judicious reflections on Rowe's *Fair Penitent*; and at p. 199 on *Isabella in Measure for Measure*.

In vol II. p. 6. in his observations on *Macbeth*, Mr. Campbell has this following passage.

"I regard the tragedy of *Macbeth*, as the greatest treasure of our dramatic literature. We may look as Britons on Greek sculpture, and Italian paintings, with a humble consciousness that our native art has never reached its perfection; but in the drama we can confront *Æschylus* himself with *Shakspeare*. And of all modern theatres, ours alone can compete with the Greek, in the un borrowed nativeness and sublimity of its superstition. In the grandeur of tragedy, *Macbeth* has no parallel, till we go back to the *Prometheus*, and the *Furies* of the Attic stage. I could even produce, if it

not going too far from my subject,

innumerable instances of striking similarity between the metaphorical mintage of *Shakspeare's* and *Æschylus's* style: a similarity, both in beauty and the fault of excess, that, unless the contrary had been proved, would lead me to suspect our great dramatist to have been a studious Greek scholar: but their resemblance arose only from the consanguinity of nature. In one respect, the tragedy of *Macbeth* always reminds me of *Æschylus's* poetry. It has scenes and conceptions absolutely too bold for representation. What stage would do justice to *Æschylus*, when the Titan *Prometheus* makes his appeal to the elements; and

when the hammer is heard in the Scythian Desert, that rivets his chains; or when the ghost of Clytemnestra rushes into Apollo's temple, and rouses the fiery

Furies? I wish to imagine these scenes. I should be sorry to see the acting of them attempted."

At p. 95, is an argument on *improbabilities* in the drama in good and bad plays, as to which, the truth to us seems to be closer at hand, than the critic reaches for it. We agree with him in the conclusion he draws at p. 186, that the ghost of Banquo ought to appear; but we differ from Mr. Campbell, inasmuch as we think the *Stranger* to be both immoral, and insufferably dull; contrary to nature and good sense, and good feeling throughout. As far as Miss Baillie's play of *De Montfort* is concerned, it failed from defect of rapidity of transition, and change of incident; the attention of the *general* audience was wearied by the repetition of expressions of hatred, to their minds most unnaturally and improperly nourished, and dwelt upon to satiety; while the beauty of the imagery, and the elegance of the poetry, which delights the scholar in the perusal, was but inadequately felt by them in whose hands the fate of the drama is placed; and who are not bad *practical* judges of what "moving incidents" are required constantly to supply the restless and craving imagination of the spectator.

THE RECORD COMMISSION.

No. V.

THE fourth division of the works published by the late Record Commission, comprehends the actual Records sent forth into the world under their direction. We shall notice them in the order of their antiquity, commencing with the Records supplementary to Domesday-book, and at the same time recurring to the Introduction to Domesday by Sir Henry Ellis, the consideration of which was properly postponed until this occasion, at the time we mentioned the Indexes with which it is bound up. (*Genl. Mag. New Series*, I. 510.)

Libri Censualis, vocati Domesday Book, additamenta: ex Codic. Antiquiss. fol. 1816.

Although the transfer of the throne to William of Normandy was accomplished by means of a great Revolution, his management and disposition of the demesne lands and ancient territorial revenues of the Crown, lead us to infer, that he wished it to be thought, that 'not Amurath to Amurath' had succeeded, but that the diadem had merely passed from the brow of one legitimate monarch to that of an equally legitimate successor. In this spirit, he professed to respect the local customs and personal privileges of the people, and that not merely in the management of the Royal Estates, but also in his grants to his companions in arms. The Norman Baron merely stepped into the place of the Saxon Thane, and was equally bound to respect the franchises of the humble tenants of the soil. The *Socman*, if previously entitled, according to the language of Domesday, *in eum terra quo solebat*, that is, to part with his land, or place himself under the protection of any Lord he pleased (Ellis's *Introd.* I. 70. n.), might, as freely as before the Conquest, transfer his services to another patron, and no longer render his *consuetudines*, or customary returns, to one by whom protection was either tardily afforded, or altogether withheld. The *Bordar*, if bound to give his Lord the labour of only one day out of every seven, continued to be secure in his voluntary occupations during the remainder of the week. The *Milites*, or *Soldarii*, who were retained to do military service for unwarlike ecclesiastics, or home-loving burghers, were protected in the possession of the lands allotted

to them, and the lodgings in the Lord's vill assigned to them, for their maintenance and residence in time of peace. Custom, at all times the life of the English common law, was acknowledged to be the rule of right; and, however much its free course might be interfered with in times of public disorder, or by powerful oppressors, it was still declared to be the principle of government, and whatever privilege it had previously guaranteed, was entitled to be held in respect. The truth of this is strikingly exemplified in many parts of Domesday, and especially in the instance of a transaction of public importance, and which affected the revenue of the Sovereign himself; we allude to the ratification of the old exemptions from the payment of Danegeld. This land tax had been remitted by Edward the Confessor, but was reimposed by William the Conqueror; in such manner, however, that it by no means became a new tax, but merely a revival of the old imposition, and all lands or persons, who by custom, or by agreement with previous monarchs, were originally free from the payment, were confirmed in their exemption by Domesday. In such a state of society, the uses of Domesday, which exhibited the condition of England under the old dynasty, as well as at the time of the survey, were manifold, and might have been enlarged upon in the Introduction. Upon this subject Sir Henry Ellis writes thus, 'By the completion of this Survey, the King acquired an exact knowledge of the possessions of the Crown. It afforded him the names of the landholders; it furnished him with the means of ascertaining the military strength of the country; and it pointed out the possibility of increasing the revenue in some cases, and of lessening the demands of the Tax Collectors in others. It was moreover a Register of Appeal for those whose titles to their property might be disputed.'—(Introd. I. 343.)

Several authors of reputation have endeavoured to connect the Domesday Survey with the conversion of all the lands of the kingdom into feudal tenures. Sir Henry Ellis quotes their opinions, without himself offering any thing upon the subject. For our own parts we think that, although, if such a conversion took place, which upon the authority of the Saxon Chronicle (Ingram, p. 290), we believe to have been the case, the Domesday Survey might be used upon the occasion, yet such a purpose might have been answered without the trouble and expense of so minute an inquiry. It would be extremely difficult to shew that the Survey was entered upon with a view to any single object; if it were so, that object was in all probability rather fiscal than legal. This would account for the frequent omission of lands which were '*a geldo quita*,' and consequently made no payment to the revenue; for the minute statements of small rents payable to the Crown; and for the circumstance that the inquiry seems to have emanated immediately from those who had the management of the King's revenue; that the returns of the inquiring Commissioners were lodged with them; that Domesday was compiled by them—and that it was, and still is, preserved at the Exchequer.

The most valuable account of the origin of Domesday is to be found in the contemporaneous Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, and as Sir Henry Ellis has inserted it merely in Gibson's Latin version, we shall lay it before our readers in a translation as nearly literal as we can make it. 'A. D. 1025. After this the King had a great meeting, and very deep speech, with his witan, about this land, how it was occupied, and by what men. Then he sent his men over all England, into every shire, and bade them find out how many hundred hides were in the shire, and what land the King himself had, and what stock upon the land, and what returns he ought to have of the shire, for the twelve month. Also, he bade them write how much land his Archbishops had, and his diocesan Bishops, and his Abbats, and his Earls, and—though I am long in the telling—what, or how much each man had, who was dweller on lands in England, in land or in stock, and how much money it was worth. So very narrowly he bade them spy it out, that there was not a single hide, nor a yard-land, nor further (it

shame to tell, but he thought it no shame to do), an ox, nor a cow, nor a swine, was there left, that was not set down in his writing, and all the writings were brought to him afterwards.' This interesting passage is not more distinguished by the minute accuracy of its delineation, than by its genuine Saxon feeling;—a valuable peculiarity which pervades the admirable historical authority from which it is derived. We here see not merely the manner in which the Survey was conducted, but how the free spirit of the people revolted against the minuteness of its inquiries, and its extension to property of a character so fluctuating and unimportant as to be thought beneath the dignity of an historian even to enumerate. Domesday itself affords indications of this feeling, in the several instances which it records of the refusal of the occupiers of lands to attend the Commissioners, or give them any information. (Ellis, *Introd.* I. 31.) Some historians who have dwelt upon this subject, have represented the Survey as having been altogether oppressive and tyrannical. The authority of the Saxon Chronicle cannot, however, be extended beyond an objection to the meanness of its inquisitorial character. The enumeration of live stock is principally confined to the second volume, containing the counties of Essex, Norfolk, and Suffolk. If it formed an item of inquiry throughout the rest of the kingdom, which it probably did, it must have been omitted when the first volume of the Survey was composed out of the returns, provided the first volume now in existence is really the volume compiled at that time. As to the general character of the inquiry, there seems no reason whatever to impeach its fairness; indeed, Sir Henry Ellis has selected several instances of equitable interference on the part of the Commissioners, and of the restoration of property to its rightful owners by their means. (*Introd.* I. 31—32).

The Commissioners by whom the Survey was taken, are termed in Domesday itself '*Legati Regis*,' and by other authorities, '*Barones Regis*,' '*Principes Regis*,' and '*Justiciarii Regis*.' (Madox, *Hist. Exch.* I. 141). The only known enumeration of them is to be found in Heming's Charters, where those who took the account of the possessions of the Church of St. Mary, Worcester, are stated to have been, Remigius, Bishop of Lincoln, Walter Giffard, Earl of Buckingham, Henry de Ferrers, and Adam the brother of Eudo the King's Dapifer, or steward. It seems probable that there were many sets of Commissioners, and that these acted for some of the Midland counties.

The '*Inquisitio Eliensis*,' one of the documents published in the volume of the Domesday Additamenta, furnishes the following statement of the nature of the Inquisition held before the Commissioners respecting the property of the Monastery of Ely, which may be presumed to accord in its general character with the inquisitions held throughout the country. 'Here follows the Inquisition of Lands. In what manner the King's Barons inquired; that is to say, by the oath of the Sheriff of the Shire, and of all the Barons, and the Foreigners, and of the whole hundred, of the Priest, of the Bailiff, and of six villagers of every Vill. Afterwards, what is the name of the *mansio*, who held it in the time of King Edward, who now holds it, how many hides, how many carucates in demesne, how many men, how many villani, how many cottarii, how many servi, how many free men, how many socmanni, how much wood, how much meadow, how much pasture, how many mills, how many fisheries, how much has been added, or taken away, how much it was then worth, and how much now; how much every free man or socman there had or bath. All this at three several times, that is to say, in the time of King Edward, and when King William granted it, and what it is now; and if its value might be increased.' When the Inquisition was held, it would seem that all occupiers of lands were called upon to appear before the Commissioners. We have before remarked that some persons re-

; in which case the Commissioners obtained the best account they

could without them; others appear not merely to have attended willingly, but to have gone unnecessarily into the state of their titles, producing their charters, and giving much more information than was required. To this latter class of persons we are indebted for some of the most interesting passages in Domesday, those, namely, which refer to purchases, mortgages, prices paid for lands, and other similar particulars. On the other hand, many of the Charters produced to the Commissioners are thought to have been fabricated for the occasion, and most of the forged documents of this description at present in existence, are attributed to the anxiety of the Ecclesiastics to make their titles appear valid upon the Domesday Inquiry. This anxiety often hurried them into egregious blunders; but the Commissioners were probably not deeply enough read in Saxon antiquities, to be able to discover them.

The particulars elicited by the Inquiry were reduced into writing, in the form of a return; and, in the phrase of the Saxon Chronicle, 'all the writings were brought to the King' at Winchester, where his Exchequer or Treasure-house was then held. They were there methodised and transcribed into one general survey. In this shape Domesday still exists, comprised in two volumes, one a large folio, the other a quarto; the larger volume containing thirty-one counties, the smaller only three; the larger volume written in double columns, the smaller in single columns; the smaller containing the returns of live stock, the larger omitting them, and with various other differences, not only in form, but in substance;—differences which are not sufficiently pointed out in Sir H. Ellis's Introduction, and which form an almost unnoticed and very curious subject of inquiry. In the present state of our Record Offices, the subject cannot be very well taken up except by some Record Officer, who has constant and free access to the books themselves; but at some future time we shall not be surprised to learn, that a minute comparison of the two volumes furnishes reason to believe, that the smaller volume alone is part of the original Domesday.

Two of the documents contained in the volume of Domesday Additamenta, that is, the Exeter Domesday, and the Ely Inquisition, are thought to have been copied from the original returns of the Commissioners. The Exeter Domesday exists in MS. amongst the muniments of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter Cathedral. It comprises the counties of Wilts, Dorset, Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall, all written upon vellum, by several copiers, in a small folio volume; and, besides a description of these counties, differing only in various minute particulars from that in Domesday, it contains '*Inquisitiones Geldi*,' the Inquisitions of the taxation of the Hundreds in the counties enumerated in the book, that of Wiltshire being inserted thrice, the copies varying from each other in some trifling matters. It also contains abstracts or summaries of the lands of Glastonbury Abbey, and those of Ralph de Morten Mari and several other tenants *in capite*. The differences between the description of lands in the Exeter Domesday, and in that of the Exchequer, are to be found chiefly in the names of persons and places, in the frequent omission from the latter of the names of the tenants in King Edward's time, and the general omission of the returns of live stock. 'The Ely Inquisition' contains transcripts of parts of the returns for the county of Cambridge. Manuscripts of it are preserved in a register of the monastery of Ely, now in the Cotton MSS. (Tiborius, A. vi.) and in the Ely Charters in Trinity College, Cambridge. The part published by the Commissioners comprises the Inquisition which we have before quoted, and the portion of this manuscript relating to the possessions of the Church of Ely. The second portion, entitled '*Inquisitio de terris quas laici tenebant in Grantebriggeceyra*,' was omitted to be published for reasons which do not appear. It seems equally worthy of attention with the Ely portion. The introduction to the Domesday Additamenta states that 'in point of form, arrangement, contents, peculiarities, redundancies of entry and diction, the *Inquisitio Eliensis* very much resembles the Exeter Survey. It contains the same enumeration of live stock;

and, beside the lands actually held by the monastery, it formally details the state of those which were granted out as thanlands as well as of those of which the abbat had the sole only.' This manuscript seems to have been first noticed by Selden, who published extracts from it, comprising the Inquisition and the names of the jurors, in the preface to his edition of Eadmer (Lond. fol. 1623, pref. p. xv.)

'The Winton Domesday,' which is the third record published in the volume now under consideration, is preserved in the library of the Society of Antiquaries of London. It consists of two distinct parts, or Surveys of Winchester, taken at two different periods; the one in the reign of Henry I. and between the years 1107 and 1128; the other in the reign of Stephen and A.D. 1148. The first is entitled 'A Book of the King's Lands in Winton rendering Landgable and Bargeage as they were accustomed to render the same in the time of King Edward;' and its history is detailed in a prefatory paragraph to the following effect:

"King Henry wishing to know what King Edward in any way held in Winchester, as of his own demesne, ordered this Inquisition to be taken upon the oaths of his burgesses. This Inquisition was therefore taken upon the oath of eighty-six of the superior burgesses of Winton, in the presence of William the Bishop, and Herbert the Chamberlain, and Ralph Basset, and Geoffroy Ridel, and William de Pontarchar."

This record contains a minute description of the city, with an enumeration of its principal streets, its palaces, mints, almshouses, and religious establishments, besides many particulars as to house-rent, public burthens, &c. The second Survey is said to have been taken by direction of Henry the Bishop, that is, Henry de Blois, Cardinal Abbat of Glastonbury, and brother to the King. It is entitled, 'An Inquisition of lands in Winton, of every tenant, and how much he holds, and of whom they are held, and what rent is paid therefore.' It has the same peculiarities as the other record, but is additionally interesting, as exhibiting the changes which had taken place in the short period which intervened between the two surveys.

'The Boldon Book' concludes the volume of Records supplementary to Domesday. This valuable record consists of a survey of the Bishopric of Durham, made in the year 1183 by Hugh Pudsey, nephew to King Stephen. The original is not known to be in existence, but its place is supplied by three ancient copies, one in the Bishop's Auditor's office, Durham; another in the library of the Dean and Chapter of that Cathedral, and the third and most valuable copy, amongst the Loud MSS. at Oxford. From this latter copy, which is entitled, 'An Inquisition of the Customs and Rents of the whole Bishopric of Durham, made by Bishop Hugh, anno 1183,' the publication of the Record Commissioners was taken. This volume is entitled 'Boldon Buke,' or 'Book,' in all the three copies, the origin of which name is thus explained by Sir H. Ellis:

"It probably had its name from Boldon, a village and parish near Sunderland, in the same diocese, where either it was compiled, or according to the census of whose inhabitants the other manors, &c. in that bishopric were regulated. This latter is the more probable origin of the name: for, in the account of rents and services required of other places, reference is frequently made to those rendered by the people of Boldon."—(Introd. to Boldon Book.)

One of the greatest uses of this record is that with respect to Durham, and as far as can be done by a posterior supplementary volume, it supplies an important omission in Domesday. Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Darham, are not described in the great Survey. Various reasons have been assigned for this omission. Brady suggested that they might be in the hands of the Scots, which was

probably the case as to some part of them ; Durham, it is said, was a county palatine in which the Bishop had a separate and independent jurisdiction ; and as to the other counties, the most probable reason is that the country was in a state of total devastation, which could yield nothing to the Exchequer, and was therefore not thought worth the trouble of a survey. Sir H. Ellis has pointed out that at p. 301 b. of the first volume of Domesday, after the enumeration of the names of no less than sixty-one places in Agemundreness, now Amounderness in Lancashire, it is said, ' All these vills lie at Prestune, and three churches. Sixteen of them have very few inhabitants. But it is unknown how many inhabitants there are. The rest are waste. Roger Poitou held them.' The Chroniclers all agree in representing the north country as having been the scene of the most terrible and disastrous devastation. The inhabitants were indiscriminately massacred ; their flocks butchered ; their dwellings and the fruits of the earth consumed by fire ; no thing over which man had power escaped the fury of the Conqueror. William of Malmesbury, who wrote probably about seventy years afterwards, states that for more than sixty miles, the ground, totally uncultivated and unproductive, remained bare in his time. What particular tract of country is here alluded to, is not clear ; but it was probably along the line of the eastern coast, as one pretext for this barbarous policy was that it would hinder the landing of the Danes ; at any event, Malmesbury could not refer generally to the county of Durham, as is shown by the evidence of the Boldon Book, compiled no very long time afterwards. Indeed, Boldon Book may be taken to prove that total devastation was not the occasion of the omission of Durham from Domesday. Had that county been subjected to ' the hard measure ' which the Conqueror inflicted upon other districts, the time which intervened between the Survey and Boldon Book, would not have sufficed to restore it to the condition in which it is represented by the latter authority. The cause must therefore be sought in the Palatinate jurisdiction of the Bishop, or in some other reason. The importance of Boldon Book is thus explained in Sir Henry Ellis's Introduction :

" I. It is a valuable supplement to Domesday Book, supplying a material defect in that Record. II. It is of great importance to the see and palatinate of Durham, as it is frequently appealed to, and has been admitted as evidence in trials at law, on the part of succeeding Bishops, to ascertain their property and seigniorial rights. III. It serves to cast lights on ancient tenures, customs, manners, and services. IV. It contains many words which are not found in *Orange*, nor any of his continuators ; the meaning of which from their connection with others, well understood in the Boldon Book, may in general be easily ascertained. V. It contains several curious references to the mode of living among our ancestors in the twelfth century, their amusements, diet, coin, the price of labour, &c. &c. which may furnish the antiquary and historian with valuable materials, either for a more improved topographical history of the palatinate in particular, or for a more accurate account of English customs and manners in the twelfth century in general. As a supplement to Domesday Book it is peculiarly valuable." (Intro. to Boldon Book.)

The Introductions to the four minor Records contained in the supplementary volume, as well as the General Introduction to Domesday, proceeded from the pen of Sir Henry Ellis. The smaller Introductions are slight matters ; but the other is of a more important character, and worthy of its author's antiquarian reputation. It was first written in the year 1813, but since that time Sir Henry Ellis states that he has not ceased to amass every kind of information calculated to throw light upon the subject. These labours coming to the knowledge of the present Record Commissioners, they directed that the Introduction should be reprinted, with such improvements as had occurred to the author, and accompanied by the Indexes we have before noticed. (*Gentleman's Magazine*, New Series, vol. I. 510.) With the exception of the seventh section of the second division, which is materially improved, the addi-

tions are not very frequent, and perhaps would not of themselves furnish reason for a reprint of the Introduction. The difference in the size of the publication, however, will have a tendency to make it more generally known, and sufficiently justifies the reprint. The Introduction is divided into five parts, which treat of the following particulars. I. The formation of the Record. II. The principal matters noticed in it. III. The original uses and consequences of the Survey. IV. Its conservation and authority in Courts of Law; and V. Its publication. The second of these divisions gave opportunity for the introduction of a great deal of miscellaneous matter relative to—the classes of persons mentioned in the Survey; the different descriptions and admeasurements of land, forests, vineyards, mills, salt-works, iron and lead-works, the different denominations of money and mints; territorial jurisdiction, and the franchises of cities and burghs; tenures and services; civil and criminal jurisdictions; ecclesiastical matters; historical events noticed in the record, and illustrations of ancient manners. Such a variety of topics furnished many opportunities for the display of Sir Henry Ellis's acquaintance with our antiquarian literature. Many facts had been before collected by Kelham, Russell, (in Nichols's *History of Leicestershire*,) and other commentators upon Domesday; of these Sir H. Ellis availed himself, and added to them the results of a very careful examination of the Record itself. We cannot, however, think that the illustration of Domesday is yet complete. Many points have been omitted, many but cursorily investigated, and there are many that might be further illustrated by a comparison with the ancient institutions of other countries; without, however, anticipating what may be done hereafter, we acknowledge our thankfulness for the labours of Sir H. Ellis, and cordially recommend his work to general attention as one that is more creditable to this branch of our literature than any other similar work that has proceeded from the Record Commission. For the benefit of our friends the topographers we shall conclude with a note inserted at page 41, vol. 1. of the reprint of the Introduction, which contains a hint that may be useful to them.

"It may be of service to County Historians to state here that local inquiries will often ascertain the sites of places mentioned in Domesday, of which all memory is supposed to be lost; and that the names of places in this Survey are not in every instance those of villages, but frequently of manors, and sometimes of very small and insignificant portions of land. Instances from two or three counties will be sufficient to put the topographical antiquary upon the alert in his search. In Surrey, for instance, Waleton, tom. 1, fol. 30, now Wallington, and, Cisedun, fol. 36 b, are places in the vill of Beddington: the former known at this time, the latter unknown: Hackeham, fol. 31 b, is a manor in Camberwell; Belgeham, fol. 36, is Balham in the parish of Streatham. Witford, twice mentioned, foll. 31 b, 35 b, was a hamlet of Mitcham, the only memorial of which is now preserved in the name of a lane between Upper and Lower Mitcham. Aplestede in Hampshire, tom. 1, fol. 45 b, was in Southwick; its site is alone designated in a charter of the time of Edward I. entered in the Register of Southwick Priory. In Berkshire, tom. 1, fol. 61 b, Elen-ton, is Ealington, or South Elington, where now stands the town of Maidenhead. In Middlesex, tom. 1, fol. 129, Hatone will be found in the parish of Bedford; Ticheham and Coleham in Hillingdon; and Cheneton is Hempton in Sunbury; Hergoten-tane, fol. 130, is Haggerston in the parish of Shoreditch, and Lilestone is Luson green in Paddington.

"Among the lands of Geoffrey de Mandeville in Middlesex, in the hundred of Ossulston, we find Ela entered in Domesday, tom. 1, fol. 129 b. Our topographers have omitted to say where this property stood. From the Chartulary of Westminster Abbey, however, we learn that close upon the time when the Survey was taken, Geoffrey de Mandeville gave this manor of Erc, described as at no great distance from St. Peter's Church, to the Abbat and Convent of that place. See the Chartulary of Westminster, MS. Cotton. Faust. A. iii. fol. 281 b. King William's confirmation of the grant occurs in fol. 37 b. This same manor, with various other lands, was exchanged by the name of Eyebury, with Henry VIII. in the 28th year of his reign, for the priory of Hurley and various other possessions, by the Abbat and

Convent. See Stat. of the Realm, 28 Hen. VIII. 1536, cap. 49, vol. III. p. 709. It now belongs to the Marquis of Westminster, still bears the name of Eyebury, and is situated toward Chelsea, in the parish of St. George, Hanover-square, though formerly in that of St. Martin in the Fields."

Many of our readers may remember that the manor of Eia, or Eye, was amongst the subjects treated by Mr. Saunders in his communication to the Society of Antiquaries upon the boundaries of Westminster, mentioned *Gent. Mag.* N. S. vol. I. p. 94. Ebury-street, Square, and Chapel, now perpetuate the memory of the manor of 'Eyebury.'

ORIGINAL POETRY.

TRANSLATION OF PETRARCH'S SONNET TO THE RHONE.

BY THE REV. J. MITFORD.

GREAT River! rushing from thine Alpine hold,
With strength congenial to thy name;—by night,
By day, alike our mutual course we steer,
Where Love and Nature lead. Thy waves thou roll'st
Unwearied, unfatiguable, through vales
Of sweetest verdure, and serener air,
Till the great Ocean greet thee. There she shines,
Son of my life! whose renovating smile
With brightest garlands gilds thy ling'ring stream.
Perchance she mourns my absence. Oh! sweet Rhone!
Bathe her white hand, and bid thy waters kiss
Her light foot on thy flowery marge,—that kiss
Shall be of language eloquent:—and say
That willing is my spirit; but as weak,
Weak is my heart as is thy broken wave
That creeps, and murmurs on its pebbly shore.

IANTHE.

FAIR blooms the rose upon its stalk,
And fair the lily on its stem;
And fair on Beauty's princely neck,
Glitters the emerald gem:—
But Nature has no garland fair,
And Earth no treasure from the mine,
That can to me in aught compare
Ianthé, with one look of thine.
Thy dove-like eyes, so soft, so mild,
To me outshine the brightest gem;
And those chaste lips in fragrance pure,
What flower can rival them?

J. M.

NATHAN'S KIEVE,

The name of a beautiful waterfall, situated in a retired valley running up from the sea, between Boscastle and Tintagel on the northern coast of Cornwall. The spot is so sequestered, and the fall so concealed by overhanging rocks, that a stranger following the course of the stream up the glen, and coming upon it unexpectedly, might, 'with small help from fancy,' imagine himself the first discoverer of a scene so solitary.

A stream, a lovely stream, eternally
Pouring wild music down the rocky dell;
A breeze, a playful breeze, that lingers nigh,
As loth to bid its ocean home farewell;
Such voices breathed for aye in Nature's ear,
Like spirits' airy whispers, greet us here.

But far within the depths of yonder nook,
Tangled with copse and matted o'er with fern,
Lo! the glad waters of the sylvan brook
Rush down the cliff, as from a Naiad's urn:
Sure, 'tis some vision rais'd by wizard's call,
The silvery crest of that lone waterfall.

Here, here to sit, and cherish many a dream
Of hours that people memory's storied cell,
The ceaseless dash of Nathan's headlong stream,
The only voice to break each witching spell,
That gathers o'er the soul in such a scene,
Musings of what may be, and what has been.

Lovely, most lovely—human tread profane
May scarce amid these unknown shades intrude,
And Nature spreads around her rude domain
A veil of deep and holy solitude;
Wild haunt of golden visions, such as fling
O'er Fancy's realm their own bright colouring.

Yes—there are thousand forms of earth and sky
Hovering around, that oft at eventide,
That heavenly hour when all is poesy,
Along their lov'd untrodden valley glide;
On high they wave their joyous plumes, and weave
The mystic dance above yon foaming Kieve.

Nor unremembered be the Poet's theme,
The beauty of that legendary tale
Of those, whose lives roll'd onwards as a dream,
Those ancient two, the sisters of the dale;
Driven from their native hearth afar to roam,
Within these mouldering walls they found a home.*

A home, but not of peace—the vigil lone,
The prayer of agony, the fast severe
For deeds of former years would fain atone,
Mysterious deeds which none did ever hear;
Time passed—at length that fearful penance closed,
The awful sisters in the grave reposed.

* Immediately above the fall are the remains of a small hut, which, as the legend runs, was tenanted some centuries since, by two females, who came, none could tell from whence, and spent the remainder of their lives in this lonely spot. There was a mysterious dignity about them; their very names were unknown, and their story is still related by the peasants of the country with feelings of reverential awe.

THE PRIORY CHURCH OF CHRIST-CHURCH, HANTS.

105, *Great Russell-st.*

MR. URBAN,

July 18.

IN your Review of the architectural department of this year's exhibition at Somerset House, among the drawings noticed (July, p. 80), I perceive "The Restoration of the priory church of Christ-church, to its presumed design previous to the Reformation." As the author of this attempt, I am induced to offer a few words explanatory of my views, in the composition and arrangement of the several parts of the restoration. Should I be pursuing an irregular course in this step, I must claim your kind consideration, my motive being only to answer the inquiries apparently implied by the expressions used in your critique.

My publication on the antiquities of Christ-church, which you referred to as progressing, I have now the satisfaction of stating to you, is completed; in it will be found all that relates to, and which has guided me in the renovation of the several portions of the building. The evidence which is quoted, as justifying the different features adopted in my design, is perhaps not so explicitly worded in the title to my drawing as might have been satisfactory to my own mind; but as the regulations of the institution demanded conciseness of superscription, I endeavoured to avoid being verbose. The authorities given in my work, consist of recorded documents, and deductions which are clearly warranted by a practical consideration of the present state of the edifice; from the deficiencies of the former our only conclusions can be drawn from the latter, and were this course more frequently pursued, the investigation would amply repay the inquirer by developing much that is curious and interesting in construction, and which too often is altogether neglected, or considered of very minor importance. My studies having been particularly directed to this object (during several tours with my late respected friend, Mr. Pugin, whose scientific works are too well known to require my encomiums), I can bear humble testimony to this description

of research, and impressed with its value, can highly appreciate the talents of my friend, Mr. Garbett of Winchester; this gentleman has kindly favoured me with a communication of great interest upon the church at Christ-church, whose observations carry with them almost indisputable evidence of truth, and, in the absence of recorded facts on the various portions to which he refers, may safely be received as practically correct. With this belief, in connection with such information as I could glean from the "*Historia Fundationis Cœnobii de Twynham*," (given in the Appendix, No. 1. of my work) I have constituted my restoration of the main portions of the fabric. In reference to the ornamental details, I have endeavoured to render them suitable to those still existing, and consonant with the particular date, and other accredited works of the architect Flambarb. The foregoing observations being intruded on your notice, I will not occupy more space in your valuable periodical, than the reply to your notice requires.

Tradition then states, that the four main points at the junction of the nave, choir, and transepts, formerly supported a superstructure. That a tower (and perhaps a spire) formed a part of the intention of the original founder, we can entertain no doubt: so distinguishing a trait in conventual buildings must have been contemplated in the priory church of Christ-church, and indeed that it was carried into effect, although subsequently destroyed through some casualty, there seems abundant proof, in the shattered appearances still remaining near its precincts. In page 81 of my work, will be found Mr. Garbett's inquiry on this subject, with whose conclusion I perfectly agree. The two lower windows of the Tower introduced in my drawing may yet be traced in the (now) eastern gable of the nave roof, and also some portions of the staircase turret at the north-west angle of the tower are still discoverable. On these remains I have erected my tower and spire, the former in the characteristic

style of Norman towers of that period; but I have not ventured to place a stone covering of coeval date, not being aware of any remaining specimen of *purely* Norman stone roof or spire, of such large dimensions, should even such have ever been erected. The termination of turrets cannot aptly be applied to towers of such extent; I chose rather to place a wooden spire similar to those by which Norman towers are now surmounted, if not embellished with an early pointed stone spire.*

So many changes have been made in the architecture of this church since its re-construction by Flambard, that it is only by the most careful detection of the original ground plan that we can form to ourselves the primitive beauty of its arrangements, and by comparing its ichnography with Flambard's magnificent erections at Durham, judge of the elevations this prelate had intended. The north transept of Durham cathedral (the accredited work of Bishop Flambard, erected after his translation from Christ-church to that see), not having been subjected to such great innovations as the transept of Christ-church, affords a fair guide for this object. In my drawing I have shewn a turret on the curious projecting staircase at the north-east angle of the north transept, considering the present abrupt termination as effected at the time when the transept gable and other portions underwent modification. The south transept still retains a Norman staircase turret, although its upper parts have been altered in the Tudor times; this transept likewise possesses a curious Norman apsis, with which the north transept, there can be little doubt, was once similarly ornamented. Both the turret and apsis I have restored in my drawing, considering that proofs remain of their former existence. We find the transepts of Durham also flanked by decorative turrets.

The Lady Chapel is the next part of my drawing, in which will be seen

a great variation from the present building. That the upper story, called St. Michael's Loft, was an addition of after times, forming no part of the original design, I had long entertained the strongest belief from its incongruity of design; but the recent examinations by Mr. Garbett has further corroborated this fact. His words I here add:

"The Lady Chapel with its two wings, now forming the eastern continuation of the choir aisles, were unquestionably built previous to the erection of the present choir and its aisles; which is rendered evident, not only by the junction of the masonry, but by the window, or rather doorway, discoverable in what was the west wall of the Lady Chapel, in a situation now between the vaulted ceiling of that edifice, and the floor of St. Michael's Loft; and it is further evident that the present choir-building must have been erected previous to St. Michael's Loft, inasmuch as it is found that a continuation of the height of the wall last mentioned, formed, upon the rebuilding of the choir, the eastern wall of that part of the church, in which wall another window or doorway is found between the vaulted ceiling and roof. Now to connect this theory of the progress of the structure, we must observe that the *facing* of the part of the wall first mentioned, is towards the *west*, and that of the second part is towards the *east*, forming an *outward* face before the additional story was raised upon the Lady Chapel, to be dedicated to St. Michael."

It will be seen also in my drawing, that the choir aisles terminate on a line with the eastern wall of the choir. The complete and elegant finish of the Lady Chapel both within and without, are convincing proofs that it originally stood unencumbered; the staircases and loft, as well as the eastern compartment of the choir aisles, being evidently subsequent adjuncts. From this singular arrangement, it will be obvious that no communication could previously have existed between the Lady Chapel and choir aisles, as the two eastern compartments of the choir aisles abutting against the Lady Chapel, must have constituted at any time the only connection between the two. This leads me to offer an opinion with great diffidence, that, previous to this alteration, the communication from the

* The tower of the little church at *Than* in Normandy, is perhaps the most remarkable instance of the primitive Norman stone roofs, whence arose the elegant pointed spires.

choir to the Lady Chapel was through the ancient crypt here situated, the singular construction of which would favour such a belief; it is flanked on the east, north, and south sides, by strongly moulded arches, under which by flights of steps, as at Wimborne Minster, a communication to and through the crypt into the Lady Chapel might have been effected. The crypt has also traces of some architectural embellishment, probably made at the period when the Lady Chapel was built; but its appearance is so completely disguised by the introduction of modern works, as to render the full inquiry into this matter attended with much difficulty.

Your comments on the western towers shewn in my drawing, lead to my final observation. In the consideration of these important appendages, I have had very few local remains for my guidance; my inference has been drawn from the position of an ancient staircase, of which appearances are visible at the west end of the south aisle of the nave, and accompanied with an external projection, which could only have been built with a view to some prominent feature of design. Connecting this with the bold and beautiful arrangement of the nave, so singularly Norman in its combination, I entertain no doubt but that Flambarð proposed the erection of two western towers, according to the prevailing fashion of his country, and so generally followed in Britain.

In respect to their "size and form," I can only state that their breadth is regulated by the dimensions of the aisles, and their height suited to the nature of their design. In the north transept of Durham will be seen a staircase turret, almost as large as one of the towers in question, and the gradation from the square basement to the octagonal shape elegantly warranted; this may perhaps be considered a favourable authority, as being sanctioned by the style of Flambarð. The tower of Tamerville in Normandy affords additional evidence of the octangular form adapted to towers, as well as turrets. Both these instances I submit may be cited as sufficient precedents for the combination I have assumed. Should these remarks prove

sufficient to exonerate me from the charge of inapplicability, I shall be satisfied, presuming you will allow me that latitude of design which is needed, in the presumed restoration of an ancient edifice. Apologizing for this lengthened communication,

I am, yours, &c.

BENJAMIN FERRY.

MR. URBAN,

Aug. 2.

THE subject of this, my second paper, upon the ancient ecclesiastical antiquities of Normandy, is the parish Church of Anguernay, a detached village in the canton of Creully, and about seven miles north-west from Caen. I have chosen this from among many others, because it has not been noticed by any antiquary, French or English; although the herring-bone construction, and the lateral position of its tower, and the pyramidal form of its ancient spire, are all well worthy of attention. But before commencing the particular consideration of this subject, I must make some prefatory observations on Spires in general, and this will oblige me to say a few words on the origin and use of towers and bells, but which I trust will not be deemed irrelevant or unacceptable to your readers.

It is the opinion of Mr. Bentham, that towers were at first suggested by the invention of bells; but towers for general purposes are surely of a more remote antiquity than this event. The great utility of lofty buildings is so obvious, that they must, occasionally, have been erected as soon as scientific architecture had emerged from the mere hut-building art of our aborigines; and although the tower of Babel is the earliest on record, it certainly was not the prototype of towers. In form, they were, probably, rectangular, with parapets and platform roofs, such being the most convenient, either for distant observation, for hostile operations, or whereon to hang out lamps, or make other signals. The ancient minars, or towers of India, we believe, were usually polygonal or circular; but, instead of platform roofs, had galleries or balconies surrounding them at different heights.

At what period towers became parts of ecclesiastical structures precisely known. The s

Strasbourg tell us that a church tower was founded there as early as the reign of Dagobert; but long ere this, we think, towers or turrets must have been attached to the churches of every people who enjoyed a tolerated religion, for the more easy congregating them to public prayer, by some acknowledged signal from their summits, whether, as among the Jews and primitive Christians of Egypt and Palestine, by sound of trumpets, or a kind of gongs made of wooden or metallic plates, or as in the present day, *civissimâ voce*, from the lofty minarets of Mahomedan mosques.

It is worthy of remark, that Eusebius and other writers of his class, although most accurate in their details of the several parts of ancient churches, never allude, however slightly, to the existence of towers for bells, or indeed for any purpose.—Nor are they mentioned by Paulinus when describing his cathedral foundation at Nola in Campania, a proof almost, that bells had not been yet adopted in Paulinus's time, and that they were denominated *Nolæ* and *Campanæ* from the places where they were subsequently manufactured.—Church bells were first employed by the Greek Church at Constantinople, where a tower was erected for a set of them given to the Cathedral of St. Sophia, by a doge of Venice in the year 865. But among the Latins, *Tintinnabula*, a smaller kind of bells, were employed much earlier than this on various domestic occasions, and in certain pagan rites; though not for summoning the people to their temples, as it does not appear that any of these buildings, even when converted into the basilical churches of the early Christians, had either towers or turrets, or any contrivances for hanging bells. When, however, in aftertimes, these instruments were held essential to the superstitions which so soon contaminated Christianity, the poorer churches without towers had their bells suspended under open arches in the upper portions of their western gables, as we frequently find in Normandy and Wales, in Scotland, and many northern English provinces.

The earliest notice of large church bells in France is not before St. Ouen's

time, in the sixth century. In England *Nolæ* were used as early as the fifth century, and Bede informs us that *Campanæ* were employed at the funeral of Abbess Hilda in 680; and ten years afterwards, the art of making them had so advanced, that Croyland Abbey then possessed a peal of bells whose sounds were regulated to the diatonic scale of music; but whether they were sounded by machinery, or by striking them with hammers, or by the present mode, which, I believe, is almost peculiar to this country, would be an interesting subject for inquiry.

Warton asserts, that "towers were not always intended for bells," but as *louvre*s to give light to their inside, and therefore were originally open. But surely the few small windows of our earliest Church towers, do not warrant such conclusion. On the contrary, it was the desire of their builders to exclude any but "a dim religious light;" and partly on this account perhaps, when the larger windows of subsequent styles came into fashion, stained glass was more extensively employed. We, ourselves, would rather say, that, if the early towers were so left open, it was intended that the bells within them might be heard at a greater distance than they otherwise would be, if suspended in a close building, or at a lower elevation; or, if these towers were ever used as lanterns, as some smaller towers undoubtedly were, that their light might thus be more widely diffused.

Eadmer, the Anglo-Saxon, describes the primitive Cathedral at Canterbury, which he denominates a Roman edifice, as a cross Church having towers on both its transepts. St. Wilfrid's Church at Hexham, erected in the seventh century, seems also, from the account of it by Richard of Hexham, to have been of crucial plan, but with a central tower, so common to the larger buildings of succeeding ages. These early towers, however, were very low, little higher indeed than the ridge of the roof, until the reign of Edgar, when they became more elevated, and were looked upon as ornamental. In the crypt of St. Denis, the work of Dagobert in the first part of the seventh century, is a column with a capital, on

which is rudely sculptured the representation of one end of a church flanked by two low towers.

Let us now advert to the use and origin of that beautiful constituent of almost every modern ecclesiastical structure, "the Heaven-directed spire." It is not, we think, unlikely, that in many situations spires were erected for land-marks, as at Salisbury, and in low maritime counties, as in Lincolnshire, where they abound likewise as sea-marks. Although towers or flat-roofed lofty buildings were common in the dry climates of the east, and south of Europe, especially in Italy, where it was customary in the 14th or 15th centuries for the nobles foolishly to outvie one another in the loftiness of their respective towers, spires are probably of northern origin, and at first were nothing but the high pitched roofs of towers, which, in latitudes subjected to heavy falls of snow, were there found necessary to prevent its lodgment on them.

From towers rectangularly shaped, these humble, unaspiring spires were pyramidal, and, we believe, invariably of masonry as in the example now before us; while, upon circular towers, spires would generally assume the form of cones. Their octagonal and polygonal shapes, and their beautiful open structure, were adopted when their utility became subservient to their appearance, and when the desire of their ingenious architects to make them very lofty, rendered it necessary to their stability, that they should be as light as possible, the octagonal plan requiring less space, and less material than any other form except a circle. On this account the early lofty spires were framed of wood, and cased with wooden tiles or shingles, scinduke, although often with lead or tin, and sometimes with gilt-bronze-tiles, as were many of the earliest French Churches. The globe and cross, or vane or weathercock, were then, as now, the usual termination of the spire, but occasionally a figure of the Saint to whom the substructure had been dedicated, was honoured with this pre-eminence "to point the path to Heaven."

Of Norman pyramidal spires, England cannot now produce one single specimen. The towers of Southwell,

in Nottinghamshire, were once surmounted by two such spires; and Rochester Cathedral, before the innovation of Mr. Cottingham, presented to us a venerable low plain spire covered with lead, which, though not perhaps of Norman date, was probably coeval with its base of early English structure. Low conical cappings are still also to be met with on the tops of turrets, as, fortunately, yet at the west-end of the interesting building just alluded to.

Mr. Bentham has stated, that the first spire built in this country was that of old St. Paul's, and Dugdale says a clochier, or tower for bells, was finished there about the year 1231. But whether he alludes to a detached campanile which stood in the northern part of the churchyard, and was pulled down in the time of Henry the Eighth, or to the spire which surmounted the central tower of Old St. Paul's, it is not easy to determine. If we may credit the graver of Hollar, this spire, the highest in Europe, was octagonal, and appears, if coeval with its tower, which has the lancet windows of the 13th century, to have been equally subjected with the south door and other portions of the old foundation of King Ethelred, to the barbarous incongruities of Inigo Jones and his coadjutors in the expulsion of our estimable English architecture.

We will now proceed to a more particular description of our subject. On herring-bone work we have sufficiently treated in a former paper; and as to the position of the tower of Anguernay Church, although the various positions which towers occupy is a matter of much interest, and may be, perhaps, incidentally considered in a future communication, we shall here only state, that it is situated on the south side, at the junction of the nave and chancel. Its total height is nearly four diameters, and it is of four rectangular receding stages or stories, each upper stage being somewhat less than the stage below it. The lowest stage is of herring-bone construction, with its usual hewn stone quoins and dressings, and is continued to about the same height as the eaves of the nave and chancel. The second stage is of good masonry, and had a large semi-circular plain-headed window,

now blocked up. The third stage has a lofty and well characterized window, divided into two narrow semicircular plain-headed lights, by a slender column with a large and lofty cushion capital with plain square abacus. This window is not recessed, and therefore without the angular columns, and the outer upper arch under which double-lighted Norman windows generally are placed. Its jambs and architraves are plain, with the exception of an impost-like projection equalling in height and projection the abacus of the central column. In the fourth stage is a wide semi-circular plain headed window. The two upper stages are similarly formed in all their faces, and they are both of masonry in excellent condition, and have, as usual with ancient Norman edifices, all their scaffold holes remaining open.

The spire is pyramidal, of little more than one diameter in height, and is also of regular masonry, each upper course overlapping that beneath it, the lowest course being thus a kind of dripping eaves, but without any cornices. At equal distance, one above another, this spire has on every face three plain quatrefoil lucerna or openings, and its capping stone is finished with a knob and cross.

On the south side of the base story of the tower is a stopped-up doorway under a semicircular plain-headed arch, of which the upper part contains a pedimented lintel, but the east and west sides of this lower story are perfectly plain. The interior of the tower is not as usual plastered, so that the herring-bone construction of its lower stage is visible throughout. Another peculiarity in the formation of this tower is, that the staircase is a semi-octagonal turret built up within the tower itself, and occupying a considerable portion of its space. The stairs in this turret are of stone, and are lighted by loop-holes which open to the inside of the tower, and not externally. In former times there was a door between this tower and the south side of the chancel, of which the semicircular head and impost mouldings yet remain.

But to co-
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under in a block cornice. The windows, of which three are in the north, and two in the south wall, are not more than eight inches wide by thirty high. They are quite plain without any projecting mouldings, their glazing being nearly flush with the wall. Their heads are monolith, being formed of one stone cut into shallow receding semicircular arches. Under the central window of the north side has been a small semicircular-headed doorway, but it is now stopped up, and its mouldings cut down even with the wall. The west end is gabelled, and has double flat buttresses, with a plain horizontal string course of similar height to the imposts of the doorway, which had formerly a semicircular, but has now a modern head and door. The windows, two in number, are similar in form to those of the sides, though somewhat wider, and between them, over the door, is a circular window, but apparently an innovation.

The chancel is altogether of comparatively modern date, except a portion of its northern side, in which may be discerned the remnants of an ancient column and a string course. At the east end is a lean-to modern sacristy.

Interiorly, the window cases are slope-sided, with a semicircular head and large torus archivolt, springing from columns whose bases are embellished with the flat-leaved or claw ornament. The circular window at the west end has straight sides, without any mouldings. The chancel arch is semicircular, but plain, and springs from plain pilaster masses. The altar, as to its form and decorations, has nothing remarkable.

Near the east end of the south wall of the nave, is a holy-water-drain and shelf, in a straight-sided recess, with pointed head, and plain mouldings continued down its sides to torus bases.

The font in shape resembles a large goblet, being hemispherical, plain within, but externally embellished with flutes converging to its bottom, which rests upon a small spheroid upon a cylinder encompassed by torus mouldings standing on a plinth. This font is

exceedingly capacious for immersion,
the font of this district
J A

generally are, a proof we think of high antiquity, and which frequently occurs, although, in the opinion of Mr. Riekman, few ancient fonts are here to be found.

The church-yard is spacious, and contains a handsome cross, but has not the usual English orthodox accompaniments of yew trees, or any others which might be deemed appropriate to a burying ground, by the more poetical imaginations of our Gallic neighbours.

PLANTAGENET.

MR. URBAN, *Cambridge, Sept. 1.*

CERTAIN correspondents in the last two numbers of your Magazine, who respectively sign themselves J. I. and T. W. have complained of your excellent and spirited article on Mr. Thorpe's "*Analecta Anglo-Saxonica*." I confess that I cannot understand exactly the grounds on which they found so querulous and indeed peevish an attack, nor can I see the object at which they aim. The first letter promised us a complete vindication of the unerring accuracy of the old school of Saxon scholars, and in addition to that an undeniable proof of the ignorance of the writer of the article alluded to: the second correspondent, as far as I can judge, seems to have done much less towards proving the aforesaid writer's ignorance, than towards exhibiting his own. It is not by such violent and injudicious proceedings that learning is likely to be benefited.

The same experience which has shown to me the feebleness and unsoundness of the writers, in whom your correspondents glory as guides, has proved to me that the *Analecta* of Mr. Thorpe is an admirable book; and, "*malgré*" as those correspondents may think the glossary, because it does not seem to them to cover much paper, I am inclined to think that, if either of them were properly acquainted with it, they would know more Anglo-Saxon than to abuse either that book or Mr. Kemble's *Beowulf*, to attack which, the latter of them seems to have gone a long way from his proper and congenial path. I can very easily imagine that he may find some difficulty in understanding that poem; but is it right to lay the blame of this upon its editor, or upon his

accents, which, evidently not understanding them, he is simple enough to deride? In your article on the *Analecta*, the critic complained, justly enough, of the heterogeneous mass of words of all periods and dialects, which are jumbled together in Lye's Dictionary. In noticing which, your correspondent T. W. says, "Does not the glossary to the *Analecta* contain words even from *Lajamon* and the *Ormulum*, and without reference?" What excuse can this afford for Lye? Does not the *Analecta* contain extracts from *Lajamon* and the *Ormulum*? and could T. W. or his friend J. I. read any of them, if the words were not given in the glossary. That they are given "without reference," is not true; for if T. W. will look to this glossary again, he will find all the semi-Saxon words carefully marked with an asterisk. If, too, he will again refer to the article which seems so much to have stirred up his gall, he will, if I remember well, find a suggestion that the semi-Saxon and middle English poems hardly belong to the work as an Anglo-Saxon *Analecta*. At the same time I do not regret that, in the case of the *Ormulum*, a specimen is given of a poem which justifies altogether the system of accentuation which appears to afford so much amusement to your correspondent—a poem which proves that the system of philosophy, which seems to scare him so much, is true and certain.

I am sorry, Mr. Urban, that this subject should have been entered upon in the spirit which characterises the letter of both your correspondents. Let them examine candidly this "German" system, as they call it, let them make themselves acquainted with it, and if they find that it is false, then let them expose it openly, and show its defects. If it be unsound it will not long stand the test. But I am certain that no good can come of people laughing at what they will not labour a little first to understand.

Yours, &c. M. N.

MR. URBAN, *Oxford, Sept. 6.*
YOUR critic attributes much wisdom to his friend (April, p. 391) for rejecting the Anglo-Saxon type, while

he has, in fact, only followed one of our Oxford men. In 1807, Dr. Ingram published his Inaugural Lecture, in which he recommends this mode of printing, and gave a specimen of it.

In his preface to *Beowulf*, p. xxv. Mr. Kemble says, "I have printed the text letter for letter, as I found it." This I deny; for, though the other day I had only a few minutes to examine the MS. I found, in the first folio, *fyen-bearfe*, printed by Mr. Kemble, l. 28, for *fyren-bearfe*. If, in the first few lines, we discover accents misplaced, and an error in the literal expression of a word, what may we expect in the whole book? In the progress of his work he acknowledges he has found some words ought to have been differently accented. What then can be more applicable than your critic's own words? "He has begun by editing a book which he could not hope to understand," and "though he may have succeeded, during the progress of the work, in picking up a little of the grammar, we could mention the name" of a would-be Anglo-Saxon Professor, "*whose doings in the way of false*" accentuation, false etymology, &c. "would, if perpetrated by a boy in the second form of a public school, have richly merited, and been duly repaid by a liberal application of ferula or direr birch." (p. 392.)

Your critic asserts, "Etymology must be inborn; Poeta nascitur, non fit. *Very few persons* will consequently be found either capable of pursuing etymological inquiries, or justified in doing so." How can we account for this poetical slight into the regions of nonsense? Your critic shall answer in his own elegant style. "The only approach we can make to the solution of this strange problem is, that the study being a little out of the way of men's usual pursuits, has been stared at, and wondered at," and that he, "who gave himself to it, and became *μῆλα θυμῷ* thereby, has had his head turned, and lost the better part of his senses."

I beg your readers will recollect this is not an unprovoked attack upon Mr. Kemble and his friends, but an answer excited by their unwarranted aspersions. Yours, &c.

T. W.

MR. URBAN, Cambridge, Sept. 5.

TRUTH, and not the predominance of a party, ought to be the pursuit of every scientific and literary man. I wish our Anglo-Saxon students would constantly bear this in mind when they write on disputed points. There is room enough for all. Should any one imagine that he has superior powers, and more extensive knowledge, then let him not attempt to shew them by haughty or angry expressions, but by his useful and valuable publications. I am no enemy to discussion, for by the collision of opposite opinions new light is often elicited; but the greatest benefit is derived where the discussion is calm, and a dignified tone of writing sustained. In the few remarks I have to make, it will be my endeavour to avoid the influence of a party spirit.

I think T. W. must acknowledge that accents are found in Anglo-Saxon MSS. and that they are useful. In many cases they serve to distinguish one word from another; as, *ac but*, and *sic an oak*; *is is*, and *is ice*; *þe the*, and *þe the*; *for for*, and *for rent*. The acute accent, placed over vowels by the Anglo-Saxons to denote their long sounds, was discontinued by the Norman scribes, and its place supplied by a union of two vowels, or by postfixing it in the form of a final *e*. Hence the origin of some of our double vowels, and the extensive list of words in *e* final, such as *gód good*, *gús goose*, *búc book*, *líf life*, *wíf wife*, *hál hale*. The difficulty is to know what words should be accented. Some aid may be derived from the analogy of our own language, and from others of co-equal origin; but infallible information can only be obtained from the best MSS. As very few can have access to these, it is highly necessary that those who publish Anglo-Saxon works, should be especially careful to give all the accents found in the MSS. and no more. I have great pleasure in referring to Mr. Thorpe's edition of Apollonius, just published on this plan; it is a very neat and cheap work, equally creditable to Mr. Thorpe the editor, and Mr. Taylor the printer. The Anglo-Saxon text of this interesting story is correctly printed with a strict attention to the accents. Mr. Thorpe's English translation, though

literal, is spirited. It is the publishing of such interesting works, that will most effectually promote the cause of Anglo-Saxon literature.

With a revival of our Anglo-Saxon studies, I hope to see a moving in our early English authors. A very early, if not the first English poet and satirist, Peirs Ploughman, deserves the first attention. The able hand that gave us an ample specimen of his powers in your No. for April last, could not be better employed than in an edition of this interesting poet. Mr. Pickering, or some other spirited publisher, could not render English literature a greater service, than by sending forth a neat and cheap edition of Peirs Ploughman.

It would be unjust to Mr. Kemble, not to state that he has a new edition of Beowulf, with an English translation, and a glossary, in the press. When this appears, many of the objections of T. W. may be removed.

Yours, &c. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Camberwell.*

IN reply to the letter of Dr. Lipscomb, impugning the correctness of my statement, that Sir Edmund Verney, the Standard-bearer, was the son of his father's third wife Mary Blackney (the spelling of whose name I derive from the funeral certificate of Sir Edmund the elder, and from the various pedigrees of the family, compiled by the heralds in their visitations,) I shall first submit in its support those very facts which the learned Doctor advances against it.

Lady Awdrey, second wife of Sir Edmund Verney the elder, was buried in Aldbury Church in the month of July 1548.*

Sir Edmund the younger was born, according to Lloyd, on the 7th of April, 1590, which date is incontestably established by the inquisition held after his father's death at Misenenden, 15 May, 42 Elizabeth (1600),†

* Vide Parish Register.

† To Dr. Lipscomb I put the following questions. Did not Queen Elizabeth ascend the throne in November 1558? Does not the second year of her reign commence in Nov. 1559? Then how can the 15th May, 42 of Elis. be the 15th May, 1599?

in which he is stated to be of the age of ten years and upwards. And again, by the inscription on his monument in Middle Claydon Church, which tells us that "he was slayne on the 23d of October, 1642, being then in the two and 50th year of his age."

For the following document, also confirmative of my statement, I am indebted to the archives of the College of Arms:‡

"15 Februry, 1599.

"S^r Edmund Verney of Pendley in the countye of Hartfs. Knight, deceased att his house called Stonehouse nere Chalfant St. Giles, within the countye of Buck. on Frydaye the xi of Januarye 1599 [1600]. The said S^r Edmund mar. to his first wife Frauncys, daughter of John Hastings of Elfsard in the countye of Oxfs. by whome he has no issue. After he marryed to his second wife Awdrey daughter of Will^m Gardener of Fulmer nere Chalfant aforesaid, gen. and wydowe of S^r Peter Carewe, Knight, and by her had issue Frauncys, his sonne and heire, att this pnt of the age of xi yeares or thereabouts, who hath marryed Ursula daughter and one of the heires of Will^m St. Barbe, by Marye Blackney, daughter of John Blackney of Sparham in the countye of Norff. gent. and third wife, surviour of the said S^r Edmund Verney, by whome the said S^r Edmund hath yssue Edmund Verney his second sonne. His funeralles were according to his degree solemnized the 15th daye of February, as above said, att the p^rish church of Alburye in the countye of Hartfs. aforesaid, where he lyeth interred in the chappell on the south side the same church.

"In wytnes of the truth of this certificate, wee have hereunto subscribed our hands the daye and yeare first above wrytten."

(Subscribed)

J^a. PHILLIPS.

JOHN TERING.

THOM^s BRETTON.

ROBERT TRESWELL, Som^rsett b.

Let us now, Mr. Urban, examine the inquisition, the only document in truth which need have been consulted. We there find, as Dr. Lipscomb correctly informs us, that Edmund the younger brother is heir to Francis the elder,—a circumstance from which he vauntingly affirms that they must have been brothers of the whole blood. Is the learned historian of Bucks so dull,

that he cannot perceive a father, cognoscent of a law which tells him that of two half-brothers, his only sons, the younger shall not inherit from the elder, availing himself of that power which the law has given him, to remove the disabilities of his second-born? That in the present instance, the father did not neglect to accomplish such an arrangement, is proved by the inquisition; wherein it appears Edmund was made remainder man in tail to Francis by virtue of certain deeds of settlement, executed by Sir Edmund the elder; of which one relating to the manor of Quainton, and the advowson of the church of Quainton, was confirmed by Act of Parliament, 24th Oct., 39 of Elizabeth (1598). In other deeds of settlement he is even preferred to his elder brother; and the lands in Wigginton and Tring (subject to a life estate to Lady Mary the wife of the deviser), (in the words of the Inquisition) "*descendebant p'fat. Edv. Verney ut filio et hered. masculo de corpore p'd'ci Edv. Verney militis, super corpus p'd'ce Marie le'time p'creat.*" (!!!) and in default of issue made to his brother Francis and his issue male.

The question is now at rest; and the tradition, though upheld by a *second* (?) champion (D. P.) again slumbers in its "*idleness*!" Yours, &c.

G. STEINMAN STEINMAN.

P.S. Dr. Lipscomb has further thought proper to remark on my want of 'condescension' in omitting to mention the fact, that Lady Mary Verney "had a former husband," and also the dates of her marriage and death. That she had a former husband, I am well aware. His name appears in the certificate above; but that she had *two* former husbands Dr. Lipscomb is not aware, or then the name of the other would have graced *his* pedigree. This gentleman's name was Gessery Turville,* and he preceded St. Barbe. The date of her marriage or marriages, and the date of her death, my censor himself cannot favour me with: nor in fact do I require them. That Sir Francis Verney was knighted on the 14th March 1603, and died in Sicily;* that Urian Verney, died between the 14th June and the 5th July,

* Visit. Bucks, c. 26, Coll. Arm.

1609,† and that Sir Edmund the Standard-bearer was knighted on Jan. 7, 1610-11, and *not* in the 8 *Car. I.*, are facts additional to the pedigree in the History and Antiquities of Bucks, and much at the service of the Doctor.

MR. URBAN,

Sept. 17.

AS in the notice bestowed upon my work† in your Magazine for March last, p. 299, the Reviewer seemed to feel that the various points which it developed would be more conveniently concealed than grappled with; and as the adoption of such a course was neither just to my interests, nor conformable to the usual tone of your critiques, you will not, I am sure, refuse to make room for the following observations.

The Reviewer begins by affirming that the object of my Essay is "to prove, or rather to assert, that Iran is the same as Erin;" and concludes with a sneer, that if I be right herein, and in making out the Round Towers to have been temples of the worship which I have specifically elucidated, viz. Buddhism; in the first place, there was no occasion for so long a treatise as I have exhibited; and in the second place, that the sooner they be pulled down the better! to which he invites the co-operation of all boys and young maids!

I now beg leave merely to say that the magnitude of my work was not owing to any prolongation of its ostensible subject, the Round Towers, which in fact are disposed of in a very early stage; as from the numerous other inquiries collaterally but inseparably connected with the investigation; and which a kindred Reviewer, with very little of friendship towards the author, is obliged reluctantly to acknowledge to be "full as many in number as the work itself has pages, viz. 524!" And now that I have resuscitated their gross aggregate from your Reviewer's extinction, let us see how far cor-

† On the first date, his will, wherein he styles himself of Fynmor Lodge, Middle Claydon, is subscribed. The second is the date of its probation.

* "The Round Towers of Ireland;" or, The History of the Tuak-de-Danaans, for the first time, unveiled. By Henry O'Brien, Esq. A.B.†

rect he is as to his insinuation respecting the only two of them which he has traducingly named.

My words are as follow :

"Iran, then, and Iria, or, as more correctly spelled, Eirean and Eircin, with an *e* prefixed to each of the other vowels, as well initial as intermediate, is the characteristic denomination which all our ancient MSS. affix to this country.—The prefixing of this letter *e* in both instances of its occurrence, whether we regard the eastern or the western hemisphere (Persia or Ireland) was neither the result of chance, nor intended as inoperative in the import of the term. It was a mere dialectal distinction appertaining to the court language of the dynasty of the times; and, what is astoundingly miraculous, retains the same appellation with literal precision, unimpaired, unadulterated, in both countries, up to the moment in which I write.

"The import of this appellative (Irin, compounded of *Ir*, sacred; and *in*, island) having spread itself over the globe before Rome was ever known under that name as a city; and when Greece was but just beginning to peep into the light, the Persians, who were partly Budhists, allied somewhat to them in religion, and still more akin in birth and endowments, conveyed in conjunction with the Phœnician merchants to the early Greek inhabitants; and they by a very easy process, commuted Irin into Ierne, which is but a translation of the word *Isos*, signifying sacred; and *nos*, an island.

"Of this Greek form Ierne, there were again various inflections and depraved assimilations, such as Iernus, Iernia, Iervina, &c.; and from this latter, the Latins without at all knowing what the term meant, conjured up Hibernia; but which, however, with soul-stirring triumph, retains uninjured our original root, the initial *I* being nothing more than the aspirate of the Greek *Isos*, sacred; *nos*, island, remaining unaltered; and the letter *b* only interposed for sound sake. So that whether we consider it as Irin, Ierne, or Hibernia, or under the multiplied variations which diverge, almost interminably, from those three originals in the several languages, which they respectively represent, they will be found each and all to resolve themselves into this one great, incontrovertible position of the Sacred Island."

I now appeal to yourself and to your readers, whether all this savours more of assertion or of proof? Nay,

whether it be not downright actual and irrefragable demonstration? And as to my solution of the "Towers," from the analysis of the epithet by which they are registered in our ancient annals, viz. Fidh-nemphed, that analysis requires but to be made known to insure for it universal assent.

"Fidh, then, as the Ulster annals, or Firdh, as those of the Four Masters spell it, is the plural of Budh, i. e. lingua; the initial *F* of the former being only the aspirate of the initial *B* of the latter, and commutable with it. Synællus accordingly spells Budh even in this singular with an *F*, while Josephus, from the Scriptures, additionally commutes the final *d* into *t*; and Nemphed is an adjective, signifying divine or consecrated, from nemph, the heavens: so that Fidh-nemphed, taken together, will import the consecrated langas, or the Budhist consecrations." †

That this solution is satisfactory, and has already received the sanction of the learned of the day, is evident, from the annexed lines, extracted from the last Number of the Freemasons' Quarterly Review.

"Few subjects," says this critique, "have more puzzled the zeal of the antiquary than the Round Towers of Ireland. Treatises have been written by members of the most learned bodies in Europe; but, however ingenious their suppositions, however supported by seeming proofs, their theories failed to produce that satisfaction, that perfect conviction, which the irresistible voice of truth can alone command. To Henry O'Brien belongs the honour of deciding the question of their origin, antiquity, and purpose. With a power whose strength appeals us, he has cast back upon the vast sea of Time its destroying surge, and from oblivion drawn the history of a people, the Tuath-de-Danann, to whose name the literati of Europe were almost strangers. The peculiar formation of these celebrated structures, the exquisite workmanship of their building, had long attracted the attention of the learned. Some had supposed them to be ancient beacons; others intended for purgatorial columns, or penitential heights. Montmorency makes them dungeon-keeps; while General Vallancey stoutly asserts that they were receptacles of the sacred fire. No man could have been found more capable of investigating the truth of these several positions than our author, who, to an intimate acquaintance with

* Round Towers of Ireland, pp. 120, 121, 122, 123.

† Round Towers of 1
105.

the oriental languages, adds a perfect knowledge of the almost forgotten tongue of his own land. The peculiar tact with which he has destroyed these several suppositions, shows to what perfection the discriminating powers of the human mind may be brought by a constant and vigorous exercise. Their situations, the local customs of Ireland, her traditions, and the derivations and corruptions of the names still given to them by the peasantry, are all brought to bear upon the point with a patience and industry that enthusiasm would have shrunk from, and which nothing but the pure and ardent love of truth could have supported.

"Every lover of Ireland, every defender of its polished antiquity, owes a debt of gratitude to our author for the satisfactory and indisputable establishment of its honourable claims. Montmorency's objections against the antiquity of the Round Towers are, to use O'Brien's own expression, dissipated into thin air: the authorities of the Greek and Latin authors on whom he relied, shown to be valueless; and the identity of the country with the *Insula Hyperboreorum* of Hecætus completely proved."

After this, I need not extract the flattering commendations with which this critic concludes, and whose opinions, let me add, by no means stand alone.

HENRY O'BRIEN.

REMARKS ON SIR CHARLES BELL'S OBJECTIONS AGAINST THE UNDULATORY THEORY OF LIGHT IN HIS BRIDGE-WATER TREATISE.

MR. URBAN, *Cambridge, Sept. 8.*

SIR Charles Bell observes, "I cannot be satisfied with the statement that light and colours result from vibrations which vary from 458 million of millions to 727 million of millions in 1", when I find that a fine needle pricking the retina will produce brilliant light, and the pressure of the finger on the ball of the eye, will give rise to all the colours of the rainbow."

—p. 174.

"The retina is subject to exhaustion. When a coloured ray of light impinges continuously on the same part of the retina, it becomes less sensible to it, but more sensible to a ray of the opposite colour."—p. 284.

"It appears natural to suppose that if the fibres of the nerve were moved like the chords of a musical instrument

by vibrations, they would most easily be kept in motion by undulations* in the same time. If the colour of a red ray depends on the peculiar undulation, before a green ray can produce a motion corresponding to itself, it must encounter a certain opposition in interrupting the motion already begun."

—p. 295.

The author seems here to suppose that, in order to distinct vision, all the fibres of the nerve (presuming such to exist) must necessarily be put in motion by every individual coloured ray which impinges on the retina, which is a groundless assumption wholly unsupported by proofs. Analogy would lead us to infer the direct contrary. It is an undisputed fact, that particular nerves are susceptible only of particular impressions, each having its own peculiar sensibility, and adaptation to its proper function, its affections from external causes being different from and incommunicable to any other. The nerve of vision* is as insensible to touch as the nerve of touch is to light.

What absurdity is there then in extending this hypothesis to the case of those nerves which form the inner fibrous coating or retina of the eye; and conceiving that one fibre may have an oscillatory motion communicated to it by vibrations of light of a certain rapidity, which would not affect another? We observe that in stringed instruments each chord acquires a sympathetic vibration by the impact of the particular note or sound to which it is attuned, and of which alone it is the medium, whether proceeding from a bell or musical glass, or in any other way whatever, and that such vibration results from the impinging of that particular sound and no other, i. e. from the impulse of a certain undulation of air taking place in a given time. And is there any thing absurd *à priori*, or contrary to physical experience, in conceiving that the nerves of the retina are similarly attuned as it were to particular undulations of light of given velocity, i. e. to particular coloured rays, conveying respectively through the sensorium to the mind, the ideas of red, yellow,

* c. vii. p. 153.

blue, and all the intermediate relations of colour infinitely more diverse than the analogous variations of sound on the most perfect of stringed instruments? Upon this supposition, we get rid of the difficulty suggested that a green ray impinging upon a nerve which has previously been put in motion by a red ray producing a different degree of undulation, must encounter a certain opposition in interrupting the motion already begun. But the objection which Sir C. Bell makes against the theory of undulations, contains another assumption which is even less tenable and less agreeable to analogy than the one just mentioned. Unquestionably every fibre of the retina, as well as every chord of an instrument, would be more easily kept in motion by the repetition of undulations in the same time. But, says Sir Charles, "when a coloured ray of light impinges continuously on the same part of the retina, that nerve becomes less sensible to it;" which he presumes could not be case, if colour depended on the degree of vibration of the fibre. Now, in order that there may be any force in this objection, we must assume what we are by no means justified in assuming, that the distinctness of vision is proportionate to the quantity of motion accumulated in the oscillating fibre at any time. When the human arm is beaten until parts of it become black and blue, the intensity of these colours has certainly an essential connection with the number of blows incident on that part of the body. But it by no means follows that the intensity of colour or distinctness of vision depends upon the number of strokes of a particular coloured ray on the nerve. So far from the clearness of vision being proportionate to the number of rays received from an object, we find that when too much light enters the eye, the effect is indistinctness and confusion. And so the nerve which is the medium of a red ray may be incapable of conveying to the mind distinctly the idea of red, when the rate of undulation is increased, as it must be in every elastic body, by continuously repeated strokes, beyond the limit which renders red rays visible, which is assigned by the advocates of the undulatory

theory to be 727 million of millions of vibrations in 1". And this I conceive would sufficiently explain the necessity which we find continually to shift the position of the eye, instead of fixedly and steadily directing the axis towards an object which we wish to see distinctly, and would account for the dimness of vision experienced by the sportsman, who, after marking down his covey, travels with fixed eye towards the spot.—p. 284.

If it were true that the sound of a musical note became more distinct in proportion to the number of times the string was struck, then perhaps we might be justified in conjecturing from analogy that the same would hold in the organ of seeing as in that of hearing. For it must be presumed that in the organ of hearing, as well as in that of sight, there is some internal structure of visible or invisible nerves, attuned to particular individual sounds. So that each is susceptible of only one particular undulation of air; otherwise we shall find it difficult to account for the variety of sounds which the ear conveys to the mind. But this is not the case. We do not find that the distinctness of a sound is at all commensurate with the number of repetitions; though it may depend on the strength with which the chord was struck, or the initial force of propagation of the air; just as distinctness of vision is dependent upon the force of the undulation which the visible object is capable of propagating to the other; at least to a certain extent, not *sine limite*, for confusion is as much the effect of too much sound as of too much light.

That the eye therefore becomes less sensible to distinct vision, by continuing to look fixedly upon an object, must not be considered a sufficient argument to invalidate our belief of the undulatory theory, resting as it does upon the incontestable evidence of so vast a multiplicity of phenomena in optics, which admit of no explanation upon any other hypothesis. As to the fact of a fine needle producing brilliant light by pricking the retina, and the pressure of the finger on the ball of the eye, giving rise to all the colours of the rainbow, however difficult such

may be to explain, it is clear that they contain no stronger argument against the undulatory theory than against the theory of emission, inasmuch as we can assign no better reason for them on the one theory than on the other; though perhaps either would admit of a sufficiently plausible conjecture of the cause of these appearances. But into this I am not now concerned to inquire. In making these remarks, it was not my intention to enter upon a review of the whole of Sir C. Bell's *Treatise*, a work of considerable merit, and containing much valuable information. Nor indeed to touch upon any part, but such as was immediately connected with the undulatory theory of light. I cannot, however, dismiss these observations, without briefly adverting to the strange opinion which Sir Charles seems to entertain of the mode in which the mind takes notice of the position of a visible object. "Suppose," he says, "a star to be seen by a mariner in the Heavens—must he not, in order to ascertain the position of the star, find out some other object of comparison?" To which I reply, that, if the mariner were required to find a star in the Heavens by the astronomically calculated place, it would undoubtedly be necessary for him to make use of other known stars as objects of comparison, in order to fix and determine it. But when once the star is seen, its position is ascertained already; the seeing of the star being immediately consequent upon the discovering its position. Had the author laid down that, in order to define and demonstrate the position of a star, we must find out some other object of comparison, the assertion had been incontrovertible. But that this was not his meaning is evident from what follows. "We find even mathematicians affirming, that we judge of the direction of an object by the ray which falls on the retina, and the line in which it comes to the eye. But the ray which is here spoken of strikes a mere part of the retina—this point can have no direction." No, but two parts may determine direction, and the two points in this case are the part of the retina struck, and the part in the object from which the impinging ray or undulation proceeds. The line joining these parts manifestly

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determines the direction of the ray. What is meant here by the direction of an object I do not well understand, unless it be intended to signify the direction of the ray emanating from the object. An object can have no direction unless it be in motion, which I hardly think to have been contemplated here. However, even if the word be taken in this sense—the mind would have no more difficulty in ascertaining the direction of a body's motion, by merely considering the angle which the line of its motion makes with the line joining its initial place with the eye, than in ascertaining its fixed position; though it must be confessed, that, in order to define this direction, or demonstrate the particular quarter to which it tends, and the angle it makes with the horizon, there is necessity of establishing a relation to certain known co-ordinates.

F. S. W.

MR. URBAN,

Aug. 8.

IN the accompanying sketch I have endeavoured to give a correct representation of an ancient cross, which stands in the church-yard of the picturesque village of Nevern in Pembrokeshire, close by the church-porch (see the *Plate*). It is a single stone of a quadrangular form, about two feet broad, eighteen inches thick, and thirteen feet high. It is sunk in the earth upwards of seven feet, for excavations to that depth have been made, and the base was still undiscovered. The carving on every side exhibits a variety of knot-work, no two compartments of which resemble each other, and about the middle of the front here represented, are the very imperfect remains of an inscription. The size of the letters is too large to admit of their being more than initial, but what they were can be left only to conjecture. From the sketch they would appear to be Hebrew rather than British or Roman; but the mutilation of time or accident has effected this apparent transformation.

In many parts of this county are similarly carved upright stones, but none so perfect as this, either with respect to the knot-work or its cruciform termination. There is one in the church-yard of the village of Bridell, about three miles from Car-

digan; but this is only imperfectly sculptured, a circular hieroglyphic being only apparent, and this discoverable more by the hand than the eye. Whether the latter is a druidical remain and unconnected with Christianity, I cannot determine, and the emblems inscribed on it are of too vague a character to impress one with any degree of certainty. We cannot however fall into the mistake of a traveller in this part of Wales, whose imagination teemed with druidical recollections and anticipations, and who fancied that in every rubbing stone (and they are in almost every field) he saw some confirmation of their obsolete worship. Perhaps some of your correspondents may be able and willing to direct an inquirer in his search after the origin of these interesting remains?

I am, yours, &c.

DUDLEY COSTELLO.

MR. URBAN,

Aug. 10.

THE ecclesiastical mint of Durham having enabled the late Mr. Bartlett to appropriate the coins of our three first Edwards, I propose to try, by the assistance of the mint of the Archbishops of York, to establish an earlier coinage of Henry VII. than that usually attributed to him.

Snelling says, "that the money coined by this king before he changed the type of it in his 18th year, differs from that of the three preceding Henries in the crown having an arch on it instead of being open, which peculiar type has heretofore been assigned to Henry VI."

We have a penny of Edward IV. with the letter T on the right side of the head, and a key on the left side, (see the Plate, Fig. 1.) which reads, "EDWARD D GRA REX ANGL," "CIVITAS EBORACI," which I conceive must have been issued from the mint of Archbishop Rotherham, who was translated from Lincoln to York, in the year 1480. In corroboration of this appropriation, there is a penny of Richard III. (very lately discovered) which (see Fig 2.) has the letter T and the key placed similarly to that of Edward, and reads, "RICARD DI GRA REX ANGL," "CIVITAS EBORACI." This coin in my opinion can belong to no other than Rother-

ham, he having been archbishop during the whole of the reign of Richard III.

The penny that I propose to establish as of Henry VII. is one from the same mint, of the same type, same letter and emblem, has an open crown, and reads, "HENRIC DEI GRA REX ANGL." "CIVITAS EBORACI," mint-mark a rose. (Fig. 3.) Allowing this coin therefore to proceed from Rotherham's mint, of which I conceive there is no doubt, it must of necessity belong to Henry VII. Rotherham not having been Archbishop until nine years after the death of Henry VI. and having held the see six years after the accession of Henry VII.

If these facts be correct, we have a proof of an earlier coinage than the one mentioned by Snelling, and likewise a proof positive that Henry VII. was the first monarch who placed the arch over the crown on his coins.

Not one of these curious pennies is published, as far as I know; I have therefore sent you a rude sketch of each, (see the Plate) in the hope of affording some amusement to your numismatic readers, and an inducement to further inquiry.

Yours, &c.

I. D. C.

MR. URBAN,

IT is rightly observed by Dr. Laurence, in his preface to the translation of the apocryphal book of Enoch, that the fate of such writings has been singular, since they have sometimes been injudiciously admitted into the canon of Scripture, and on the other hand, "not simply rejected, but loaded with every epithet of contempt and obloquy." But can we agree with him, in acknowledging that there is such a thing as "an over-anxiety to preserve that canon inviolate?" Perhaps if he were publishing a second edition, he would re-consider that expression. In fact, it is impossible to separate the idea of an inviolate canon from that of inspiration; since if inspiration be contended for, the most rigid scrutiny must be exercised; while, if the point of inspiration be conceded, there can be no canon, in the strict sense of that term, and all the productions of Hebrew primitive Christians will be

right to be classed in their respective Scriptures.

The real use of apocryphal volumes is to supply testimonies to historical facts, and, as Dr. Laurence observes, to "indicate the theological opinions of the periods at which they were composed." With this view, Mr. Urban, I consider this and similar volumes worthy of studious inspection, as they may often help to elucidate a Scriptural phrase, or to establish the prevalence of a doctrine at certain periods. The following remarks are put forward with the less diffidence, because the learned editor has generally abstained from making annotations, except with regard to the Trinity and the person of Christ.

He considers the works to have been composed by a Jew, under the name of Enoch, a few years before the rise of Christianity, and perhaps at an early period of the reign of Herod. His reasoning is, I think, conclusive. And there appears to be good ground for supposing that the author was a descendant of the ten tribes residing in India. I would add, that, presuming the date to be correct, the work is probably a result of that impulse which the expectation of the Messiah's speedily coming communicated not only to the Jews, but also to other nations.

Ch. vi. v. 9. 10. *The elect shall possess light, joy, and peace; and they shall inherit the earth. But you, ye unholy, shall be accursed.*—Conf. Matt. v. 5. *The meek shall inherit the earth.* It seems from the context that the present world is meant. Perhaps the phrase is equivalent to saying, they only can be said to live.

Ch. vii. v. 2. a detailed account of the union of angels with the daughters of men. Conf. Genesis vi. 2. There are so many traditions on this subject in the East, as could surely not have originated from a mere misapprehension of a verse in the Hebrew Scriptures. For my own part, I confess I am inclined to believe that there is some foundation for this opinion, because the testimonies are numerous and explicit. One curious result from the discovery of this book, is, that the fall of angels, mentioned by Peter and Jude, is not anterior to the creation

but subsequent to it, in the opinion of the Jews.

Ch. ix. v. 3. *Thou art Lord of lords, God of gods, King of kings.* So Deut. x. 17. *The Lord your God is God of gods, and Lord of lords.* In Rev. xvii. 14. this expression is altered to *Lord of lords, and King of kings.* In fact, how could Christ be consistently denominated *God of gods*, when idolatry is supposed to be worn out? In the days of Moses, when it was prevalent, the Israelites are properly reminded that *Jehovah is greater than the pretended deities of the nations.*

Ibid. *The throne of thy glory is for ever and ever.* Conf. Hebrews, i. 8. *Thy throne, O God, is for ever and ever, addressed to the Son.*

Ch. xxxi. v. 5. *Then holy Raphael, an angel who was with me, answered and said: This is the tree of knowledge, of which thy ancient father and thy widowed mother eat, who were before thee; and who, obtaining knowledge, their eyes being opened, and knowing themselves to be naked, were expelled from the garden.* It is remarkable, that nothing material is added here to the narrative in Genesis; whence it is evident, that it was literally understood, for else this apocryphal writer would have enlarged and mystified upon it ad infinitum. In engravings, the tree of knowledge is usually represented as an apple-tree; but such was not the opinion of the Jews, for at verse 4, we are told, *it was like a species of the tamarind tree, bearing fruit which resembled grapes extremely fine; and its fragrance extended to a considerable distance.*

Ch. xxxviii. v. 2. *It would have been better for them, had they never been born.* Conf. Matt. xxvi. 24. where it is applied to Judas. Much has been written about the import of this phrase. This passage seems to determine the sense, for it is an answer to the question; *where will the habitation of sinners be, and the place of rest for those who have rejected the Lord of spirits?* I need hardly add, that the writer is speaking of the last judgment.

Ch. xl. v. 6. *The third voice I heard petitioning and praying for those who dwell on the earth.* This petitioner is no other than Gabriel. Although a

Protestant, yet candour obliges me to remark, that the intercession of saints is supported by this verse. It would be dishonest to omit such a passage, after having perceived it.

Ch. xlii. v. 2. Windom went forth to dwell among the sons of men, but she obtained not an habitation. Windom returned to her place, and seated herself in the midst of angels. But iniquity went forth after her return, when unwillingly found an habitation, and resided among them, as rain in the desert, and as dew in a thirsty land. This is a truly sublime passage, and of exquisite moral beauty, superior to that famous one in Ovid:

Ultima cælicolæ terras Astræa reliquit.

I do not understand the word unwillingly, surely it cannot be the exact sense of any original, or else the writer has expressed his meaning very obscurely.

Ch. lxxix. v. 9. They shall transgress, and think themselves gods. How accurately does this describe the consequential idea of one's self, which is always found united to profligacy!

Ch. lxxx. v. 6. Blessed is the man who shall die righteous and good, against whom no catalogue of crime has been written, and with whom iniquity is not found. Such passages as this serve to indicate the depth of meaning, which the word justification contains.

Many passages, addressed to the rich and the covetous, resemble the exhortations in the Epistle of St. James.

Ch. xcvi. v. 15, 16. None of your oppressive acts are concealed and secret. Think not in your minds, neither say in your hearts, that every crime is not manifested and seen. In heaven it is daily written before the Most High. Henceforward shall it be manifested; for every act of oppression which you commit shall be daily recorded, until the period of your condemnation: ver. 22, 23. Wo to you who rejoice in the trouble of the righteous, for a grave shall be dug for you. Wo to you who frustrate the word of the righteous; for to you there shall be no hope of life. To offer any remark on the awful beauty of these sentences would be,

To throw a perfume on the violet.

Ch. xcvi. v. 11. Wo to you who expand the crime of your neighbour; for

in hell shall you be slain. By expand we probably should understand *aggravate*; in which case, these words convey a most important lesson of truth and justice. Nor would I omit a beauty of another kind; *Ch. civ. c. 1-5. I swear to you, ye righteous, that in heaven the angels record your goodness before the glory of the Mighty One. Wait with patient hope; for formerly you have been disgraced with evil and with affliction; but now shall you shine like the luminaries of heaven.* (*Conf. Matt. xiii. 43.*) *You shall be seen, and the gates of heaven shall be opened to you. . . . Wait with patient hope, nor relinquish your confidence; for great joy shall be yours, like that of the angels in heaven. . . . And now fear not, ye righteous, when you see sinners flourishing and prosperous in their ways. Be not associates with them; but keep yourselves at a distance from their oppressions; be you associated with the host of heaven.*

Ch. cv. v. 23. Respecting these things there shall be writings and impressions above in heaven, that the angels may read them, and know what shall happen both to sinners and to the spirits of the humble. *Conf. 1 Peter, i. 12. Which things the angels desire to look into.*

I would not omit a passage in *Ch. vi. v. 11. Then shall wisdom be given to the elect, all of whom shall live, and not again transgress by impiety or pride; but shall humble themselves, passing judgment, and shall not repeat transgression.* This shews the writer's idea of repentance.

In *Ch. ii.* which consists of a single verse, occurs the celebrated and much controverted passage, which is quoted in the epistle of St. Jude. *Behold, he comes with ten thousands of his saints, to execute judgment upon them, to destroy the wicked, and to reprove all the curial for every thing which the sinful and ungodly have done, and committed against him.* The variations, though slight, might induce a doubt whether St. Jude has really cited this production, but such a suggestion would be scarcely worth pressing, as other apocryphal matter is found in that epistle.

In *Ch. x. v. 16, 17.* we find these words, concerning the angels who united themselves to mortal women: *They shall be taken away into the lowest depths of the fire in torments; and in*

confinement shall they be shut up for ever. Immediately after this shall he (Samsara), together with them, burn and perish; they shall be bound until the consummation of many generations. May we not suppose, that one reason why the world was destroyed, besides the prevailing wickedness, was to root out the mongrel race from whom no good could be expected? A friend has suggested, that the expression *Nouh was perfect in his generations*, alludes to this circumstance, and implies that he had none of the accursed blood in his veins. There are other ways however of interpreting those words; and a simple explanation, that does not require a theory to support it, is generally to be preferred to every other.

The eternal Sonship of Christ, as it is called, though surely in rather contradictory language, appears to be the doctrine of this writer. Dr. Laurence has spoken amply on this subject in the preface. Yet I cannot help observing, that the apocryphal writings, such as the second book of Esdras, the Ascension of Isaiah, and thus, are calculated to leave an impression upon the mind, which comes nearest to Arianism. This, however, is not to be wondered at, when we consider that the writers lived before the coming of our Lord, and were obliged to fill up the outlines of prophecy from their imagination. The author of the second book of Esdras should seem, from his language on that subject, to have lived later. But to my mind the words of Rev. xxii. 1. and 3. are decisive of a divinity of office and dignity, which it would be presumptuous to limit, while those of John i. 1-3. testify plainly to a divinity of nature.

Why so much apocryphal matter should occur in the short epistle of St. Jude, is a question which perhaps will never be solved; certainly not, till we have arrived at a calmer decision, as to what inspiration includes and excludes. I am inclined to think, that the apostle was writing to persons among whom these apocryphal books were current, and that he quoted them as having a peculiar weight with the persons he was addressing. There must have been some particular reason, for adducing the legend about Michael and the body of Moses, rather

than citing the prophet Zechariah, whose narrative is equally pertinent and more sublime, to say nothing of its undoubted authenticity.

In short, one must console one's self with knowing that these sort of difficulties will not last for ever. As the original curse upon the ground, was that it should *bring forth thorns and thistles to man*, so must he expect to meet with difficulties and perplexities in the search of truth. Still there are none sufficient to make a reasonable being give up the promise contained in Rev. xxi. 1-5. which may justly be called the treasury of the soul.

I am, &c. ANSELM.

MR. URBAN,

July 19.

IN Blomesfield's History of Norfolk, vol. iii. pp. 282 et seq. edit. 1806, is an interesting detail of events connected with the establishment at Norwich, of the Foreigners or "Strangers," who introduced various valuable manufactures into this country in the 16th century. It appears that in the year 1565 the decay of the worsted trade had placed that city in such great distress, that the Mayor and other authorities sought advice of the Duke of Norfolk,* who had a princely palace in the city,† and maintained therein great hospitality, as to the means best calculated to replace the citizens in a prosperous condition. The patriotic Duke, seeing the good results which were arising to the country from the arrival of the "Strangers," who sought in our friendly isle protection from the severe persecution

* This was Thomas Howard, 4th Duke, at that time "the most powerful and most popular man in England." His subsequent intrigues to effect a marriage with the imprisoned rival of Elizabeth, which procured for him the same fate that had befallen so many of his ancestors, form an important feature in the eventful history of the period. The news of his execution in 1572 produced much lamentation at Norwich, where he constantly relieved numbers of the poor, and where he exercised an abundant hospitality.

† Situated on the banks of the river, in the parish of St. John Madder-market. It was visited in 1671 by Evelyn, who does not praise either the structure or the situation. Having been deserted by its noble owners, few vestiges of it are now to be found.

of the Duke of Alva, and who (under licence of Queen Elizabeth) were then pursuing their respective callings in London, Sandwich, &c., recommended that a certain number of them should be invited to Norwich, and be encouraged to settle among the citizens. With a view still further to benefit a city towards which he had manifested many feelings of friendly attachment, his Grace procured at his own charge from his royal Mistress—herself ever ready to promote the individual good of her subjects, and the general weal of the state—letters patent to place 30 master workmen, each of them having 10 servants, being in all 330 men, Dutch and Walloons, in the city of Norwich, to make “bayes, sayes, arns, mockades, and such like.” Prosperity once more became a denizen in this ancient city, and the influx of “strangers” was so great,* and the advantages of their trade so manifest, that the Duke, at their solicitation, interested himself to procure them the grant of a place wherein to celebrate religious worship after their own tenets and rites. The two ensuing letters, transcripts from the originals, preserved in the library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, exhibit the application and the success thereof. The first is addressed by the Duke to Archbishop Parker, and the latter, distinguished for its Christian meekness and charity, is the pious prelate’s friendly compliance. They deserve a place in your pages from the interest attached to the writers, and from their connection with the introduction of commodities which have proved so highly beneficial to the national prosperity.

No. 1.

My very Good Lord,

After my hearty commendations, since my coming home, the Strangers hath been suters to me for my l’res to you, for having of a church, whereupon I talked with my Lord Bishop and others of the city, by whom I hear as well of their good order in religion, as also of their honest conversation,

which I think my Lord Bishop † hath certified you as well of that as their desire in the having a church, wherein I pray you stand their good Lord; for here be churches end that be voyd, that upon your l’res to the Bp and the Mayor, they will take present order; and so wishing to your Grace as to myself, I bid you most heartily farewell. From my house at Norwich this 28th of December, 1565, Your Grace’s assuredly T. NORFOLK.

Post Script. I have put your Grace a note of the like that was granted here in King Edward’s dayes.

No. 2.

After my hearty commendations to your good Grace, this is to signify to the same, that I have of very late written my l’res to my Lord Bishop of Norwich, to grant unto the strangers a vacant church within the city, wherein I think they have some store, and have further requested his Lordship to know y^r pleasure and advice, whereby the citizens may be the sooner induced to their desire, and then his ordinary authority shall suffice to take order with them, as well for the forms of their public prayers, as otherwise for the state of Religion, and for their discipline, whereby that church may live in the more perfect quiet, wishing that they might be perswaded to recede as little as might be from common order of prayers and administration of the Sacraments used by authority in the Realm. And if hereafter any cause shall be for any further help of my partie it shall be ready at all times, as God knoweth, to whose merciful tuition I recommend your Grace as heartily as myself.

The Dutch congregation had the choir of the church of the Friars Preachers assigned them for their religious assemblies; and the Walloon or French congregation, first by leave made use of the Bishop’s Chapel, but afterwards had the church of St. Mary, at Tombland, given them. Both of these congregations continue, but the numbers are now very small.

Yours, SAMUEL TYMS.

* It appears by a return from the Mayor of Norwich, dated Nov. 16, 1571, that the number of these artisans and their families had increased, at that early period, to 3,225, whereof 600 were children of English born.

† This was John Parkhurst, who had fled the country in Mary’s days; and who being consecrated to the see in 1560, resided much at the Episcopal palace, which he beautified and repaired, and died in 1574.

ON THE POWER OF THE BOW.

WE have received from Mr. W. BARNES a long letter on the question which has been agitated in our pages, whether the Power exerted in drawing the Bow be *double* its registered weight of draught? Mr. BARNES controverts the opinion advanced by A. J. K., and adopts that of "THE SCEPTICS."—Another Correspondent on the same subject disagrees with both, and takes a view of the matter diametrically opposite to Mr. BARNES. These communications are of a *technical, mathematical* nature, and in consequence of the space they would occupy on an abstract question, not interesting to general readers, we have withheld their insertion. A. J. K. explains that his mention of the *pondus inertis*, or dead weight of the body being employed in drawing up the bow, was not intended to form any main part of his argument relative to the power exerted, but was merely incidental, as being according to ancient writers the practice of good archers, and as explanatory of the phrase, "laying the body in the bow." He adds, let one of "THE SCEPTICS" take a bow registered at 50lbs. power, and hold it in his hand while he (A. J. K.) pulls the string the average

length of the modern arrow, 27 inches, and the Sceptic will find that while A. J. K. pulls 50 lbs., he (the Sceptic) has to resist 50 lbs., consequently that the exertion in the act of drawing must be a divided one, between the two arms, and the aggregate force employed equal to 100 lbs. "AN OLD ARCHER," of Walmer (for whose briefly expressed opinion we have great respect, as derived at once from a practical and scientific knowledge of his art), says, "I have attended to the controversy about the power exerted in drawing the bow; I think the article of A. J. K., accompanied by a diagram representing a drawn bow, attached to a fixed point, sufficient to explain the question to any reasonable person. Indeed, I consider the whole merely a dispute about *terms*."

We are happy of the opportunity of inserting the above mediatorial opinion between the parties, trusting that they will eventually find that, like the disputants, one of whom asserted that the shield of a certain statue was silver, while the other maintained it was of gold, each, according to his particular view of the matter, has been in the right. We are unwilling, therefore, to be the means of continuing a contest which might on such a principle be interminable.

RETROSPECTIVE REVIEW.

Divine Poems, written by Thomas Washbourne, Bachelor in Divinity. 1664. 12mo.

THIS is a very scarce little volume of Poetry. It is dedicated "To the Right Honourable my ever honoured Lady, the Lady Vere, and to his ever honoured Mother, the University of Oxford." There are several copies of commendatory verses, according to the fashion of the times, one by M. Llewellyn, the Author of *Men Miracles*, and another in which Bishop Duppa is highly praised. We will give as a specimen, from p. 81,

On a Snake in a garden of flowers, that stung one that trod on him unawares.

Who thought this Snake would e'er have found
An entrance into this inclosed ground;

Or that a serpent here should hide his head,
Under this sweet and flowery bed?

But 'tis no news—for long ago
It was the Devil's trick, man to entice;
A greater Serpent made his way into
A better garden—Paradise.

And ever since there is no place
Of pleasure which we would impropriate,
But that therein the Serpent shows his face,

Though we discover him too late.

Let us look then, before we leap,
And timely seek the danger to prevent,
Least we, instead of joys, do sorrow reap,
And when it is too late—repent.

We see him not before we feel,
That we by his envenomed teeth are bit;
And when, Achilles-like, we're hurt on
the heel,

We seek for balsam to cure it.

Better it were if we took heed,
How to avoid the Serpent ere he stung,
So should we feel no pain, no medicine
need,

But safely sit our flowers among.

While we securely take delight
Amidst our many sweet and fragrant
flowers,

We shall now add another, the advice contained in which may be of
service to a point, beyond the Poetry.

Upon the People's denying of Tythes in some places, and ejecting their Pastors.

The Shepherd heretofore did keep
And watch his sheep.

While they, poor creatures, did rejoice
To hear his voice.

But now, they that were used to stray
Do know the way
So perfectly, that they can guide
The Shepherd when he goes aside.

To pay the tenth fleece they refuse,
As shepherd dues;

They know a trick worth two of that,
They can grow fat,

And wear their fleece on their own back,
But let him lack

Meat, drink, and cloth, and every thing,
Which should support and comfort
bring.

What silly animals be these,
Themselves to please

With fancies, that they nothing need
But safely feed.

One more specimen will suffice.

To one who Married a very Rich, but very Deformed Woman.

Who is 't that says, it was not love
Which you unto this match did move,
'T was love, but love of money sure
That thus to wed did you allure,
'T was not the beauty which doth lie
In your wife's cheek, or lip, or eye,
Or any other part that shines,
Save only—in her golden mines.
It were the *Angels* in her chest,
That first made love within your breast;
There sat the Cupids, there the Graces
Reside in those red and white faces.
In having one wife, you have many,
Each hag a wife is—how then can ye
Choose but be rich? for such as these,
Being put to use, will soon increase.
Nor will their beauty fade, for th' are
At fifty, more than fifteen, fair,
As pure good metal, as refin'd
An age hence, as when they were coin'd,
Provided you keep them in bands,
From falling into huckster's hands.

The Devil-Serpent turns, and does us bite,
And with sharp pains our pleasure sour.

Without the Shepherd's careful eye
When, lo! they die;

E're they be won, being made the prey
Unto the wolf by night and day.

Besides, they're subject to the rot,
And God knows what
Diseases more, which they endure
And none can cure.

But the Shepherd's skilful hand.
In need they stand

Of his physick and his power,
To heal and help them every hour.

The danger set before their eyes,
Let them be wise;

Not trusting to their own direction
Nor protection.

But to his rod, his staff submit,
His art, his wits;

For every sore a salve hath found,
And will preserve them safe and sound.

If pleasure be not, profit's in
Your match, Polygamy's no sin.
In a free state you may be bold
To marry every piece of gold,
Though they so numerous be, as will
The great Turk's vast seraglio fill;
Yet take my counsel, look well to them,
For many chances will undo them;
They may be called in by the state,
And valued at a lower rate,
They may be rounded and defac'd,
Or with worse metal be debas'd,
They may perhaps suffer a rape,
Be plundered from you; should they scape
These accidents, yet wings have they
Like Cupid's, and will flee away,
Leaving you little else behind
But your sad choice, and sadder mind,
For when your money's gone, your wife
Will stay to vex you all your life.

It appears that T. Washbourne was born at Wychemford in Worcester-shire, entered at Balliol college, Oxford, and took his degree. In the time of the Rebellion he had a prebendal stall at Gloucester: having suffered in the royal cause at the Restoration, he was reinstated, and presented to the rectory of Dumbleton in Gloucestershire. He printed some single sermons, and died 6th May, 1687. He was buried in the Lady's Chapel, in the cathedral at Gloucester; a small monument was erected on his grave, on which he desired to be inscribed, that he was '*Primus peccatorum, minimus Minis-trorum Dei.*'

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

On Wages and Combination. By
R. Torrens, Esq. M.P.

THERE are in this pamphlet many important subjects investigated with sound principles of reasoning, and illustrated by a familiar and comprehensive knowledge. It may appear at first sight singular, that so much variety of opinion, such violent opposition of argument, such direct contradiction, should be found on almost all points connected with the subject of Political Economy; but a little consideration will lead us to attribute this principally to the *immense extension of the subject*; to its enormous surface, which admits of being contemplated from so many different points, and seen under such diversified aspects; in fact, it is the greatness of the inquiry that causes the difficulty. Our errors in reasoning spring, not from being *totally* ignorant, but from having *partial* knowledge; we catch hold of one or two bearings of some great question, and suppose we are in possession of all; we build our reasonings, and make our inferences on these, and in the mean time we are ignorant that there are other parts of the subject of equal importance and magnitude, totally unseen by us, and without the knowledge of which all our conclusions will only lead us into error. Men's information may be *relatively* great and sound, but it is seldom or ever co-extensive with the subject on which it is employed. Thus arise the embarrassments and difficulties connected with the great questions that present themselves to the deliberation of legislative wisdom. Mr. Pitt seemed to entertain very erroneous opinions on the subject of *population*, and the laws that govern it. Mr. Ricardo, with all his knowledge, was in error with regard to the *fall of prices* at the return to cash payments; and the subjects of poor-laws, free trade, and the *corn* question, are so many arenas of dispute, into which ingenious men are for ever descending to exhibit their knowledge and skill. Now, as we said before, it is the vast extent of

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these subjects that refuses to be comprehended in one view; it is the boundless complication of parts, through which the *whole* must be surveyed; and the obstacles constantly raised, by men obtruding their partial views and limited observations, which form the difficulties that for ever thicken around them. Undoubtedly, too, men's interests bias them both openly and secretly, and the love of theory has its force, and the dislike of demolishing the conclusions to which we have painfully and laboriously arrived, and again building up new ones from the same materials; all these things being taken into account, we shall then be able more accurately to understand what has occasioned such diversity of opinion among the professors of the science, and what has given rise to the contempt and indifference with which it has been looked at by the public in general. Still, we must recollect that the subject is most important; that truth does exist, and may be discovered; that every science has its infancy and its errors, and that it is not the part of a wise or judicious man to forsake a pursuit, only because of the difficulties or impediments which he can but slowly and partially remove. It must either be to the advantage or disadvantage of the nation to have a free trade in corn:—that is a truism; it must either be more conducive to her provincial and commercial prosperity to have a paper currency, or a metallic one; if so, it is amply worth an immense sacrifice of time, and thought, and labour, and observation, and inquiry, to know on which side the balance of truth lies. Those only throw out their ridicule or angry invective against political economy, who cannot or will not understand it; forgetting that the only difference between them and those whom they oppose is, that they oppose science which is the welfare, the of mankind. the solid foundation and

the shifting sands of partial interests and temporary views. Two of the most important questions now calling for the attention of the Legislature, are undoubtedly the *poor laws* and the *corn laws*, as we consider the question of *currency* to be adjusted and disposed of. Now both these questions extend very widely, and the discussion of them will ramify into very minute, diversified, and remote inquiries; hence the difficulty that arises around them. With the poor laws is connected the support of population, the rate of its increase, the causes of the same, the amount of wages, the mode of paying them, the rise and fall of prices, the proportion of capital and labour, the action and reaction of manufacturing and agricultural labour, the effect of machinery, the advantage of emigration to foreign settlements, the consideration of home colonization, the effect of a country like Ireland without poor laws on a country like England with them, on the relative importance of home and foreign markets, on popular education, on allotments of land, on grants of national money for works, on taxes, and in what proportion they ought to be levied; all these are leading subjects, running like the great main veins and arteries through the body of the poor law question; each of these subjects requires a distinct, deep, and copious investigation. Some of them demand the exercise of very patient thought, and very acute habits of reasoning; and no wonder therefore, that ignorance, and doubt, and error, and *partial* knowledge, have so long taken their hold of a subject, from which there is no prospect that they will be speedily or substantially removed;—'Look at that picture, and at this!' Here is England in a state of great distress with poor laws; here is Ireland in a state of greater, *without* them. Then comes the question, Is their distress consequent on these laws, or independent of them? or how much do they net upon it? This is the first pouring out of the waters of strife; and here we shall insert a passage from Col. Torrens's pamphlet, which demands the attention of all, on account of the important truth that it asserts, and its effect upon the most vital interests of the country.

"The rapidity with which all kinds of useful instruction are at this time spreading amongst the labouring classes of Great Britain, would speedily bring about this consummation so devoutly to be wished, (i. e. the independence and comfort of the labouring classes, were it not for one most fatal counteracting cause, the annual inundations of Irish labour. Until this cause is removed, no considerable improvement in the condition of the labouring classes in England and Scotland can by possibility take place; until a taste for a higher scale of comfort becomes prevalent among the people of Ireland, no prudential calculations, no desire of lifting themselves from their degradation, will control the power of increase, and thus raise the reward of their labour to a level with that which is obtained in England. But the two islands are so intimately connected; steam navigation has brought their shores into such immediate contact, that if Irish wages do not rise to the level of English, English wages must fall to the level of Irish. Let the people of England look to this! let the labouring classes throughout England and Scotland, rest assured, that, if effectual means be not applied for improving the habits of their Irish brethren, the political degradation into which they have fallen, will, in the reaction of moral causes, sink the great body of the people throughout the united kingdom to one immense level of hopeless and extreme misery."

Of this melancholy truth no doubt can exist in any way; Ireland, which ought to have been the granary of food, and the support and strength of England, seems to be unhappily appointed as the centre of her difficulties, and the cause of her embarrassment and weakness. What a moral and political monster is the fact, that an island possessing a fertile soil, a mild climate, noble harbours and shores, a shrewd ingenious population of six millions, united to another country by the closest ties of language, long connexion, mutual interest, and only a few hours' sail apart, should, from the intervention of circumstances, prove the greatest curse which that country could receive! How great the error, how fundamental the mistakes, how long the misgovernment to produce such results!

We are sorry to find ourselves opposed to Col. Torrrens on the subject of a free trade in corn; and more so, as we acknowledge the soundness of many of his separate reasonings; but we confess that we cannot arrive at the same conclusion that is so satisfactory to him and to those who side with him. The question surely is, which is most conducive to the welfare and the prosperity of the country, to the stability of its institutions, and the *real* happiness of the people; an agricultural or a manufacturing preponderance of interest. Now, though it is true that Col. Torrrens takes another ground, and attempts to show to the *agricultural tenantry* (the farmer) that such low prices as would follow an unrestricted importation of corn, would be advantageous to them: even granted that were true, he does not advance his argument one step further, and show that it would also be advantageous to the *landowners*; nor do we understand what the conclusion would be that he must reach on this head, except that which he would most reluctantly advise, that the *quirearchy* and aristocracy are to be sacrificed for the advantage of the commonalty. At any rate, this is clear, if a free importation of corn does not reduce prices, we cannot see the beneficial result proceeding from it. If it does, it must lower the money value of rents in the same proportion; it must drive out of cultivation all inferior soils,—it must dismiss from employ all hands formerly occupied on that inferior soil; and it must *tend* to swell the manufacturing population: supposing this had taken place, and that after long years of misery, from impoverished landlords, ruined tenants, and starving paupers, the remaining peasants were slowly sucked into the vortex of manufacturers; who is to insure the sale, who to command the markets, who to open all foreign ports, who to ensure the regulated supply of foreign harvests, who to order all *foreign* steam-engines to bow down their iron necks to ours, and to cease to move their hundred arms? who is to cajole Russia? and to blind Prussia to her own interests? who is to open the Elbe and the Rhine? who is to charm the mandarins of China? and who is to depend on the farmers of Vir-

ginia? Who is to insure this? And if not, if we have erected our machinery, sold our ploughs, or turned them into steam-engines, turned our fallows into grass or woodland; and if the time came, as assuredly come it would, when foreign nations *would not* take our manufactures in lieu of their own, and *could not* supply us with the food which they themselves wanted, what would be the situation of the *great manufacturing warehouse of the world*? We confess, as we know, that agriculture requires the assistance of manufactures, just as a seller wants a buyer; but we also know that in our country, even without artificial stimulus, a sufficient supply of manufactured wealth will not be wanting. But if it is said that the wealth produced by manufacturing industry can alone enable us to meet our enormous demands and tremendous expenses; then we say, let those expenses be reduced, and those demands lessened; for better a country be *poor with safety*, than *rich with danger and convulsion*. Where now is the focus of all discontent and sedition and anarchy, but in the heart of the manufactures, in Manchester and Sheffield, and Nottingham and Leeds? Where is the press, the very rank hot-bed of blasphemy and wickedness and falsehood, but there? Where does the Trades Union lift its monstrous and savage head, hungry and gaunt, but there? Nothing can insure a perpetual flow of commerce and trade and manufacture, without the intervention of periodical checks and calms. Changes of fashion, discoveries of science, inventions, oversupplies, caprice, home-frauds, and foreign industry, all are perpetually crossing the path of regular trade, and interfering with, and for a time checking or breaking it down; and woe to England, if ever the day should come, when its rural districts should be only considered of value, as feeding the enormous many-headed monster that is constantly clamouring for food, to supply fresh strength to those gigantic arms, which are endeavouring to compass the whole globe within their grasp. We believe in none of the fictions of plenty, and ease, and tranquillity and happiness, that would follow. We form no Elysium for ourselves in the vallies of Lancashire, or

on the banks of the Dee. We have as little trust in Col. Torrens's Utopia as in Sir Thomas More's; but we believe that in as large a diminution of expenditure as possible, in a well-conducted system of emigration, in the institution of poor laws in Ireland, in the amendment and revision of those in England, in the improvement of the education of the people, and in the preservation of peace abroad and tranquillity at home, are to be found the best materials of our future well-being. In all changes some interested persons suffer; nothing in human power can prevent it. Great and violent have been the changes during the last thirty years, and great and various the sufferings. In the changes now taking place, we cannot see how it is possible to prevent great distress falling on those whose property is in land. It is infinitely to be lamented. *The constitution of England is agricultural. It is founded on land.* The agriculturists have ever been its main strength and ornament; and we therefore trust that their interests and importance will always be considered as those most congenial to the forms, institutions, and habits of our country, as most conducive to its safety and its prosperity, moral and economical. Whether their destruction can be averted, we do not pretend to know. It is a great misfortune when there are divisions in the camp; and it is a still greater, when the *two greatest interests of a great nation* are placed in opposition to each other. One thing may be remarked. Col. Torrens and those who write with him in opinion, address themselves to the *tenantry* of England exclusively, and not to the *owners of the soil*. Nay, they go further, and impress on the tenantry that their interests are directly opposed to that of their landlords. Now, taking that hypothetically as true, though we deny it, what have the political economists to say to the lords of the soil themselves? What advice, what consolation have they to administer in that quarter? The men who possess the soil of England as their rightful property, are surely persons whose stake, whose importance in the country ought not lightly to be esteemed. Are they not a very important portion of the country? Were they not a few

years ago the most so? And yet it cannot be denied that the political economists are willing to consider their estates and their interests as only a kind of fuel to feed the everlasting fires of the mechanic; a subservient race; a people subsidiary to those of greater importance. We doubt—we deny the justice of this view. Our manufactures may, nay, they will depart from us; our agriculture never need, unless we ourselves drive it away. Every thing valuable in England is connected with the land; our household gods reside in their fields and forests; our household virtues cluster around the rural hearth; our old remembrances are there; our old institutions, our former innocence, our cherished virtues, our simplicity, our frugality, our industry, our piety—what is to replace them (money cannot)? In the fuliginous vapour, or the incessant vibration and roar of the huge enginery of the manufacturers, they will be sought when it is too late to find them. The motto of our days of corruption is the same as of the days of old,—*Querenda pecunia primum—virtus post nummos*.

When the Economists talk of *happiness*, it is another term with them for crowded cities, high wages, full work, incessant demands, and still more incessant supplies,—furnaces ever roaring, mills ever whirling, engines ever at work; forgetting, that even now, when wages are comparatively low, they afford too much temptation to the frail virtue of the uneducated and unenlightened mechanic. It is a fact that the operatives even now are not only enabled to live plentifully and well, but that they have a surplus which enables them to pass two or three days in the week in idleness and sensuality—a denser mass congregated together, and a greater profusion of money among them, would only increase the prodigality, the sensuality, and the crime; and a huge reeking mass of drunken politicians, discontented operatives—each band governed by their favourite demagogues—their chosen Gracchi—and bound together in dangerous and unlawful associations—would every district around them the Government free constit-

tions, laws, and government, are not adapted for such a society.

We therefore shall end this article, by summing up our own ideas on a subject of great interest to us; we pretend to nothing but a practical view of the subject, acquired as we look about us, and reflecting on what we see.

1. That a free trade in corn will ruin all landed proprietors, except those of enormous incomes, whom it will only impoverish. Those who have mortgages or money payments of fixed value, must sink at once.

2. That the tenantry will continue materially to suffer with the landlord, inasmuch as rents will not adjust themselves for a long time to falling prices; inasmuch as, all second-rate soils being thrown out of cultivation, there will be a greater rivalry and emulation for the better soils, and higher rents will be offered, and a large population be on the level of half-employed, half-supported people.

3. That the labourers will be reduced to paupers; those on the inferior soils being thrown off the land, and by competition lowering the wages of the others.

4. That transforming agricultural labourers into silk-weavers or cotton-spinners, is a visionary and vain expectation; to expect that Norfolk ploughmen will migrate to Manchester, and enter the manufactory, and adopt new modes of life, and learn a new business, is, to say the least, an event that could not take place, till an infinite mass of suffering and of crime had preceded it, too terrible to contemplate. It is a supposition that lies between an abstract possibility, and that which is practicable and probable. It is possible that a stone put into motion would run down the declivity of a hill, till it reached the bottom: it is probable that its progress may be checked by a thousand obstacles and impediments which may arrest it before it has attained half the distance. One revolution must at least take place, one generation of men be swept away, and another government and another people arise, before this consummation is produced, and before Manchester has taken into her voracious stomach the emigrating peo-

santry of Suffolk and Essex, and converted them into nutritious and wholesome diet. Political economists may give a century or more to the operation and fulfilment of their purpose; but men must be provided for every day.

5. That a great part of the soil of the kingdom is not adapted for *Arable*,—the cultivation proposed for it by the Economists, to supersede corn, and supply the great towns with milk, cheese, and vegetables.

6. That we have no reason to suppose that we could supplant the manufacturers of other countries, especially manufacturers in their own country, except by fabricating goods, and selling them at a lower price, or by possessing machinery which they have not.

7. But it appears that the balance at present, even with our advantage of trade and knowledge, and our superior machinery in our favour, is very trifling; and supposing that our cost of production was lowered by cheapness of bread, still we have to consider that foreigners' bread (not having the expense of freight), would be cheaper still, the habits of the workmen less expensive, their machinery daily improving, and their governments would, in such a case (when things were so nearly balanced, and where no injury was sustained by interests differing from the manufacturer, in excluding foreign goods when home goods were almost as cheaply made), naturally favour and protect, by exclusion of foreigners, their own interests.

8. That it appears that our Economists do not expect that the countries on the shores of the Baltic, would exchange their corn for our goods; but that we should be excluded from their markets by the Prussian custom-houses and German tariffs. The prospect of emptying our enormous warehouses with them lies in another quarter. It is proposed to open a new and extensive trade with China, to supply the Mandarins with our cottons and long-cloths, and to dress the Emperor himself in Macclesfield silk. By them we are to be paid in silver; that silver that has been so long accumulating in the Celestial Empire. With that silver we are to go to *Virginia*, and exchange it for wheat and rice. Such is an outline of the plan proposed by the Au-

thor of England and America. There is only one difficulty here, which is, to induce the Celestial Brother of the Sun and Moon, and the Lord of the Nutmegs, to enter thus into league with the humble children of the earth, and to induce his subjects to pay us in coin, when they have nankeens and tea to exchange with us instead.

9. Should it be said, that without the revenue acquired from manufactures, we can never support the gigantic establishments we possess, our distant colonies, our tributary islands, our transatlantic possessions, our winged navies, and our unconquerable warriors; that we should sink into the level of a third or fourth-rate nation; we confess that we cannot assent; when we know that, putting aside the amount of the interest of the national debt, the whole of the national expenditure does not rise above fifteen millions a-year, or thereabouts; and that on a scale of expense which may be diminished.

Thus in every point of view, whether we take the great difficulties and hazards attending the proposed extension of our manufacturing system, from the jealousy and rivalry of other nations; whether we take the extreme danger (a subject we have no room to do more than mention), of relying on other sources and distant countries for our daily bread; (as in case of a war with America, what is to become of our corn-warehouses, of our flour granary in Virginia?) or whether we view the extreme danger to our civil and social security from the congregation of millions of artisans in crowded cities, whose sustenance must be steadily and regularly supplied to them as to the beasts of the field—for the lions do lack, and suffer hunger, but the weaver, and throwster, will not consent to share the empty platter of the lord of the forest; when we consider how naturally prone such men are to outbreaks of discontent and disaffection; how much they will fall into the power, and be under the influence of Dissenters; or, what is far worse, contaminated and brutalized by atheists and infidels, and men of desperate feelings and ruined characters, and blasted hopes; when we consider what agitation, what distress, what despair, one of these checks in their smooth career of pros-

perity would produce, which must at intervals inevitably take place, either from the cupidity of their masters, or the successful endeavours of their rivals; we know that in such a case, our constitution, our government, the preservation of society, the safety of property, the supremacy and authority of law, may all be said to be laid on the lips of a volcano, from which at any time it may be blown into the air. Our rail-roads once broken up in the frenzy of furious revolution, our countless leagues of gas-pipes cut off and melted down for bullets, our steam engines broken in pieces, our cities burnt, as Bristol was, as London may be—what is to become of the hungry, the famished, the desperate multitude who have thus pulled down the temple that sheltered them on their own heads. Never again could our prosperity arise; for us there would open no second spring. Other nations, under wiser rulers and happier institutions, would pass ahead of us, while we lay like a shattered wreck upon the shore; and we should only then have the bitter remembrance left, that we had sacrificed the patrimony of our fathers, the peace and plenty of our ancestral homes, the solid prosperity of our rural labours, and the tranquillity of our domestic hearths, to a vain phantom of philosophy, to an aerial theory, a vision that allured us only to betray, and betrayed to destroy.

The Antiquities of the Priory of Christ Church, Hants. By Benjamin Ferry, Architect, and Edward Wedlake Brayley, F.S.A. 4to. 1834.

THE efforts which were made by the Antiquarian Society towards the elucidation of the architecture of our ancient Cathedral and other Churches, by the publication of correct plans and architectural drawings, afforded the first and earliest means of acquiring a knowledge of the real merits of some of the buildings, and powerfully assisted to draw the public attention to the beauties of structures which had till then been almost hidden from public notice. The subsequent publications of Mr. Britton, in which pictorial effect was joined with scientific information, rendered the more popular, and thereby at still greater degree

ginals; but in these publications, the author confined his illustrations almost exclusively to Cathedrals, an effort, it is true, abundantly sufficient to occupy the energies and resources of any individual. The numerous monastic remains, scarcely below our Cathedrals in point of dimensions and grandeur, and in every instance displaying equally splendid specimens of architecture, did not enter into his plan, and therefore called for the aid of other hands; and greatly is the antiquarian world indebted to any scientific gentleman who, from a pure love to the merits and beauties of these antique and glorious piles, may venture upon the publication of a work on any one of them which should possess the merit of being adequately illustrated, and written with due attention to the importance of the structures: the admirers of our national edifices must feel indebted, and hail as a benefactor any individual who may undertake this task; for no hope of adequate remuneration can ever induce an author to come forward with such a work; the pure love of his subject must be his only inducement, and probably his only reward. To Mr. Ferrey we are indebted for such a work on the priory of Christ Church, in Hants, a building hitherto almost unknown in the way of graphic embellishment. The historical and descriptive department issues from the pen of Mr. Brayley, in addition to which is inserted a valuable essay by Mr. Garbett, of Winchester.

In the outset we would observe, that the history of Christ Church priory is very scanty. The builders of such resplendent structures deemed their legacies to posterity were sufficiently valuable without the name of the donor being stamped upon them. Of the earliest history of this Church we know only this, that, prior to the compilation of Domesday, a conventual establishment dedicated to the Holy Trinity existed at the Saxon town of Thuinam or Twynham. At that time a structure, humble and circumscribed, was sufficient to serve the Canons for the performance of their simple service.

The introduction of a greater splendour and magnificence, both in Church and State, which accompanied the

Norman conquest, soon reached to this, at that time, obscure establishment; and to its Dean, Ranulph Flambard, the talented but servile instrument of William Rufus, the grandeur of the present building is evidently owing. In 1150 the constitution of the establishment received a change by the introduction of Canons Regular, in lieu of the Secular Canons or Prebendaries; a Prior succeeded the Dean, and a monastic establishment rose in the place of the collegiate corporation. The monks at this Church kept up their high character as patrons of the Fine Arts; and, in common with all our principal Churches, it continued to increase in grandeur until the Reformation put a period to its further improvement, by the destruction of the industrious and peaceful inmates. The last prior (Draper), on surrendering his charge, received a handsome pension as a reward for his pliability.

We have noticed very briefly the history, being more interested in the examination of the architectural department of the volume; and we can do this with more pleasure and satisfaction, as we are presented by the architectural skill of Mr. Ferrey with correct and scientific plates of the structure. The architecture in itself is very interesting; but the elucidation of it receives but little aid from the labours of the historian:

"So much variety and grandeur, intelligence and taste, are displayed in its architecture, that we cannot but regret the deficiency of records which prevents our ascertaining by whom, and at what exact periods, the different divisions of this noble fabric were respectively erected."—p. 29.

This deficiency, however, is of little importance; the fabric has outlived its history: but the architecture affords imperishable evidence of the date of its construction. In this bright age of antiquarian knowledge, there can be but little difficulty of appropriating even an arch or a moulding, though no document whatever existed to point out the name of the builder.

Christ Church exhibits the dimensions and ground-plan of a Cathedral; but, in the elevation, the absence of a central tower, the unusual position of one at the west end, and the continuation of the roof of the nave above the

transepts, gives it the air of a large parish church. The edifice is built of various kinds of stone, the particulars of which, furnished by Charles Lyell, Esq. F.R.S. the eminent geologist, we have pleasure in extracting.

"The foundations of the Church are filled up with the ferruginous sandstone concretions of Hengistbury head.

"The stones of the gothic entrance porch consist chiefly of the fresh-water limestone, of the Bin-stead quarries, in the Isle of Wight, which contain so many casts of bivalve shells. The gothic exterior of the nave in the north aisle is of the same kind of material.

"The projecting Norman round tower is of fresh-water limestone, containing limonite; which shells have left hollows in the stone where it is weathered. This limestone probably came from some of the quarries in the north-western part of the Isle of Wight, near Henden Hill. The clustered columns are of the same limestone, but their pediments are of the Bin-stead stone before mentioned.

"The Portland oolite enters largely into the gothic exterior east of the transept, and into the Norman round tower. There are columns also in the intersected arches, of Portland oolite. There are likewise clustered pillars of Purbeck marble at the sides of the great entrance porch; the Purbeck limestone containing small univalves.

"The only stones of foreign countries noticed, are of Caen oolite, which appears in the Countess of Salisbury's Chapel, and in the Chapel erected by John Draper, the last prior."—p. 31.

The architecture is of the usual varied character found in our larger churches; and the antiquary finds the same pleasure in tracing the varieties which different ages produced, as the geologist does in pointing out with so much accuracy the various kinds of stone used in the building.

The examination of the structure has been critically undertaken by Mr. Garbett, the well-known architect of Winchester; and, as we before observed, an entire essay from him has been printed in the work. Mr. Garbett by a similar course had, in Mr. Britton's History of Winchester Cathedral, laboured with great skill and discrimination to prove that the Cathedral contained undoubted remains of Saxon architecture. The present letter is dedicated to the same object; the writer points out with

great exactness the portions which he judges to be Saxon, and those which are unquestionably Norman. We regret that we cannot enter at large on the inquiry; for without the aid of plates, it is difficult to render an architectural essay intelligible. We are unable to abbreviate even Mr. Garbett's reasons for the conclusions to which he has arrived; we must therefore refer such of our readers as wish to study the question, to the Essay itself; adding from ourselves, that great consideration is due to remarks formed on an actual examination of an ancient building, and inviting the attention of our architectural antiquaries to the question, "Whether the monastic edifices constructed through the piety and munificence, or under the patronage of the Anglo-Saxon dynasty, were so completely swept away by their Norman successors, as it has long been fashionable to suppose; or whether it is wholly improbable that edifices worthy of preservation could have been constructed by the subjects of Alfred, or Athelstan, or Edgar?" But when we add, as Mr. Garbett says, that "the only difference in Saxon and Norman edifices consists in the quality of workmanship and the arrangement of plan," it is evident that nothing but a careful and attentive personal inspection of a building, can solve the difficulty. We are happy to see that the idea of the existence of remains of Saxon buildings is becoming every day more strong, and we have no doubt that the exertions of individuals so well qualified as Mr. Garbett, will one day succeed in establishing correct land-marks, by which the boundaries between Saxon and Norman buildings may be as easily distinguished, as between the different æras of the Pointed style.

Supposing Mr. Garbett to establish his position, this Church would in itself furnish materials towards a history of English Architecture, from the Heptarchy to the Reformation, when the ancient architecture fled with the Monks who had fostered and nurtured it with the hand of an indulgent parent. There is undoubtedly much architecture of a very early date; and in the Countess of Salisbury's chapel, erected by the mother of Cardinal Pole, the aged victim to the cruelty of the brutal

Henry, we are presented with one of the early introductions of the Italian style of decoration, which was destined so soon afterwards to supplant entirely the ancient style.

There is a controverted point in the volume which we cannot pass over without notice, namely, the existence of a central tower at some period in the history of the church. Mr. Ferrey had exhibited at Somerset House a restoration of this tower, and it had been subjected to some remarks of ours (July Mag. p. 80). To this Mr. Ferrey has since replied, and his letter is inserted in the present Magazine.

On this subject we meet with some contradictory matter. Mr. Brayley, at page 45, declares that "the apparent finish of the lantern did not offer any tangible argument to warrant such an inference;" and Mr. Garbett proving, almost to demonstration, the existence at some time of a central tower or lantern; added to which, the great seal of the Priory, shown in one of the engravings, exhibits an elevation of the church with a central tower and dwarf spire; and although such evidence cannot be taken as conclusive, yet it is worthy of remark, that it shows the angles of the transept to be finished with circular buttresses, one of which still exists to evidence the faithfulness of the representation.

We now advert to rather a singular series of remarks offered by Sir G. H. Rose, on the ornaments of the choir stalls. The usual grotesque carvings which are displayed so profusely in many of our churches, have been often cited as examples of libellous caricatures. We have here some, not the most striking of their kind, of representations raised to an importance which their appearance offers but little reason to warrant. In these carvings are shown heads in roundels,—a common mode of decoration practised in the sixteenth century. The subjects in question exhibit a full face between two profiles, which possessing a grotesque mode of expression, only afford evidence of an extravagant fancy in the carver. To suppose that they were political and religious caricatures, appears to us to raise them to a degree of importance which their appearance does not warrant. First, GENT. MAG. VOL. II.

we see a full face with no very meaning cast of countenance between two profiles, one of which holds a flower in his mouth; the other a sprig; in a second the horned head of a satyr is accompanied by two somewhat similar profiles. In each of the full faces the vivid fancy of the writer sees the countenance of Henry VII., although they bear no resemblance to his acknowledged portraits; and in the lateral subjects are discovered personifications of Ireland and Scotland, with portraits of the King of France and Duchess of Burgundy: and all this being granted, the subjects are supposed to refer to Perkin Warbeck and his claims. The thistle in the mouth of Scotland, the shamrock in that of Ireland, the band connecting the latter with England, the fleur-de-lis hat of the King of France, and the nautilus formed cap of the Duchess of Burgundy, indicating "the maritime territory under her sway," are rather to be attributed to the fancy of the carver of them and similar arabesque decorations, than to any serious purpose of introducing a caricature speaking its object so obscurely and mystically, that it would appear to be set up in the sixteenth century, for no other purpose than to exert the ingenuity of a writer in the nineteenth. Neither can we imagine for a moment that any churchman, whatever his private opinions might be, would have had the hardihood to have openly set up in his church a profane burlesque representation of the sacred Trinity. We must require some further evidence before we "conclude from these caricatures that the second Prior Eyre of Christ-church" was either "a Yorkist of no common inveteracy" in politics, or an Unitarian in religion.

A brief notice of the remains of the conventual buildings, with the ancient castle, and an appendix of documents, concludes the volume.

We shall close our review with a brief notice of the nineteen engravings with which it is ornamented. The general appearance of the building is shown by perspective views, engraved by Mr. Wilkinson, after drawings by Mr. Ferrey. There is great delicacy in the touches, nearly approaching to the style of Le Keux. A fine perspective of the nave, showing the

Norman architecture of the twelfth century, with the plain groined ceiling set up by Mr. Garbett in the nineteenth, is a very effective engraving; and a splendid outline of some very curious architecture of the early part of the fourteenth century, is agreeable from its accuracy and spirit.

The ancient altar screen, with its curious sculptures, exemplifying literally the prophecy, "there shall come forth a rod out of the stem of Jesse, and a branch shall grow out of his roots," by displaying in various sculptures the pedigree of our Saviour from the Blessed Virgin. The very early and beautiful character of the architecture, in which the idea of a vine and foliage is preserved throughout the design, though the ornaments are strictly architectural, and the very early period at which it was raised, for it cannot be later than the end of the 13th century, render it a most interesting object in the eyes of the admirers of our ancient architecture. The vine is seen to come from the recumbent figure of Jesse, and after ramifying in its course throughout all his successors,

"We recover it again in a bold and strong shoot at the feet of the blessed Virgin, from whom in a miraculous manner, and not by human generation, our Saviour was produced, and to whom therefore it does not approach, except in the person of his blessed Mother. It is seen again at the shoulder of the foster-father of Christ, St. Joseph; and another of its productions, by a different branch, even reaches to the clouds, and seems to shroud its head in the celestial regions."

We extract this from the elaborate essay written by Dr. Milner on this unique specimen in Mr. Carter's *Specimens of Ancient Sculpture*, and which is very judiciously inserted by Mr. Brayley in the present work.

We could have wished Mr. Ferrey had given more details; and to admit of his doing so, we would have willingly spared the engraving of Flaxman's monument to Lady Fitz-Harris, and the picturesque view of the Castle, beautifully engraved as it is by Cooke. One of the plates shows three apostle spoons, found among the ruins of the Priory; the figures represent our Saviour, St. Peter, and St. John; the

effeminate appearance of this latter saint has led Mr. Brayley to designate the figure as that of the blessed Virgin.

The fine arts are indebted to Mr. Ferrey for the handsome volume which he has dedicated to this noble Church. Hampshire can show what perhaps no other counties in England can produce, namely, four churches of the first magnitude, all vying in the importance of their claims to attention, as interesting and curious specimens of our ancient architecture, all of which are perfect, and in use. It is scarcely necessary to add, that we refer to the Cathedral of Winchester, St. Cross, Romsey, and Christ-church. Their merits will be the more highly appreciated in proportion as they are the more known, and we therefore hail with pleasure any work which may tend to the attainment of this desirable object.

The Graphic and Historical Illustrator.
 Edited by E. W. Brayley, Esq.
F.S.A. 4to. pp. 416.

THIS Periodical possessed an undoubted claim to originality. It was undertaken with the view of rendering antiquarian and topographical studies far more popular than they had previously been, without becoming in such form unworthy the attention of those who had long pursued them. Its race was soon cut short by the bankruptcy of the publisher; and the present volume is in consequence the whole which was published. In the conclusion of the Preface the Editor holds out the hope of his engaging in some new undertaking on a similar plan.

The various antiquities of the country, with other subjects of archaeological and historical interest, constitute the contents of this volume. Upon these interesting subjects several essays are given, profusely illustrated with wood-cuts, many of which comprise subjects which have never been engraved. The most accurate manner in which we can convey a just idea of the contents, is by giving to our readers a sample, and by the kindness of the Editor, we are enabled to do this more effectively.

lowing us the use of some of the wood-cuts.

In page 16 we have a brief but able account of Adam Kraft, a Nuremberg stone-mason of the fifteenth century, to whose chisel the Church of St. Laurence in that city is indebted for a splendid piece of stone-work. He constructed the tabernacle of the high altar, described as a spire-like compo-

sition, almost as large as the steeple of some churches. The sculptor has introduced on this piece of architecture his own figure, in the act of supporting a part of the carved work. The statue is executed in a masterly style, and is equally well represented in the following wood-cut, a fair specimen in point of execution of the embellishments of this volume.



To the pen of Mr. James Jennings the work is indebted for some very amusing articles on the local dialect of Somersetshire. The smile which the soliloquy of "Ben Bond the Idler" will not fail to create, relieves the dullness of antiquarian essays, and the pleasing sprightly mode in which the productions of this gentleman's pen are written, removes the dryness which would otherwise infallibly attend an essay on provincial language. The subject of this story,

a country lad employed to watch sheep, thus apostrophizes the local spirit which in that part of the country is imagined to preside over the lazy, and whose name the men of Somersetshire call "Larence," and himself answers in the person of his leaden deity.

Soliloquy.

"Larence! why doos'n let I up? oot let I up"

Now I be a sleapid, I ca'n't let thee up erl.

Now, Larence, do let I up. There! buncy maester'll come, an a'll beat I athin a nunch o'me life: do let I up.

Now I want.

Larence, I bag o'ee do'ee let I up! D'ye see! tha sheep be all a breakin droo tha hedge into tha vix-an-twenty yaeres; an Former Haggit'll goo to LA wi'n, an I shall be a kill'd.—*Now I want*—'tis sair w'hat, besides, I hant a had my nap out,' &c.—p. 41

For the rest of the soliloquy, and the cutting short the same by the farmer with his "stout sliver of crab-tree," we must refer to the volume.

The essay on the Union Flag traces this complicated and unsightly piece of heraldry from the original cross of St. George, our ancient national ensign, to its present representative. We cannot help regretting that the simple and appropriate standard of St. George's Cross, "the flag that braved a thousand years the battle and the breeze," should be now disused. Sir Harris Nicolas, in this essay, proposes an alteration of the Union flag, which would get rid of the absurdities of the disjointed saltires, but which at the same time so puts out of sight the cross of St. Andrew, that we are sure it would not be approved by the partisans of Scotland. He blazons it thus, Azure, the Cross of St. Andrew, thereon the Cross of St. Patrick surmounted by a cross Argent, charged with the Cross of St. George. It will be perceived that the

cross Argent is merely put as a field, or support, for the Cross of St. George; and the saltire of St. Andrew has precisely the same appearance, which of course must be derogatory to its due importance. This amended flag might indeed be blazoned (after the style of the blazonry of the present in the Gazette of 1801), Azure, a saltire Gules fimbriated Argent, surmounted by a cross of the Second, fimbriated of the Third; or, Azure, St. Patrick's cross, fimbriated, surmounted by St. George's cross, fimbriated; thus putting St. Andrew's cross wholly out of view. The only rational Union flag, on heraldic principles, would be Quarterly, 1 and 4, the Cross of St. George; 2, that of St. Andrew; 3, that of St. Patrick. We are sorry to see this essay introduced by an unworthy political allusion. Surely the circumstance of the Union Jack being the national flag of England, was in itself sufficient to entitle it to an essay, without the additional recommendation which it is made to derive from the fact of its being adopted as the badge of a seditious association.

A drawing and description of the curious Norman font of Hereford Cathedral is contributed by J. Britton, esq. The vase-like form of the font is singular. Upon the whole it may be taken as a superior specimen of the period. We are enabled to lay before our readers the wood-cut.



Sir S. R. Meyrick communicates, at p. 353, some curious remarks on burlesque tournaments, illustrated by an engraving of two combatants in complete armour, bearing on their shields, the one, the three of hearts, and the other, a fool's hood; they are attended by two fools in the character of esquires. This illustration is from an ancient drawing in the possession of the writer.

The same learned antiquary has contributed a drawing of a cross erected by Charlemagne in 783, in commemoration of a victory over the German Saxons, and their consequent conversion. "The date," says Sir S. R. Meyrick, "is fully corroborated from the strong resemblance it bears to crosses of the same character in Wales, in the north of England, and Scotland."—p. 392.

We have not space to notice more particularly the various articles contained in the volume; we must therefore be content to refer our readers to the work itself, for many very well-written descriptions of ancient relics, in particular to those of Ockholt and Rousham Houses, as specimens of ancient domestic architecture. The copious description of the interesting Roman remains discovered at West Shefford in Bedfordshire, is a good feature in the book, and a very curious paper on the bag-pipe, is highly deserving of attention; to these might be added a variety of other articles of historical interest, which our space does not allow us to enumerate.

Among the engravings are given various medals, struck to commemorate the building of new Churches, which are an interesting series.

In closing this review, we cannot help regretting that an attempt to render popular the study of our national antiquities, should have been prematurely closed. We trust that if any future arrangements are made, the Editor will be enabled to continue his work to a length sufficient to embrace the whole circle of our antiquities. There is no question that such a work would be popular, and it is equally certain that it would be useful. No study is more appropriate, and none more pleasing than that which leads to the contemplation of our ancient history through the medium of those

relics of former times, which have reached our days. It would argue unfavourably for the public taste, if an author whose talents were devoted to render this study attractive, and to induce a general attention to it, should not be met with a due share of patronage and encouragement. A better result we should hope would attend a similar work, and we seriously hope to see it commenced at an early period.

The Family Topographer. By Samuel Tymms. Vol. IV. *Oxford Circuit: containing the Counties of Berks, Gloucester, Hereford, Monmouth, Oxford, Salop, Stafford, and Worcester.*

THE fourth volume of this very useful and excellent compendium of county history, has been just published; and in common with the preceding portions of the work, it shows the depth of the author's reading, and the extent of his industry.

If 'a great book' is ever deemed 'a great evil,' it is more than probable that the force of the maxim would be applied by the generality of readers, to the ponderous folios in which our county histories are contained. Those only who have drunk deep at the fountain of antiquarian learning, can enjoy the treat which results from the display of pedigrees, the development of manorial histories, the speculations upon the probable occupants of the land at early periods, and the conjectures on Roman roads or British trackways. But still there is much information, in these tomes, which cannot fail to interest every reader, and with this view we have often regretted that some attempt was not made to convey this information to those who had not the means or inclination of referring to the original sources. To separate facts from the evidences and arguments which accompany them, and to place them in a work of reference, in which they might be easily found and consulted, appeared to us to be a work which would prove interesting to many. We felt that a compilation was needed, which might not only be useful to those who were not likely ever to refer to the higher authority, but which at the same time might be used as a book of easy re-

ference, even by the deeper read antiquary. We rejoice that an author has been found, possessed of courage and perseverance enough to undertake the task of epitomizing the contents of so many volumes, as he must of necessity read carefully and attentively, to give a condensed account of the Topography of the Kingdom of England, and such an author has been found in Mr. Tymms.

It is pleasing to see that in the present day a taste for antiquarian studies is becoming almost universal, and on this account the series of volumes which are now before us, will prove to a vast class of readers an invaluable boon.

By the perspicuous method of arrangement adopted by the author, the reader is enabled to refer to any particular subject he may require, without difficulty, and by this means the work contains an immense body of information on the history, topography, and statistics of England, of which subjects the series may be said to form a complete commonplace book.

The plan adopted by the author gives, under each county, brief but comprehensive particulars of the situation and extent, the antient state and remains, including the province and kingdom under the Roman dominion, and the Saxon heptarchy. The abbies and other religious foundations—the principal churches, castles, mansions, fountains, and crosses—the present state, including natural and artificial curiosities—the seats of the nobility and gentry—the peerage—representation in parliament—produce and manufactures, and the population in 1821 and 1831. The history is given in short notices, chronologically arranged—a list of eminent natives,—with a collection of miscellaneous observations, pointing out remarkable sites and circumstances. The whole is concluded by a summary of the works which treat of the county under consideration. When it is seen that eight counties are described in a volume of less than 300 pages, the author's powers of condensation will be fully appreciated.

The nature of the contents of the volume now lying before us, renders it next to impossible to give any idea of

the work through the medium of extracts. The only method of giving a fair sample of its contents would be, by extracting an entire county, which, for obvious reasons, we cannot do; we must therefore request our readers to rest satisfied with the summary we have given above, each county being arranged on the same plan.

We cordially recommend the work to our readers' notice, and hope to see the entire series completed in the same accurate and concise manner in which the volumes already issued have been written.

Catterick Church, Yorkshire. A correct Copy of the Contract for its Building, illustrated with Remarks and Notes, by the Rev. James Raine, M.A., and with Plates by Anthony Salvin, F.A.S. &c.

THIS publication contains a literal copy of a contract entered into in the year 1412, by Richard of Cracall, a mason, with Lady Katherine Burgh, and her son William, for the erection of a new Church at Catterick; being a most curious and highly interesting document, throwing great light on the mode of building in ancient times, and conveying much information on the value of labour and materials, and showing the application of various technical terms in use at that period. It is clearly, intelligibly, and concisely drawn out; and though it contains none of the strong clauses which bind, or pretend to bind, our modern contractors, was sufficient to raise up a Church which, after four centuries of existence, will put to shame the work of many of the modern artificers of the same stamp, whose customary execution of "contract work" at the present time, has made the term scandalously proverbial. Honest Richard of Cracall, little dreamed in his day, when making "the Kirke of Katrik newe," that four centuries after the completion of his work, the learned librarian of Durham, and a clever architect of the "north countrie," would be raking up his contract, and giving it to the world with plates and illustrations. He wore the left-off gown of his employer, which was to be the reward of the fulfilment of his undertaking, with the hone

from having faithfully performed his contract, and was little troubled with the question, whether posterity would concern themselves about his work, or the manner of executing it.

The learned author of the History of North Durham, writes with the genuine unalloyed feeling of an antiquary on the subject of our ecclesiastical structures. May he long live to adorn their pulpit, and record with fidelity and zeal their history!

"Our ancient Church architecture (says Mr. Raine in his opening remarks), is again on the ascendant, proudly triumphing over all the various abominations of that dark age of English design and execution, which commenced at the dissolution of religious houses, and extended, with a few exceptions, to the beginning of the present century. During this long period, men not only did not build after our good old English models, but they manifested, in far too many instances, an anxiety to destroy. Too ignorant to appreciate, they affected to despise; and too proud to feel ashamed, they gloried in their deeds of destruction. There may be still in the land those who care for no design but what they, in the folly of self-importance, determine, in spite of wiser heads, to be the best—and there may be men, pretenders to the name and qualifications of architects, ready to carry such degenerate plans into vile execution;—but their number, we rejoice to say, is rapidly decreasing."

We join our voice with the author; such men are rapidly decreasing, and we hope to see the race extinct. We have always been heard when their designs affected the integrity or beauty of an ancient building, and we hope in some respects with success. We know that our exertions in favour of the preservation of York Minster were not unheard or unregarded, as we perceived with some gratification, that we were quoted in the most powerful of the tracts written in opposition to the injurious alterations which that noble pile had nearly sustained. But to return to our contract:—Master Cracall was to take down the old Church, he was to use the old stone, and purchase at the quarry all new stone that might be wanted, the carriage of which was to be effected by his employers; in technical language, they were to "lead" such new stone. The employers also found lime, water, scaffold and centres (reserving the latter to themselves);

and the contractor was to receive for his work 160 marks, and 10 more and a gown as a bonus if he completed his works within the time limited, viz. about 3 years. Concerning his remuneration our author thus speaks:

"At that period, as we know from the Cloister Rolls at Durham, the average wages of a mason was 7*d.*, a carpenter 5*d.*, and a quarryman 3*d.* per day. A mason now receives for one day's work the then wages for a week. So that we came at once to something like a satisfactory conclusion, that Cracall's 114*l.* is worth at least 684*l.* of our present money. But besides this he had other great advantages. A full third of the stone was nearly chiselled to his hands, and many of its ornamental parts were in so perfect a state as to admit of being re-used without alteration. His lime, sand, water, scaffold, centres, and leading cost him literally nothing. We must not forget to state, that the two aisles are now longer by one arch each than those which he undertook to build, and that the vestry, the tower, and the porch do not enter into his contract. When all these important matters are taken into consideration, it will, we suspect, be found that Cracall was amply paid for his workmanship, however small the above sum may at present appear."—p. 16.

The contract specifies with great minuteness the works which were to be performed, and the dimensions of the Church; and Mr. Salvin, by the engravings which accompany the transcript, enables the reader to see how far it had been fulfilled. In one important particular, however, it occurred to us, that the contractor had deviated very materially from the letter of his contract. The dimensions of the "quere" as there given, were to be in length, "within the thickness of both walls," or "in the clear," as a modern builder would say, "fifty foot," and the breadth "two-and-twenty foot." Mr. Salvin's plan makes the chancel only 43 ft. 8 in., by 20 ft. 4 in., and a similar deviation appears in the dimensions of the nave; it is therefore evident, according to Mr. Raine's calculation, that the contractor was even better paid than he supposes; if no allowance was made, on account of this deviation from his contract; the other works appear to have been done to the letter, as the fabric affords testimony.

We shall now proceed to extract a

few of the technical terms, with their explanation.

"*Franche botraz*, the buttress here contracted for, is of the description generally called diagonal—in other words, it faces the very corner of that part of the building with which it comes in contact, instead of flanking its sides. It is perhaps called '*franche*' from its free salient character, or perhaps from being of French invention.

"*Aloring*, used not fewer than six times, must mean the parapet wall. The word, in strictness of speech, is more properly applicable to the gutter, or horizontal foot and water-path which the parapet supported and protected, than to the parapet itself. Du Fresnoie has the word *Allorium* as a pathway, from the French *Allée*, a walk, or more nearly, from *Aller*, to go.

"*Tusses*, the projecting stones left in the masonry at proper distances upwards, by which a contemplated building might in due time be attached. Teeth, and such those stones were in appearance, are still in the north of England not unfrequently called *tusges*, a corruption of *teeth*.

"*Primatories*. This word is evidently a blunder of the writer. If *Presbyteries* be intended, we have gained a new and appropriate term for the niches which almost every Church contains within its altar rails on the south wall. We admit that in strictness of speech, in times of old, the whole space within the altar-rails was called the *presbytery*, but we see no reason why seats there, which are known to have been occupied by priests alone, should not more especially be designated by that appellation. At all events, for *primatory*, we can find no meaning.

"*Lavatory*.—Here is a new and very appropriate term for the water-niche, hitherto in modern times called the *piscina*, a word which now we hope to hear no more.

"*Clerestory*.—The existence of this word in the beginning of the fifteenth century, as applicable to that part of the Church which it at present designates, is here satisfactorily proved."

It has been observed, that the old materials were to be applied to the new Church.

"An accurate examination of the present fabric, will prove that the mason did more than remove entire the window at the east end of the south aisle, in which the contract bound him. The porch arch must have belonged to the old fabric. The capitals of the piers too, appear either

to have been removed from the same place, or to be rude copies of the early English capitals which were found there."—p. 15.

We wish that on the rebuilding of every country Church a similar fact could be recorded. If a tower, or any part is preserved, to avoid the necessity of reconsecration, it is so altered and bedizened by the architect, that it is in vain to attempt a recognition of it. If the same spirit had prevailed in ancient times, how few of the rich Norman doorways would have reached our day.

In conclusion, we have only to observe, that the plates are clear and distinct etchings, and that they are not confined solely to the contract; but show the font, and the most remarkable of the monuments in the Church. The purchaser, therefore, of the work, will not only possess a copy of a singular document, but will at the same time have an illustration of a very interesting Church. We hope to see many other publications of equal interest with the present, result from the indefatigable research and antiquarian ardour of Mr. Raine, who has already conferred such great benefits on antiquarian literature by his earlier writings.

Practical Information respecting New Brunswick, in North America, including details relative to its Soil, Climate, Productions, and Agriculture. Published for the Use of Persons intending to settle upon the Lands of the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Land Company, with a Map, 8vo. pp. 19.

THE pamphlet before us relates to a tract of land containing upwards of half a million of acres in New Brunswick, which has been purchased of the Crown by this recently chartered Company, for the purpose of encouraging the emigration of small capitalists, or persons of enterprize and industry, who may, at the same time, unfold the latent resources of this rising colony, and secure their own future advantage.

Particulars highly important to every adventurer, are here submitted for the information of the public, and are stated with clearness, and in a condensed form. They comprehend

the climate, soil, vegetable, and animal produce; the features of the country, and modes of cultivation; instructions for the outfit of settlers, for their passage outwards, and for the transmission of their funds; for the cultivation of lands covered with forests, of which chiefly the Company's district consists, and for agriculture generally; together with an account of the value of labour, and of the trade, government, laws, religion, and means of education in the district.

The chief export trade of New Brunswick appears to be in *timber*; in return for which the settlers receive the manufactures of Europe and Asia; their commerce is "*nearly free*, the leading articles of import and consumption not being burthened, as in the United States, with heavy prohibitory duties."

The constitution of the government of this colony is a counterpart of that of England, composed of three estates, and "no local laws can be recognized that are repugnant to the laws of England."

It is stated that there are at present "neither tithes nor taxes" in this colony, with the exception only of a poor-rate; all the religious institutions of the country resting for their support on voluntary exertion or endowment, or missionary enterprize. New Brunswick is included in the diocese of Nova Scotia, but contains inhabitants of the Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, and Baptist persuasions. The clergy of the English Episcopal Church are maintained by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts.

The provisions for education appear also to be abundant and encouraging, consisting of an Episcopalian College at Frederickton, and another founded by the Baptists at the same place; together with grammar schools in every settlement. There are likewise five weekly newspapers.

To the above particulars are added, as an incentive no doubt to emigration to this rising colony, a list of the prices of provisions, which are very moderate. In the list of the directors we observe names of considerable respectability, and are persuaded that the circulation of the pamphlet will

promote the object of its publication.

Remarks on the Advantages of Loan Funds for the Benefit of the Poor and Industrious, with directions for their establishment. By Francis Trench, 8vo. pp. 43.

THAT loan funds, when properly managed, have been productive, and are productive, of incalculable benefit to the poor, and to society at large, will admit of no doubt. In proof of this fact, Mr. Trench has collected together many instances of advantage resulting from them, and the suffrages of several competent witnesses in their favour; he has also sketched out the necessary forms of accounts and documents for the use of those who may feel desirous of assisting in the establishment of any such *helps to industry* in their neighbourhoods, either in town or country. It is, however, evident from the details before us, that considerable caution is necessary in the management of such institutions; and that, without such caution, they may be made to administer to the vices of imprudence and intemperance, instead of to the virtues of industry, sobriety, and integrity in the lower orders.

Mr. Trench's plan was originally intended for the service of the Irish nation; but he now offers and recommends it to every district within the British dominions. The persons for whose use these funds are proposed, are described as "individuals of established good character, who are frequently placed in unavoidable difficulties of a momentary nature through the fault of others, as well as from a sudden and unexpected failure in the demand for labour, or of market for their provisions."

To these may, perhaps, be added young persons about to embark in life, whose novitiate has been characterized by diligence and subordination to their instructors.

It will afford our readers pleasure to learn, in proof of the excellency of the system, when judiciously managed, that at Derry, in Ireland, the loss sustained by a loan fund, amounted on the sum of 27,300*l.* put into circulation, to no more than 7*l.* 1*s.*

Essays on the Antediluvian Age. By the Rev. W. B. Winning, M. A.

THESE twelve Essays, clear in their style, and elegant in their diction, afford a succinct and interesting parallel between the church of God and the divine government of man before the flood, and the Jewish dispensation in posterior times. Many of these lineaments of Antediluvian economy are drawn purely from analogy, others from easy inference and happy induction, but most originate from the biblical writings themselves. In the primitive world, we can trace the observance of the Sabbath, the performance of sacrificial rites, and the direct interference of the Deity; and equally obvious are the general anticipation of a Redeemer and the existence of prophets amongst this peculiar people. Enoch foretold the judgments of God in the deluge, and these are reiterated by Noah, in whose day the vicious and apostate communities, by which he was surrounded, perished in the waters of retributive vengeance. In the Jewish epoch, the law of rigour is commenced, the Sabbatical ordinances enlarged, the expiatory altar worship reconstituted, theocracy confirmed, supernatural assistance manifested, the Saviour prefigured, the people appropriated, the school of prophets denouncing the impieties of the age, and the whole economy elaborated and consummated by the advent of the Christ himself. The Antediluvian creed is simple and natural:

1. The acknowledgment of God as the Creator and moral governor of the world.

2. The life and judgment to come.

3. Forgiveness of sins upon repentance, by means of a Saviour.

4. The assurance of God's spirit to help our infirmities, and assist our sincere endeavours after holiness.

These desultory observations render it more than a crude probability, that through all ages and conditions of man the scheme of Providence, and the order of moral government has been identical; but we opine that it is indeed driving analogy to extremities, when the name of Eve is made a type of our Saviour, he being then viewed by the eye of faith; it sounds more of assuming than investigating

evidence, more of coining than seeking truth.

Besides the subject matter alluded to above, we are favoured with a few beautiful parallelisms from the works of Jebb and Lowth; and on many points of verbal criticism, Mr. Winning has proved himself an able philologist. Several of these Essays, however, have already appeared in the *British Magazine*.

We cannot close our notice of this work without expressing our admiration at the liberal and refined sentiments of its author, on the study of the physical sciences, and more especially geology, which we earnestly recommend him to pursue more deeply than his present assertions on the strata would indicate; we can assure him that its waters are more delightful and refreshing than even those of Castalia or Hippocrene. Mr. W. believes it impossible to explain the phenomena exhibited by the strata of the earth, without the admission of an *universal deluge*; "and the time and purpose of such a catastrophe is recorded in the sacred history." That this globe has been *universally* inundated is indisputable, but there is no proof that it was *contemporaneously* deluged, though there is irrefragable evidence of its partial and repeated depression below the level of the ocean. If by the *time* and purpose of such a catastrophe is meant the Noachian cataclysm, which lasted about a year, nothing can be more puerile than to suppose that the secondary or tertiary formations were deposited in so brief a period. Indeed the mineral and fossil remains of either strata not only prove that an enormous period was requisite for the production of such a mass and the changes of organic life, but that dry land teeming with life and vegetation, must have existed in the intermediate periods for lengthened ages. Neither are we of opinion that any variation of temperature to which our sphere has been subject, could have any influence on the formation of rain or the deluge: a more rational and satisfactory account of this catastrophe and its effects is drawn by Professor Lyell:

"For our own part, we have always considered the flood, if we are required to admit its universality in the strictest

sense of the term, as a preternatural event far beyond the reach of philosophical inquiry, whether as to the secondary causes employed to produce it, or the effects most likely to result from it."

The olive-branch alone must prove that the effects of the flood were not so marked and violent as many would suppose.

Mr. W. has taken great pains to show that the demiurgic days, like the 'evening mornings' of Daniel viii. 14. *νυχθημερα*: may be expanded to any length from 70 to 365 days each; in short, that the geologist may be accommodated with any term of years; but we fear more will be demanded of him, for we should require more than one fiat for the production of fossil fish, even omitting the existing species altogether.

Our readers will fully estimate the geological lore developed in the notes to the last Essay, when it is stated, that in order to protect his favourite Eden, Gen. ii. 11—14. from marine submersion, he is compelled to attack even Fairholme and Penn, the great advocates of Scriptural geology; his weapons for the assault are suitable, and the aim good. If the Antediluvian continents are at present submersed, then the description of Eden must fall: the Euphrates of Moses is no more, and the whole land of Ethiopia a fiction. Surely this must have escaped the meditations of Fairholme, as it is absent from the knowledge of his admiring readers.

We have had great pleasure in the perusal of this small volume, and believe its deficiencies may be characterized in these few words:

"Ne sutor ultra crepidam."

On Man, as known to us Theologically and Geologically. By the Rev. Edward Nares.

PROFESSOR Nares has taken an intermediate ground between the theologians and the geologists, with however a very strong bias towards the former; and occasionally dealing out some hard words against the theories and deductions of the latter, which we conceive would have been more weighty, had he not had the fear of his quondam neighbour, Dr. Buckland,

before him. But the truth is, there is no cause for any alarm on the part of the Professor. The geologists are, for the most part, a quiet, modest race of philosophers, who are pursuing their favourite science with extraordinary ardour and much improved reasoning. Many of them are clergymen, and we believe most firm believers in the truths of the Scriptures.

— "Piety has found
Friends, in the friends of science."

In one of the 'Dicta' of Dr. Nares we do not agree, viz. that the creation of the world, and the creation of man, appear to be represented as so closely coincident, that any researches which seem to lead to a conviction that the one is much older than the other, must seem to shake the general credibility of the whole. On our looking at the concise, abrupt, sententious form in which the great truths of the primeval creation are conveyed in the book of Genesis, we do not see any connecting link which binds closely together the stupendous eras of formation. The conjectures of some geologists concerning the great antiquity of the earth, may be right or wrong. They are to be considered as hypotheses which appear in the infancy of science, hereafter either if false to wither away and die, or else to expand and grow into the form of acknowledged and established truths. Much reasoning must be at present hypothetical. The great *Laboratory of Nature* is not working as of old; her furnaces are not now red-hot, nor the weight of pressure acting on her unformed masses so great as they have been. The powers of fossilisation may have been more rapid; and how much in a short time the youth of nature could have performed, we, who live in her advanced years, cannot pretend to say. But we deny that the truths of theology are so disturbed or destroyed by the discoveries of naturalists, as if the first page of Genesis is to be broken in pieces by a stroke from the hammer of the mineralogist. In the supposed slow preparation of the earth for the habitation of man, we cannot see anything derogatory of the majestic operations of Providence, & laws

of nature with which we are acquainted. We can see no reason why many planets *may not* (among the countless myriads of the host of heaven) be assigned as peculiar realms of pleasure and delight to the quiet and unoffending objects of God's care, the lower orders of creation, who 'toil not neither do they spin,' nor gather into barns,' but exist as happy pensioners on the bounty of the common Father of All, separate and unknown to the dominion of man. Nor can we see why such a world, undergoing as all created things undergo changes, should not *subsequently* become a fitting and glorious receptacle for the human race, as its physical condition and its productions became suitable for them. Whether it were so or not, we cannot tell; but we are at liberty to assert, in opposition to the opinions of our opponents, that we can see, supposing it to be true, nothing that can tend in the slightest degree to lower our profound admiration of the display of almighty power in the creation of the universe.

Mr. Nares lays great stress, and justly, on the *historic* testimony of the creation; but undervalues the *scientific* and *experimental*. The question (as has been observed*) lies within very narrowed bounds. Are the zoological and geological epochs established as *true* in science? If those who are qualified to judge, shall pronounce the affirmative, then must every interpretation of that brief portion of the sacred page, inconsistent therewith, be rejected as spurious, and the advocates of error consigned to occupy a page in the history of prejudice, along with the persecutors of Galileo.

Philip Van Artevelde, a Dramatic Romance, in Two Parts. By Henry Taylor, Esq.

IN much that is advanced in the preface of this poem, on the merits and demerits of the modern school of poetry, especially that of Lord Byron, we agree, as may be seen in our review of the poetry of the late lamented Mr. Coleridge, and in other articles; nor is it necessary to repeat

what there has been given as our deliberate opinion: it may, however, be as well to call to the reader's attention the following extract from Mr. Taylor's preface.

"They (the *new* poets) wanted in the first place subject matter. A feeling came more easily to them than a reflection, and an image was always at hand when a thought was not forthcoming. Either they did not look upon mankind with observant eyes, or they did not feel it to be any part of their vocation to turn what they saw to account. It did not belong to poetry, in their apprehension, to tread the mazes of life in all its classes, and under all its circumstances, common as well as romantic, and, seeing all things, to infer and to instruct. On the contrary, it was to stand aloof from every thing that was plain and true, to have little concern with what is rational and wise; it was to be like music, a moving and enchanting art acting upon the fancy, the affections, the passions, but scarcely connected with the exercise of the intellectual faculties."

Perhaps in some part this statement is a little overcharged, nor is it quite easy to understand how 'fancy' should not be an 'intellectual faculty'; nor do we agree in the author's admiration of the harmonious flow, and 'callida junctura' of the party alluded to; but assuredly Mr. Taylor is right, when he laments that the poetry of the present age has sought its attractions too exclusively in descriptions of the fiercest struggles of passion, of mysterious actions, of misanthropic alienation from the world, in the exhibition of virtues more showy than solid, in feelings too sensitive and romantic. Again, Mr. Taylor observes:

"The editor of Mr. Shelley's posthumous poems, apologizes for the publication of some fragments in a very incomplete state, by remarking how much more than every other poet of the present day, every word and line he wrote is instinct with peculiar beauty! Let no man sit down to write with the purpose of making every line and word beautiful and peculiar; the only effect of such an endeavour will be to corrupt his judgment and confound his understanding."

Who the editor of Mr. Shelley's poems may be, we do not¹ assuredly the poet himself.

* *Zoology of England*, by J. Fleming, D.D.

gined a theory so wild and unphilosophical, and indeed anti-poetical, as the editor has imputed to him. Mr. Shelley's poems are now before us; we choose a page at random, and meet the following lines:

I never thought before my death to see
Youth's vision thus made perfect.—Eunly,
I love thee, though the world by no thin
name [shame;

Will hide that love, from its unvalued
Would we two had been twins of the same
mother!

Oh! that the name my heart lent to another
Could be a sister's bond for her and thee,
Blending two beams of one eternity:
Yet were one lawful, and the other true,
These names though dear, could paint not,
as is due.

Now beyond refuge, I am thine, ah me!
I am not thine, I am a part of thee.

To us, we confess, instead of the rich enamelling of curious and refined versification, instead of any elaborate melody, these lines appear exceedingly bald and feeble; but we believe the assertion of the editor to be one that would not have received the sanction of Mr. Shelley's approval. The fact is, the style of versification, the choice of language, the flow of numbers, the music of the whole composition, must depend on the nature of the poem, its subject, thoughts, and imagery. In great poems, of epic or tragic structure, there are necessarily graceful and gentle descents constantly occurring, from parts highly raised and elaborately adorned. The language of Homer and Milton was plain and unembellished, as if resting from past exertions and preparing for future. But in lyric poetry, we hardly know how too much care can be bestowed on the high finishing of every part. We have strong authorities in our favour, in the Greek and Italian poets; nor do we know any instance of a lyric poem that has received and secured the approbation of well-informed judges, which is not supported by musical numbers, by artful collocation of phrases, and well chosen diction. Collins and Gray ransacked the whole English language for spoils to hang on their immortal odes.

But we have wandered long from our immediate subject—the Drama which Mr. Taylor has published under the

name of "*Philip Van Artevelde*," and which has long since received the flattering tribute of public admiration. In all the praise which has been bestowed, we fully agree; and we think that the highest expectations may be formed of the future productions of the author. There is great vigour of thought, fertility and freedom of fancy, power of language, and a strong masculine versification. There is a natural variety in the delineation of character and feeling, approaching to some of the best parts of our old dramatists; not much of the pathetic and sensitive; and occasionally we think failures in attempts at humour, which, as in the instance of Clara in the beginning of the first drama, is coarse and unfeminine. There is no great skill displayed in the delineation of character, and, what is the main defect, the whole piece or pieces are set in a most undramatic frame. We perceive that a contemporary review (the *Quarterly*), in giving just praise to these productions, has advised the author to brace up his plot in a closer compass, if he wishes to produce dramas for representation; but we advise him to the same intent from a different motive, viz., if he wishes to give that pleasure in the closet to his readers, which we are sure his genius and acquirements could bestow, under the regulation of a severe and disciplined judgment. To us, the interest in the plot of these two plays, is absolutely as nothing; we have no thirst or curiosity for the developement of the action, no awful anticipation of the conclusion. The whole is so dissipated, so lost by digressive thoughts, by sententious reflexions, and by eloquent harangues and soliloquies, that our mind is fastened on them as we slowly proceed, and we think too much of the power of the poet, and too little of the advance of the story. We feel very little interest in any of the passages of the drama, but very much in the poet, who could distribute among them such just and noble thoughts, arranged in such sound, idiomatic, excellent language. An extract, such as we could find room to give, would be but a poor specimen, like *Harlequin's* bricks, of the whole tragic fabric; therefore we shall only add, that we

strongly recommend these volumes to all lovers of our old and genuine poetry:—with many defects, and those arising perhaps from too unpruned luxuriance of youthful fancy, they will acknowledge such a truly poetical conception, and such a varied display of thought and reflexion, as will lead them at once to give the author a very distinguished place among his poetical rivals.

Tutti Frutti. By the Author of the Tour of a German Prince. 2 vols.

THESE volumes will afford, we are afraid, but few extracts either for the amusement or instruction of the reader. Perhaps a few of the sketches, drawn at Aix-la-Chapelle, of the different ministers of the European states, whether correct or not, may amuse.

"The next great personage (vol. ii. p. 226), that arrested my attention, was Prince Metternich, whose peculiar characteristics I had often observed during the time I was acquainted with him when very young. At the commencement of his career, as Ambassador at the Court of Dresden, he always appeared to the greatest advantage in the society of his superiors in rank. It is impossible to behold this great man, without imbibing the opinion, that he was born to direct the destinies of a great empire, and certainly in this respect he has few superiors. This is no flattery. Germany is not at present conscious how deeply she is indebted to him. History will assign him a station superior to that of Kaunitz, and rank him with the greatest politicians of former ages, with a Cecil, Richelieu, and other truly great men. It cannot of course be expected that a man of his genius should accommodate his plan to every visionary theory. If Heaven had cast the destiny of Prince Metternich in England, in France, or even in Prussia, he would in many points have displayed a character and sentiments altogether different from those he has exhibited; but he would still have remained true to himself. He would have comprehended and adapted himself to the circumstances and events which he had been called upon to guide and control. But he is part of Austria, and when her interests are threatened, her adversaries will do well to avoid a collision with him. Prince M. displays in private life many traits indicative of being a skilful, courtly tac-

itician, and shows equal address in repressing the assumption of arrogance, or in flattering the vanity which he deems can be made subservient to his purpose.

The Duke of Richelieu, by the dignity and elegance of his manners, and still more by the astonishing paleness of his countenance, which seemed as if all the blood had retreated from his cheeks, was an admirable representation of France at that time. It was impossible not to remember the words of Talleyrand—'C'est l'homme de France, qui connoit le mieux les affaires d'Odessa.' And however frequently this place was spoken of by those who were desirous to please him, it did not appear to give him the slightest arrogance.

The Emperor Alexander was all condescension; he presented tea to the ladies, relieved them of their empty tea-cups, and charmed all by the affability of his manners. His courtiers successfully imitated the high example of their master. *Capo d'Ischia* formed the only exception—he appeared to exist for himself alone.

All eyes were turned upon the Duke of Wellington. He glittered alone and above all, wreathed with the laurels of the conqueror. The civic crown of thorns had not yet encircled and lacerated his brow: 'his bearing was lofty, noble, and *distinguit*.'—His countenance bespoke deep thought, boldness, and decision, but little genius; his periphery was evidently filled, but narrow.

Lord Castlereagh, with his pale complexion and melancholy smile, looked like a Vampire deprived of its nourishment!! Near him was Hardenberg, the State Chancellor, a venerable-looking man. In his features were traced refinement, ability, and genius, but still something like weakness might be discovered. His general demeanour was that of an accomplished man of the world; but when compared with that of Metternich, it was not so commanding and unrestrained. It also slightly bordered on what might be called timidity.

A truly antique groupe were formed by General Benning-sen and his lady. He was at that time in disgrace, nearly blind, and age and sorrow had long since imparted a snowy whiteness to his flowing hair. His figure was tall, imposing, mournful, and emaciated, and as he was led in by a handsome Polish lady, he reminded one of Belshazzar. His appearance awakened many interesting reflections. His conversation, however, corresponded little with his exterior, as he talked of no

horses and the battle of Eylau; where, however, it was asserted by many, that it was entirely owing to him that Napoleon, even at that time, was not entirely defeated; but the good effect of his councils was neutralized by timidity.

Lady C. (Castlereagh) bore the palm of rank; her toilette, her figure, her conversation, all harmonized with each other. Her deep-toned voice, colossal figure, ample bust, and the ostrich feathers waving in concert at each word that she spoke, made her appear at the same time the champion and the nurse of old England. I was informed that she wore occasionally, as a trophy encircling her head, the garter of the order of that name, which belonged to her husband; but whoever once beheld her in a negligée, when mounted on horseback, enveloped in a great coat, red handkerchief tied over her mouth, and a broad-brimmed hat upon one side of her head, would have felt assured that he was contemplating Falstaff in the 'Merry Wives of Windsor.' There were very few German ladies here, but these were the patterns of every thing delightful and amiable. I shall only mention the Princess of Thurn and Taxis, and her lovely charming daughter."

Six Discourses, by the most eloquent Fathers of the Church, &c. Translated by H. S. Boyd, Esq. 2d Edit. 8vo.

WE have read this volume with much pleasure; we are willing to acknowledge the soundness of Mr. Boyd's scholarship; and we hail with delight the manly and open avowal of his truly Protestant belief. If Mr. Boyd's language on subjects connected with the interpretation of Scripture might appear vehement and somewhat stronger than general custom sanctions; yet it is quite apparent that his is not the intemperate zeal of a violent partisan or a polemical disputant; but the honest avowal of sentiments on a subject which he considers of vital importance; and the just expression of indignation at the baseness, the duplicity, and the ignorance of the Roman Catholic Church, as shown in its authorized translation of the Scriptures, and in its application of that erroneous translation to the most important and awful subjects of belief. Mr. Boyd's

Preface, giving an account of some of the deliberate and wicked alterations and misinterpretations of the Scripture, in the Rhenish version, intended to bolster up the unwarranted claims of the popish hierarchy, must produce the effect of truth on all readers. For ourselves, we avow that we can hardly read without a thrilling sensation of horror, the damning proofs that Mr. Boyd has brought forward, so clearly as not to be explained away or denied, of the unblushing effrontery, the daring criminality of the Romanist, in his perversion of the language and the meaning of the Sacred Text, for his secular gain and most ungodly ambition. In this degrading system of fraud, ignorance and falsehood have gone hand in hand, and the clumsiness of the forgeries has led instantly to their detection. Mr. Boyd has earned, in this part of his work, the grateful acknowledgment of service done, from every man who sets a just value on the integrity of his Protestant faith and the tenets of our truly apostolic Church.

The second part of Mr. Boyd's work, which consists of select translations from the Greek orations of some of the most eloquent fathers of the Church, is executed with spirit and force, and is the fruit of a very learned acquaintance with this interesting branch of classical and theological knowledge. We hope the perusal of these selections will lead at least all young divines to improve their piety, enrich their imagination, and exercise their learning, by a study of the fine and elegant homilies and orations of Chrysostom and Gregory of Nazianzen. There will be found in these, great luxuriance of fancy, variety of allusion, profusion of imagery, and copiousness of language, all heightened and sanctified by the ardour of devotion. Some very pleasing poems and translations close the volume, in which we can see only two blemishes with our critical spectacles, viz. p. 10:

"Fair fields which Nature's hand enamels
With oxen, sheep, and stately camels."

And p. 441,

"An orb of fire will blaze before thee,
And light thee to the realms of glory."

These are specks easily brushed away.
—We shall conclude by extracting Mr.
Boyd's Greek Epigram to the present
Bishop of London :

Ἦνκα Βλομφηλδὸς φασισμβροτον ἄσ-
τρον, Ἀθηνῶν
Ψυχὴν ἀλλοτριῶν, πᾶσαν ἔδωκε Θεῷ
Ἀγγελικαὶ συνοδοὶ μὲν ἔπην φημῶσαν
ἀνῶθεν.
Μουσῶν δὲ χορὸς δακρυχεῖ στεναχῶν.
Αἰσχυλὸς ὤμωσεν, καὶ γὰρ τ' ἀτελεῖστα
νῆσσι
Πλεγμαθ', εἰὼν στέφανῳ αὐθεῖα κιδνα-
μένῳ.

*Butler's Analogy of Religion, with a
Life of the Author, by the Rev. Geo.
Croly, LL.D. (Sacred Classics.)*

WE highly approve the republica-
tion of one of the most subtle and re-
fined volumes of philosophical reason-
ing that has been ever applied to the
truth of religion. But we confess
we see little to admire, or even to ap-
prove, in the introductory part by Dr.
Croly. There is a long, rambling, and
superficial account of the rise of Popery
and other superstitions, written in lan-
guage not over-correct, and too orna-
mental, in the place of a logical and
accurate introduction to the reasoning
of Dr. Butler's treatise. The style of
Dr. Croly's memoir is in very un-
pleasing contrast to the simple and
logical language of the *Analogy*. The
work ought to have been edited by the
Rev. Mr. Hampden, and by no other
person, whose solid learning, theolo-
gical attainments, and intimate ac-
quaintance with the original, would
have enabled him to do justice to this
very important subject. We shall
give the inscription written by Mr.
Southey for a new monument erect-
ing in the Cathedral of Bristol to the
memory of the Bishop :

“ Sacred
to the memory of
JOSEPH BUTLER, D.C.L.
twelve years Bishop of this diocese,
and afterwards of Durham,
whose mortal remains are here deposited.
Others had established
the historical and prophetic grounds
of the Christian Religion,

and that sure testimony of its truth which
is found in its perfect adaptation
to the heart of man ;
it was reserved for him to develope
its analogy to the constitution
and course of Nature,
and, laying his strong foundations
in the depth of that great argument,
there to construct
another and irrefragable proof ;
thus rendering Philosophy
subservient to Faith,
and finding, in outward and visible things,
the type and evidence
of those within the veil.”

*English Scenes and Civilization, or
Sketches and Trails in the 19th Cen-
tury. 3 vols.*

A WORK which will repay the pe-
rusal, by its lively and graphic sketches
of character, by its sensible observa-
tions and its prudential maxims, and
by its knowledge of society and life.
The writer, who appears to be from
the northern part of our isle, and who
may be a female, has looked on the
habits and feelings of social life, with
a curious and observant eye. The
selfishness of the great, and the vul-
garity of the would-be great, are here
pleasantly embodied in the various
characters ; while a few choice and
virtuous persons are intermingled with
them, to form a pleasing contrast, and
to finish the moral grouping of the
scene. The author's or authoress's
feelings are right and just, his or her
taste correct, and knowledge respect-
able. The story is almost a blank ;
and there is too large and confused an
assemblage of persons in the outset.
Perhaps the contrasts of character are
too decidedly and prominently marked ;
and feelings more openly avowed, and
more markedly exhibited, than they
are in the world. Perhaps the young
ladies who are the writer's favourites,
are a little too amiable, accomplished,
self-denying, wise, and good : but these
are slight defects ; and saving that
there is no attractive history, that
there is no action, and all conversa-
tion ; that many of the character
but slightly sketched, and that
of the incidents are rather

tic to be useful as lessons in real life. with such occasional drawbacks which this novel must be content to share with works of higher pretensions, and from nobler pens, we award it the meed of willing praise. It has been written with pure and good intentions; it is adorned with elegant illustrations and striking examples, and it is very likely to produce benefit to those whom thoughtlessness or bad example has led into the errors which it ridicules* and reproves.

Reasons for Attachment and Conformity to the Church of England. By the Rev. R. Meek.

MR. MEEK was for many years the pastor of several Dissenting congregations, by whom he was much respected for his knowledge and piety; but after mature reflection he conformed to the communion of the Established Church, and was admitted to the ministry; and it appears by his title-page, that he is now the Rector of Brixton Deverill in Wilts. This little volume is written for the purpose of publicly stating his reasons for attachment to the national Church; and of answering the popular objections raised to its continuance. The arguments and disquisitions are advanced with temper, moderation, and knowledge. Mr. Meek's abandonment of the sectarian ranks seems to be owing to a sincere and honest conviction of the duty of not departing from a Church that even its enemies cannot malign, without the most calumnious and false assertions forming the basis of their unprincipled attacks. The Dissenters are for ever accusing the Clergy of the Established Church of

want of liberality. Now Mr. Meek asserts, that recently certain Dissenting Ministers were excluded from membership, and from the privileges of that body, in a vote of the Congregational Board, for the following reason:

"That in their Chapels they used the Liturgy of the Church of England. In common with other Dissenters, the congregationalists complain of their exclusion from the Universities on account of their refusing to subscribe to the 39 Articles. But they themselves exclude their own brethren from all participation in their rights and privileges for a very minor difference," &c.

At p. 83, Mr. Meek mentions a melancholy and important fact;—that out of two hundred and twenty-two Unitarian congregations supposed to exist in this country, only forty-six appear to have been founded by persons of that description. The other hundred and seventy-six were originally connected with orthodox Dissenters. It is also a striking fact, that although Unitarianism has prevailed in a great degree in the eastern states of America, and particularly in Boston, and has swept away many orthodox bodies of Christians, it has not made its way into a single Episcopal congregation.

We recommend the perusal of this book to *Churchmen*, to remind them of the value of the Establishment to which they belong; and to *Dissenters*, to suggest to them the duty of an impartial inquiry into the grounds of their continued separation from a Church that, even in her weaker days, *their own Founder honoured, praised, and loved.*

Christian Psalmody, confirming the book of Psalms, &c. By J. C. Frauka.—This is a very copious Hymn and Psalm book, intended primarily for the use of the Author's congregation at Huddersfield. He mentions in his Preface, that he wishes it to be viewed as an original work, and to be judged of according to its own merits, in the form in which it appears, by the sole test of congregational utility. It is

however greatly indebted to almost all the writers of religious Poetry; and many even of those Psalms and Hymns, which might otherwise be called original, owe all the value and beauty they possess to some stanza, line or expression, either of deceased or living writers. We will find room for an extract.—p. 153.

Psalm 137.

Why on the bending willow hung,
Israel! still sleeps thy tuneful string;
Still mute remains thy sullen tongue,
And Zion's song denied to sing?

3 F

* There is a curious misprint at p. 172, of vol. II. of Durell's translation of Winckelman, for *Fuelli's*.

Awake! thy sweetest raptures raise,
Let harp and voice unite their strains;
Thy promised King his sceptre sways,
Jesus, thy own Messiah reigns!

No taunting foes the song require,
No strangers mock thy captive strain;
But friends provoke thy silent lyre,
And brethren ask the holy strain.

Fear not thy Salem's hills to wrong,
If other lands thy glory share,
A heavenly city claims thy song,
A brighter Salem rises there.

By foreign streams no longer roam,
And weeping think of Jordan's flood;
In every land behold a home,
In every temple see a God!

Practical Advice to a young Parish Priest. By James Duke Coleridge, LL.B. 12mo.—This is a book of more than common interest, and though simple and unassuming in its manner and language, is written with much knowledge and experience. A better 'Monitor' to accompany every young Clergyman through the difficulties and dangers of his early path, we cannot conceive. We will make a short extract from that division of the subject, called "the Parish Priest in his study."—"And here I will venture so far upon my age and experience, as to insist strongly upon the advantages arising from a more methodical and undivided study of our elder Divines by the young Clergyman. The benefit is twofold. His mind will be enlarged and elevated, and his style strengthened and refined. No one who has not carefully and reverentially perused the palmary works of the English clergy of the 17th century, can adequately conceive the fulness, the depth, and the splendour with which the faith and the practice of a Christian, have respectively been taught and confirmed by the members of the Church of England. Indeed, with three or four obvious exceptions, the great divines are the great geniuses of our literature. He who knows not the calm majesty of *Hooker*, the passionate subtlety of *Donne*, the boundless eloquence of *Taylor*, or the fervent reasonings of *Barrow*, is a stranger to some of the highest achievements of the human intellect. But these names are not all: there is a multitude of writers of the same age, inferior in power perhaps, but equal in usefulness to those already mentioned. Among those I would especially record my veneration for *Andrews*, *Hall* in parts, *Sanderson*, and *Hammond*. As sermon writers, *South*, *Tillotson*, and *Smallbridge* belong to a later period; but *Bull* and *Waterland*, the two

classic divines on the subject of the Holy Trinity, are of every age, and have been received as authoritative in every part of Christendom. Some, at least, of these great lights of the Church ought to be found in the library of every Clergyman. The study of them will, in a surprising degree and manner, fill, fertilize, and invigorate the intellect. It will prevent that sameness and shallowness of style and manner which too frequently characterize the Sermons of those who trust solely to the resources of modern reading. And perhaps it will, more than anything else, after God's grace, help to raise the mind and the heart up to that point from which the true spirit and meaning of the Scriptures can be most fully apprehended. These are words of sterling worth and sense; and most fully do we coincide in all that Mr. Coleridge has said with regard to the unrivalled majesty of our old divines. To his list we would add the names of *Bramhall*, *Jackson*, and *Dillingfleet*.

Hints for Reflection. 12mo.—This little volume presents a collection of 'Hints' chiefly in an apophthegmatical form, selected from various sources, and arranged in a concise and very convenient manner.—Books of this kind are useful, not so much for what is contained within them, as for those trains of thought which a well chosen apophthegm calls up in a cultivated mind; they leave much, almost every thing to the reader, and put no much in mind of certain little rings on the showman's box, looking much like other rings, but which when pulled exhibit all the wonders within. The author strikes the key-note, but the reader fills up the melody. In the book before us there are no authorities cited, which we think a fault, inasmuch as the influence of the author's name is a legitimate and proper one; we recognize, however, many old friends among them, from the writings of *Baxter*, *Cecil*, and *Dr. Young*. With respect to the original hints, which we conclude to be those marked by asterisks, we think them upon the whole forcible, and the production of an elevated mind; they are however occasionally too long, a great fault in this species of composition.—There is a report which attributes this book to the pen of a Lady of exalted rank, and much about the person of our virtuous Queen; we trust that it may be true. Rank, wealth, and the influence of a superior mind, can never be better employed, so well employed, for the use of piety and virtue here of our land better adorn their brow, a

true religion at that source from whence springs so much of our ordinary happiness, disposes us more readily to receive those precepts, which in return can, when received, augment the harmonizing influence even of the female sex.

Practical Sermons. By the Rev. R. C. Coxe, A.M. Curate of St. James's, Westminster.—These Sermons are composed in a style of more ease and elegance than practical and parochial Discourses usually are. They were preached before a congregation of persons educated and enlightened; and we think Mr. Coxe has suited the language and manner of argument with good taste and judgment to his hearers. "The Widow's Son raised," and "St. Paul as an Example," were two of his Discourses which we perused with pleasure; and we can feel no doubt or hesitation in earnestly recommending the volume to those who admire zeal tempered with propriety, and the warm feelings of piety expressed in the language that flows from a classical taste and cultivated mind.

A Treatise on the Nature and Causes of Doubt on Religious Questions, &c. 2nd. edit.—The object of this excellent little treatise, is, according to the words of the author, 'to clear the way before an unprejudiced inquirer into the evidences of Revelation, and bring him to the entrance of that tranquil region of belief, whither it has been supposed he has been willing—if he could be convinced it was his duty—in company with many whom, though he has loved and venerated, he has never yet been able cordially to proceed.' The author divides his Causes of Doubt, into Intellectual and Moral. The first are to be divided into two heads: 1. Misconception as to the nature of the proof in religious questions; 2. Inadequate acquaintance with the facts of the Christian evidence: these are well and judiciously treated of. The moral causes are propensities to sensual pleasures, by which the mind becomes enervated and the will depraved; pride of intellect and desire of originality, want of seriousness, fear of the world; such are the causes which the author lays down as incognitizing the mind from a fair and full survey of the evidences of the Christian religion. We go along fully with him; and we think that in a short compass he has compressed some very valuable and important instruction. We shall only mention that he ought, on the subject of Dr. Butler, and the argument from analogy, have referred to "Essay on the Phi-

losophical Evidences of Christianity," by Mr. Renn Hampden, &c. 1827, a valuable and excellent work, assisting the student much in his perusal of the elaborate volume of Dr. Butler.

Notes on the more Prominent Difficulties of the Four Gospels. By John Page, D.D. Vicar of Gillingham, Kent.—A little work not meant to satisfy the critical curiosity of scholars, or divines, but to smooth the way to the general reader, and to remove those difficulties which must occur, when a book so ancient as the Bible is perused by persons ignorant of the language of the writer, and of the customs and habits of the people.

Wright's *Scenes in Ireland*, is a small volume, the form and appearance of which will ensure purchasers. It is true that very little originality is apparent in its matter; but at the same time, it is presented in that form which is sure to be acceptable to the tourist. The remarkable places described are about forty in number, and they are illustrated by nearly as many small views.

We are happy to welcome *The Tewkesbury Yearly Register and Magazine*, for 1833, being the fourth annual number of the valuable work which was reviewed in our Magazine for August last year. It contains, besides a faithful record of events, three historical papers, a report of a toll-cause, 1628; an account of the high flood 1770; and a memoir of Sir John Popham, who resided at Tewkesbury in the reign of Elizabeth. To these is appended a copy of the Report of the Commissioners on the Charities of Tewkesbury, in 1822. We again recommend this useful work for imitation in other towns.

The Music Book of Beauty, contains twelve songs and a set of quadrilles, one of the former by Nesikonn and others by Bishop, Barnett, &c. handsomely executed in purple and gold. We recommend this volume to the attention of our fair readers.

The Botanical and Horticultural Meeting, or Flora's and Pomona's Fête. In imitation of 'The Butterfly's Ball,' the fair authoress has here, with much epigrammatic point, hitched into rhyme our most celebrated flowers and fruits, with a few lines so happily descriptive of their names, qualities, and habits, as to show her to be thoroughly acquainted with the bounties of Flora and Pomona. Horticultural meetings are happily the

order of the day in all directions; and we cordially unite with the authoress in her last lines:

May each Cottager then find repose at his
door, (are n'er,
When the toils of the day, and his labours
Sitting under his fig-tree, and under his
vine, [divine,
As foretold in that Book which is true and

Abstract of Rask's Essay on the Sibyllants, and his Mode of transcribing Works in the Georgian and Armenian Languages, by means of European Letters: with Remarks. By R. G. Latham, B. A. Fellow of King's College [Cambridge].—The title of this pamphlet will fail to convey to the minds of our readers a correct idea of its nature; it should rather have been called an "Essay on the Transcription of all Languages, by means of one universal Alphabet." This alphabet Rask would form, by taking as a groundwork the Roman alphabet, and adopting, in addition thereto, characters to represent every distinct sound in other languages, which is not already represented by one of its letters. We will not here attempt to develop his plan, because we can recommend the pamphlet itself to all of our readers who are interested in the subject; as being, at the least, well worthy of their perusal, and as they may, from its small price, gratify their curiosity, without much detriment to their purses. There are some things in it, indeed, to which we are inclined to object, but they are things which we should rather controvert as opinions, than blame as defects, always excepting the substitution of those most barbarous and unmeaning words, "bafneic, dathidhic, gakhkighic, zanhzhic, for labial, dental, palatal, and sibilant."

The Rules of the Courts of Law at Westminster, collected and arranged with reference to the late Statutes; the new Tables of Costs; and practical Forms. By George Barclay Mansel, Esq. of the Middle Temple, Barrister at Law. Brevity is the soul of wit, and brevity now seems intended, by the many recent rules in the Courts of Law, to be the soul of the law.

Mr. Mansel, in his work, also appears to study brevity, but he is not too brief to be understood, his volume, which contains a great diversity of matter, with the index, occupies 555 pages.

As a book of practice and reference, it is most useful and indispensable in the office of every attorney. It not only sets forth the several Rules of the Courts at Westminster, by which the practice of the Common Law Courts is regulated, but embraces the several Acts of Par-

liament by which they are governed. The directions to the legal practitioners are set forth in a clear and concise manner, the precedents and forms of pleading and practice are valuable to the student, and, on the whole, the work is an important acquisition at the present moment. There is, however, one fault in the book, and that is in the title page—the author has so much confined himself to brevity, that he has given more than he promises, and the reader is not aware of the treasure until he has it in his possession.

Poems. By William Stanley Roscoe.—If this volume of Poetry is not distinguished for any great originality of thought, for any powerful delineations of passion, for bold and brilliant contrasts, or for grand images of the sublime spreading their magnificent shadows over the description of nature and of feeling; yet it certainly can claim the applause of the reader, for the purity of its taste, the propriety of its sentiments, the elegance of its language, and the harmony of its versification. Mr. Roscoe has, we perceive, studied where he could study with profit—in the school of our matchless old poets—the giants of the days of Elizabeth and James. From them he has obtained a language rich, ornamental, copious, yet pure and perspicuous. His Sonnets are formed after very good models, and his Lyrical Poems have that delicacy and attention to harmony in words and cadences, which all great masters of song have attended to, and on which we set a very high value.

** Judge Not.* A Poem on Christian Charity.* By Edward Peel.—We are afraid that the good sense and good feeling evinced in this poem will hardly be sufficient to lift it up to fame. The versification is generally tolerably melodious, and the expressions such as would be selected by a person conversant with good models. But we must add, that the inspiration, the fire of genius is wanting, and that we looked in vain for a few noble lines, bursting forth in their full strength, from the equality of the rest.

The History and Principles of Banking. By S. W. Gillart. A more complete and accurate work, with less irrelevant matter, we never read. The subject is of great interest and importance, and is treated of in all its branches: the book is thus arranged—

1. The History of Banking.
2. The Constitution of Banks.
3. The Principles of Banking.

The last division contains the

posit. 2. Of Remittance. 3. Of Circulation. 4. Of Discount. 5. Cash Credit Banks. 6. Loan Banks. 7. Saving Banks.

It would appear advantageous, that the system of *Loan Banks* should be re-organized and extended, and their advantage would be doubtless considerable to the lower classes of the country.

Report of the State of Public Instruction in Prussia. By V. Cousin, translated by S. Austin.—This little book is of much value; it is an able report to the French Government by its great philosopher, V. Cousin, of the system of national education in Germany; and Miss Austin has translated it, in the well-founded hope that it would attract the attention of the British public, and through them of our Government. It certainly is not laud to our credit, that the most wealthy, enlightened, and moral country in Europe, should be one in which the system of national education is the most neglected and imperfect. The welfare, the happiness, the safety of the next generation will be mainly attributable to the education they will receive; and we trust it will not be long before the attention of our Legislature is directed to the subject. We cannot too much praise the good taste and good feeling, and sound principles pervading M. Cousin's book. Of the importance of the *Clergy* in every national system of education, he speaks in a manner which we hope will make due impression upon those in authority to whom he writes.—c. p. 298 to 294 of the work.

A Family Record, or Remains of the Rev. Basil Woodd, and of several Members of his Family.—This is truly an interesting family picture—the history of a family, in whom the domestic virtues, the social feelings, and the most sincere and devout sense of religion were eminently conspicuous. The Rev. Basil Woodd was for nearly half a century a shining light and a beloved minister of the Gospel; and though his opinions (for he was a Calvinist) differed from those of many of his brethren, yet such was the innocence of his life, his active virtue, and his unfeigned and genuine piety, that he was respected by those who most widely departed from the views which he was known to have adopted of many important and leading points in Theology. His latest opinions on such subjects may be found at p. 212 and the following, of this volume; and the moderation and good feeling with which they are advanced, must be acknowledged by all.

Memoir of Clandius Buchanan. By Hugh Pearson, Dean of Salisbury.—The number of editions which this work has passed through, has established its claim to interest, particularly among all those who were acquainted with the labours of Dr. Buchanan in India. It is only necessary therefore for us to say, that, with an exception which we are obliged too often to make on works of modern biography, its too great length, and the minuteness of detail on circumstances of little importance, it is plainly and unaffectedly written. We hope before long to see the Lives of our modern Divines, and enlightened Missionaries, reduced by some able and practised writer from the original biographies, into more compendious forms, in the manner of good old Mr. Clarke's Lives of the Old Divines. We hardly can contemplate a work more useful; for the original memoirs are far too long for general perusal, as for instance, those of Dr. Adam Clarke and Mr. Watson, but rich materials are to be discovered in them. In this case, India will afford a field filled with the labour of love, and consecrated by the death of some of the most zealous and pure-hearted apostles of modern days. Dr. Buchanan's name will then stand by the side of Henry Martin and Reginald Heber, as successors worthy of such leaders. would that the Laureate would employ his never-wearied pen in this work of love!

Remains of the late James Fox Longmire, of Worcester College, Oxford, &c.—A very interesting account of a young man of great promise, of natural talents, considerable learning, and excellent feeling and principle, who after honourably distinguishing himself in the University, and with every prospect opening before him that could satisfy the ambition of a reasonable and religious mind, was by the inscrutable will of Providence taken away in the vernal bloom and promise of his life. A brother's pious and affectionate hand has strewn these flowers of memory over his grave. The Poems and Essays printed in this volume fully sustain the high character given to this amiable and excellent young man; and his tutors have borne honourable testimony both to his intellectual acquirements, and to the moral discipline of his mind.

The Naturalist's Library. Ornithology: Gallinaceous Birds. Vol. III. By Sir William Jardine.—The *Rasores*, or third order of birds, contains, among other families, the *Pavonide*; and the family

Pavonide contains the following genera and sub-genera: Pavo, under which is the Meliagris or Turkey, which certainly came to Europe from Mexico, where we believe it is not now to be found in its wild state, but has retired to districts more remote from man. The Meliagris Ocellata, discovered in Honduras, and seen in Mr. Bullock's Museum, is a very beautiful bird indeed. The genus Polyplecton has lately been separated from the Peacocks, and consists of those birds that seem to form a link between the Peacock and Pheasant, inhabiting China and the Indian isles. Their chief distinction is in the form of the tail, which is round and ample; the whole tribe are distinguished for the most splendid variety of colours. Under the genus 'Gallus,' it may be noticed, that we are still ignorant from what particular stock of the *Wild Cock*, that is found in the different jungles and woods of the Indian isles and Continent, our domestic fowl is produced. Under the head of 'Pheasant,' the author remarks, that upon the Scottish Border and high Cheviot range, they must have been early abundant, for in the old ballad of the Field of Otter-

bourne, we have

The roo full rekeless there sche rimes,
To make the game and glee;
The Fawkon and the *Fesaunt* both
Among the halts on hee.

We think it very doubtful whether by the word *Fesaunt** was meant the foreign bird now designated by that name; and we think it was the *Black Cock*. The word *Faivan* is often used abroad to signify these birds; and we think the *Para-sant* would not have thrived so abundantly in those early times on the Cheviot Hills. The Impeyan Lophophorus is on the whole the most splendid bird we ever beheld. The genus Tragopan seems a link between the Pheasant and Guinea-fowl. Upon the whole, this volume of the work is well done. We object to the introduction of a very flimsy Life of Aristotle at the commencement; it was not at all necessary as a prelude to a poultry-yard; nor do we think that the sharp intellectual countenance of the philosopher, was meant to be placed opposite to that of a fat, gobbling Cock-Turkey.†

FINE ARTS.

The *Illustrations, Landscape, Historical, and Antiquarian, of the Poetical Works of Sir Walter Scott*, are concluded in eight parts. Of the landscapes we need not repeat our praises; the historical illustrations, we fear, amount to little, principally consisting of imaginary female portraits; though there is one print in the last number, representing Ellen Douglas and Fitzjames in the hunting lodge of Ellen's Isle, drawn by J. H. Nixon, which has very considerable merit; the antiquarian prints have been particularly good, and there is an excellent one of ancient furniture in this part. The whole concludes with Wellington at Waterloo, painted by A. Cooper, R.A. An appendix of descriptions to the engravings is

also published, very agreeably compiled by Mr. JOHN MARTIN and Mr. MOORE.

Nos. VI. and VII. of SHAW'S *Specimens of Ancient Furniture*, contain many interesting specimens of all periods, from the very curious church chest of the twelfth century, at Clumping, down to the truly magnificent state bed at Hardwick. Our partiality leans, we must allow, to the earlier ages; and we think that, while Mr. Shaw may content us with chairs, tables, and sideboards, he cannot give us too many specimens which range with the beautiful forms of our painted architecture, particularly such as the elegant chalices which occur in these parts.

* The Pheasant was highly esteemed by the Epicures of Rome, and so sought after, that their native hunts were thinned of them to supply the tables of the Dardi-neufs of ancient days. Petronius in his poem says,

— jam Phasidos unda

Ornata est avibus; et muto in littore tantum

Sole: desertis errant frondibus aure.

† The origin of the word 'Turkey,' as a name of an American bird, is to be sought for in vain in every Dictionary and book of Natural History. We therefore take great credit to ourselves for being the first to lay it before the learned gentleman. The bird came to Europe from Mexico, where its name is 'Tolli,' which by an change, following the law of assimilating what we do not know to what we do 'Turkey;' as the Artichoke called *Girasole* (it being a sun-flower) became so and Asparagus, Sparrowgrass; cum multis aliis.

NORWAY. *Views of Wild Scenery: and Journal.* By EDWARD PRICE, Esq. Ato. pp. 90.—There is a character about these landscapes at once striking and new. Their aspect is not only widely different from the sunny climes of the south of Europe, from which our painters have lately derived so many subjects, but they surpass in dreary grandeur the wildest scenes of our own Scottish highlands. Their principal features are the giant cloud-capped mountain, clothed with bristling firs, and enveloped in eternal mists; the rushing cataract, and the gloomy forest; rocky vallies, and watery plains, dark with brooding tempests. Such is Norway; a country composed of alternate fields, or mountain ranges; and fiords, which are inland gulphs, or marine lakes. The views are twenty-one in number, executed in mezzotinto, and their artistic effects are exceedingly beautiful. They clothe a barren clime in robes of velvet, studded with sparkling diamonds. A lively and interesting journal of Mr. Price's tour is included in the volume.

The Brutal Husband, by Richter, is a capital print recently published. A sturdy cobbler is being teased by two female vi-ragos; whilst his injured Nell is displaying at once her corporal injuries, and her personal beauty, to a glowering old Justice, whose wrinkled wife is grievously scandalized at her indecency, not without manifest symptoms of jealousy. Some grinning neighbours fill up the back-ground.

STAINED GLASS.

In the course of the past month the Eastern window of Trinity Church, Coventry, has been enriched with a beautiful window of stained glass, which for beauty of design and splendid colouring, is not to be excelled by any work of a like nature in the kingdom. The upper compartments comprise a series of armorial bearings, consisting of the Royal Arms, and those of the Diocese, the Bishop (Dr. Ryder), the Arms of the City, and those of the Archdeacon (Rev. W. Spooner), the Vicar of the Church (Rev. W. F. Hook), the Rectorial Arms, and those of the Recorder of the City (Earl Craven). In the centre of the window is an emblem of the Holy Trinity, and the apex is terminated by a Dove. The lower divisions of the window, consisting of six compartments, are filled alternately with rich mosaic patterns of elaborate workmanship; the whole vying, in richness and mellowness of colouring, with the finest specimens of ancient stained glass, and reflecting the highest credit

on the taste and talents of Mr. David Evans of Shrewsbury, by whom it was designed and executed. The window was raised by a subscription, assisted by donations from the Vicar of the parish and his personal friends. H. P.

THE LOUVRE GALLERY.

According to the new Catalogue of the Gallery of Paintings at the Louvre, it contains 1,358 pictures of the French, Flemish, German, Italian, and Spanish schools. Of these there are 332 of the French school, by 82 masters; 525 of the Flemish school, by 155 masters, and 491 of the Italian and Spanish schools, by 224 masters. Of the French school there are seven paintings by David, 22 by Lebrun, 46 by Lesueur, 16 by Claude Lorraine, 10 by Mignard, 39 by Poussin, and 31 by Joseph Veriet. Of the Flemish and Dutch schools there are 18 by Philip de Champagne, two by Vanduyck, 10 by Hans Holbein, seven by Jordaens, 17 by Rembrandt, 43 by Rubens, 14 by Teniers, and 14 by Wouvermans. Of the Italian and Spanish schools there are 20 by Albano, one by Michael Angelo, 32 by the Carracci, 3 by Corregio, 14 by Domenichino, one by Guerchino, 22 by Guido, six by Julio Romano, 10 by Leonardo da Vinci, 12 by Paul Veronese, two by Primaticcio, 15 by Raphael, five by Salvator Rosa, six by Tintoretto, and 22 by Titian. Seventy-three pictures have been changed this year.

ROME.

Great exertions are at present being made, with a view of restoring somewhat of her ancient splendour to the city of Rome. The interests of the Fine Arts, as well as of Archaeology, are engaged in this undertaking. The great Basilica of St. Paolo is, it is said, to be restored by Luigi Poletti, while the excavations of Monte Catillo, at Tivoli, will be carried on under the direction of the Chevalier Clement Golchi. At the same time it is in contemplation to cut away a portion of Monte Pincio, in order to render the approaches to Rome more pleasant. Four colossal statues from the chisels of Guaccherini, Bami, Laboureur, and Shocchi, are destined for the interior of the Basilica of St. Paolo, and one of equal size has been ordered by the Pope from the Chevalier Fabris, for the purpose of being placed in the Church of St. Francesco di Paolo. The same artist is also commissioned to restore the tomb of Tasso, and the mausoleum raised in honour of Pope Leo XII. Tenerani, who lately finished the monument of the Marquis of Northampton, is engaged upon a statue of Alphonso Liguori, which is destined

for the interior of the Basilica of the Vatican. Professor Rimadini, who has just completed a *Psyché* and a *Pharsé* d'Orléans, which have won for him "golden opinions," is engaged on a monument in memory of the Count di Cini, to be placed in the Church of Gesù Maria. The Chevalier Sola, the Director of the Spanish Academy established at Rome, is at present engaged in casting a bronze bust of the immortal Cervantes—Silvagni is reviving the famous fresco in the Church of San Gregorio—M. de Kassel has given the finishing touch to a colossal group representing an episode of the Deluge—and lastly, Signor Cornelius, the director of the Academy of Moderns, has completed an extensive series of cartoons

of the Last Judgment. The whole of these works will remain in Rome.

ETON COLLEGE.

Mr Bridge, of Lodge Hill, has received orders from His Majesty for a splendid ornamental piece of plate, representing an exact model of the Chapel of Eton College, with the arms of Henry the Sixth, the founder, and "H. R." on one side, and the present Royal Arms, with "W. R." on the other. This superb present is intended for the College, and will be given to the Provost and Fellows by His Majesty, with the express desire that it may be used every year at the Eton anniversary dinner in London.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

New Works announced for Publication.

A second volume of Mr. SHARON TURNER'S Sacred History of the World.

A Review of the Chaudes Peenage Case, adjudicated 1803, and of the Pretensions of Sir Samuel Egerton Brydges, Bart. to designate himself, per legem terræ, Baron Chaudes of Sudeley. By G. F. BELTZ, Esq. Lancaster Herald.

A volume of Sermons. By the Rev. T. ARNOLD, D.D.

The Autobiography of a Dissenting Minister.

Madame Pichler's tale of the "Siege of Vienna." (Library of Romance.)

The fifteenth and concluding volume of Mrs. BRAY'S Historical Novels, being the completion of *The Talba*.

The Country Town, forming the fifth number of the series of Treatises on Domestic Economy. By the Rev. CHAS. B. TAYLER.

Lives of the Poets, from Chaucer to Coleridge. By ALIAN CUSNINGHAM. The volumes will appear periodically, illustrated with portraits.

A Translation of Andreine's Narrative of a Captivity in the Fortress of Spielberg. By Mr. ROSCOE.

History of Evesham, its Benedictine Monastery, Conventual Church, existing Edifices, Municipal Institutions, &c. By GEORGE MAY.

Archery and Archness. By ROBIN HOOD.

The Domestic and Financial Condition of Great Britain, preceded by a brief Sketch of her Foreign Policy, and of the Statistics and Politics of France, Russia, Austria, and Prussia. By G. BROWNING.

Sir WILLIAM GILL'S work on the Topography of Rome.

Portraiture of Belgium and Holland.

By PHYSE L. GORDON, esq. author of a Guide to Italy, &c.

A new volume of Poems. By Mr. WORDSWORTH.

Researches on Diseases of the Brain, &c. By J. ANNANDOWN, M.D. F.R.S.E. Cases of Tic Douloureux, and other forms of Neuralgia. By J. SCOTT, Esq.

A Treatise on Physical Optics: in which 300 Phenomena are stated and explained, on the Principles of Gravitation, &c. &c.

Domesday Book for Warwickshire, with a Translation, by WILLIAM READER, of Coventry.

Observations on the Preservation of Hearing, and on the choice, use, and abuse of Ear-Trumpets, &c. By J. H. CRUICK, esq.

The Christian Keepsake, and Missionary Annual. By the Rev. W. ELLIS.

Fisher's Drawing room Scrap Book for 1835, with Poems. By L. E. L.

Heath's Picturesque Annual.

Friendship's Offering for 1835.

The Comic Offering. By Miss STRAIDAN.

The Van Diemen's Land Annual and Guide, for 1834.

MR. KLAEER KLATTOWSKY has the following works in the press—The German Prose Reader, No. 1. containing "Undine"—The German Dramatic Reader, No. 1. containing Kotzebue's comedy, "Die deutschen Kleinstädter"—The German Dramatic Reader, No. 11. containing Werner's tragedy, "Der 24ste Februar"—The German Poetic Reader, No. 1. containing "Lyricks"—with explanatory notes, and a translation of the most difficult words and phrases.

A New Edition of BEST'S London Catalogue of Books, from the Year 1810 to December 1834, inclusive.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROMOTION OF SCIENCE.

The fourth Annual Meeting of this Association commenced at Edinburgh on Saturday, Sept. 8. The President of the meeting was Sir Thomas Brisbane; the Vice Presidents, Sir David Brewster and the Rev. Dr. Robinson, Astronomer-Royal of Armagh; the Secretaries, J. Robison, Sec. R. S. Ed. and Professor Forbes. The following were the Sections into which the business was divided:—1. Mathematics and Physics; 2. Chemistry and Mineralogy; 3. Geography and Geology; 4. Anatomy and Medicine; 5. Natural History; and, 6. Statistics. The great hall of the University Library was thrown open every morning at ten A. M. as the general rendezvous of the members; and the different sections met simultaneously at eleven in the class-rooms of the University. The evening meetings were held at eight o'clock in the Assembly Rooms, George Street, when the subsidiary rooms were devoted to lectures, and the exhibition of experiments, models, &c. The tickets issued to the members gave them access to all the principal public institutions of Edinburgh. A committee had been sitting during the preceding week; and as the inhabitants applied, and distant members arrived, they were enrolled in the list of the Association. In this manner, at four o'clock on Saturday 455 names were on the books, including such distinguished foreigners as Professor Arago, of the French Institute, Professor Moll, of Utrecht, Dr. Jacobson, Dr. Vlastaa, from Greece, M. de la Rive, of Geneva, MM. Andiffredie, Bernelli, and others. The enrolment of members proceeded all the early part of Monday, and at half-past five ordinaries were opened at the Hope-toun Rooms and Fadeuilhe's Café. At the former about 350 persons sat down to dinner. Mr. Sedgwick, the President of last year, was in the chair, Sir T. Brisbane, the President elect, on his left, Lord Greenock on his right, and Arago, Dalton, Murchison, Buckland, Daubeny, and other men of eminence, near around.

After dinner Mr. Sedgwick informed the company that it had been agreed to omit speech-making at these repasts; he, however, proposed "the King," as a toast, which was drunk with volunteer applause. He then gave "Prosperity to the British Association," and dwelt upon the benefits to science which he anticipated from its continuance and efforts. His third and last toast was a very proper compliment to M. Arago, the Astronomer-Royal of France; who, in returning

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thanks, eloquently dwelt on the advantages that must result from the union of the minds of Europe.

After dinner the meeting was formally commenced in the Assembly Rooms, which its proprietors had fitted up with great taste, and placed at the disposal of the Association. There were present in the rooms about twelve hundred members and four hundred ladies. A little after eight o'clock Professor Sedgwick came forward and addressed the meeting, expatiating on the advantages of an association of this nature. Distinguished men from various parts of the continent and of this kingdom, were congregated here, who would mutually enjoy each other's conversation. This was one advantage of philosophic unions; but there were many other circumstances which pointed out the use of that Association. What was man alone?—He could not be said to have power over even brute matter; but, when associated with his fellow-creatures, he gained power as he gained knowledge. This was the great good which arose from association, for there was a power derived from concentration quite different from that which a man possessed when acting by himself.* It was said the greatest philosophic discoveries had been achieved in private; but it would be found that the sparks which kindled them originated from mingling with the world, and having intercourse with men of kindred spirits. These associations were said to be dangerous in their tendency, but he denied that the investigation of truth could ever be injurious to mankind: this was a libel on the God of nature, because it would merely establish and bring out that which was true, and instead of impugning any of the grander truths, rather corroborate them in the end. Before concluding, he made some complimentary remarks on the fame which Edinburgh had always enjoyed as a seat of learning and science; and then begged to resign into the hands of one who had been placed at the head of science in this city,—who had kindled up

* Among other instances which merely marked the valuable scientific results which spring out of meetings like this, the Professor noticed the observations on *Aurora Borealis* which had been made since the last meeting, in consequence of the discussion of the subject. A fine arc, which appeared this autumn, had been observed by several members in different parts, and its altitude ascertained to be above forty miles. This, he thought, settled the long-disputed question.

the light of science at the antipodes, and who had fought the battles of his country.

Sir Thomas Henshaw then took the chair, and briefly addressed the meeting. Mr. Robinson, one of the Secretaries, gave an account of the arrangements which had been made for the accommodation of the members, and the general order of the business of the week; and Professor Forbes gave an outline of the different subjects under discussion, mentioning the names of the individuals by whom the reports in their respective departments were drawn up. The following abstract of his address, will serve as a proper introduction to the proceedings of the sections.

"The character of the Association, (he said,) may be considered as *unique*. It is not to be confounded with those numerous and flourishing institutions which have sprung up, especially of late years, for the simple diffusion of scientific truths. Such *diffusion* does not, properly speaking, include any attempt at *extension* or *accumulation*; and has sometimes had the opposite tendency. A greater display may indeed be attained, and a more commodious application to the useful and the elegant purposes of life; but for actual increase of the stock which may hereafter be fashioned with ease and expedition by the hands of a thousand artificers, we must recur to the miner toiling in his solitary nook, and to the labourer who painfully extracts some precious grains from the bed of the torrent.

"The migratory Scientific Associations of Germany and Switzerland—to which we gratefully acknowledge that our British one owes its rise—embrace only one class of the objects to which we have alluded as characterising this body. Their aim was simply to promote the intercourse of scientific men, and to diffuse a taste for the prosecution of science. Such was proposed to be the character of the body this day assembled—an imitation of the foreign meetings having been suggested by some individuals engaged in scientific pursuits, amongst whom Sir D. Brewster was conspicuous; but for the original idea, and the much more signal merit of bringing that idea to bear, of establishing a permanent Society—of which these annual re-unions should simply be the meetings, but which should, during the intervals of these public assemblies (whilst to the eye of the world apparently torpid and inactive,) be giving an impulse to every part of the scientific system, maturing scientific enterprise, and directing the labours requisite for discovery—for this we are indebted to

the almost single-handed exertions of Mr. William Vernon Harcourt. To turn from the professions to the *acts* of the Association, we shall find gratifying proof that these sanguine anticipations were not chimerical. The second volume of Reports has amply justified the expectations with which it was hailed; and whilst the first was chiefly occupied with reports upon great and leading divisions of science, we have here several happy specimens of a still greater division of labour, by the discussion within moderate limits of some particular provinces. Thus Mr. Taylor has treated of one particular and most interesting question in geology—the formation of mineral veins. On the connection between metalliferous veins and terrestrial magnetism we have a report by Mr. Christie, including the very interesting direct observations of Mr. Fox of Falmouth. Mr. Christie's theory of the diurnal variation of the needle is likewise intimately connected with the actual constitution of our globe. Natural History forms a more prominent subject in this volume than in the last; though the reports of Professor Lindley "on the principal questions at present debated in the Philosophy of Botany," and of Dr. Charles Henry "on the Philosophy of the Nervous System," refer only to particular departments of widely extended subjects, which are again to be resumed in more general reports, undertaken for the present meeting,—that by Mr. Bentham, on systematic Botany, and by Dr. Clarke, of Cambridge, on Physiology in general.

One of the points for inquiry, particularly insisted on by Professor Lindley, that of the influence of the chemical nature of soils, and of the excretions of plants, was taken up at an early period of the existence of the Association, by one of its most zealous supporters, Dr. Daubeny, and in reference to the review by Dr. Henry, of the labours of European physiologists, we may quote, as a national honour, the discoveries of our distinguished associate, Sir Charles Bell. Two distinct reports on the theory and practice of Hydraulics, have been drawn up with remarkable perspicuity, and within a small compass, by Mr. Challis and Mr. Rennie; both these gentlemen promising to continue their valuable labours.—Mr. Rennie, on that part of his subject which relates to the motion of fluids in open channels, and Mr. Challis, on the theory of Sound, and the intimate constitution of liquids. When, in addition to these reports, we shall have received that undertaken by Mr. Wha-

well upon the mathematical theory of Magnetism, Electricity, and Heat, we shall undoubtedly possess the most complete outline extant, of a department of knowledge entirely of recent date. In the science of Hydraulics, indeed, some progress in theory has accompanied the increase of practical information, at least since the time of Newton; but in the other strictly practical report of the present volume, that of Mr. Barlow, on the very interesting subject of the strength of materials, little or nothing has been done of much theoretical importance since the days of Galileo; and the Association may claim some credit for having brought into general notice the ingenious investigations of Mr. Hodgkinson of Manchester. One report, and that the longest which has ever been printed by the Association, remains to be mentioned,—it is by Mr. Peacock, on the present state of Mathematics. When we consider the vast extent of the subject, and the extremely limited number of persons, even in the whole of Europe, capable of undertaking it, we must consider the production of a work of so much labour as the present, which as yet is incomplete, but which the author has promised to resume, as the best trophy to which we can refer in proof of the entire efficiency of the Association.

“Were these Annual Reports the only fruits of the labours of this Society, there would be no reason to complain. But yet more specific results of its impulsive action on science may be quoted. The questions suggested by the reporters, and others recommended for investigation, have met with ready attention from several individuals capable of satisfactorily treating them. Professor Airy has himself investigated, from direct observation, the mass of Jupiter, suggested as a desideratum in his report on Astronomy. Hourly observations of the thermometer in the south of England have, in two instances, been commenced; and we are assured that the same desirable object is about to be attained by the zeal of the Committee in India, where the Association has established a flourishing colony. A series of the best observations, conducted for ascertaining the law which regulates the fall of rain at different heights, has been undertaken at the suggestion of the Physical Section, by Messrs. Philip and Gray, of York, which have been ably discussed by the former gentleman, in last year's Report, and have since been continued.

“A regular system of auroral observation, extending from the Shetland Isles to the Land's-end, has been established under the superintendence of a Special

Committee, and specimens of the results have been published. Observations on the supposed influence of the aurora on the magnetic needle, have likewise been pursued in consequence of this proceeding. The conditions of terrestrial magnetism in Ireland have been experimentally investigated by Professor Lloyd. An important inquiry into the law of Isomorphism has been undertaken by a Special Committee, which has likewise reported progress; and an elaborate synopsis of the whole Fossil Organic Remains found in Britain is in progress, under the hands of Professor Phillips. Many specific inquiries are besides going forward, under particular individuals, to whom they were confided; whilst it is not to be doubted that numberless persons, many of them perhaps new to the world of science, are at this moment pursuing investigations recommended in general terms in one or other of the publications of the Society. To others the Association has not scrupled to commit a portion of the funds at the disposal, for the purpose of pursuing objects which required an outlay which might be deemed unreasonable by individuals. Among the most important of these is the collection of the Numerical Constants of Nature and Art, which are of perpetual recurrence in physical inquiries, and which have been confided to the superintendence of Mr. Babbage. When objects of still more peculiar national importance presented themselves, the Association has fulfilled its pledge, of stimulating Government to the aid of science. Five hundred pounds have been advanced by the Lords of the Treasury towards the reduction of the Greenwich Observations, at the instance of the Association; and more recently the observations recommended by the Committee on Tides have been undertaken by order of the Lords of the Admiralty, at above 500 stations on the coast of Britain. Individuals, as we have said, have been stimulated by the influence of the Association; but so many nations and great bodies of men. Its published Proceedings have found their way into every quarter, and are tending to produce corresponding efforts in distant lands. Our reports on science have produced some very interesting counterparts in the literary town of Geneva; and America has taken the lead in several departments of experiment recommended by the Association. The formation of a Statistical Section at Cambridge was the prelude to the establishment of a flourishing Society, which acknowledges itself the offspring of this Institution, and which promises, by a

procedure similar to that introduced by the Association, to advance materially the greatly neglected subjects of British Statistics."

We now proceed to detail the labours of the Sections, deferring to the conclusion of them the history of the evening meetings.

PHYSICS AND MATHEMATICS.

Tuesday.—Dr Lloyd, Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, in the chair. Professor Whewell read the report of Mr. Challis, on the theory of capillary attraction, which was discussed with much animation—Arago, Moll, Brewster, Professors Hamilton, Powell, Forbes, and others, entering eloquently into the debate. M. Arago's address was particularly striking, from the grace and fluency with which it was delivered. He pointed out the errors of Laplace, as demonstrated by Poisson; and thence inferred how, above all else, caution was necessary in forming opinions or proclaiming theories on questions of so much difficulty and uncertainty.

Professor Powell read a paper on the repulsion produced by heat, as established by the contraction of Newton's rings, when heat is applied to the glasses; a letter from Mr. Hailstone was read, which accompanied a table of barometrical observations taken at short intervals; and a letter from Mr. Christie, containing an account of a remarkable meteorological phenomenon; all of which elicited various remarks.

Wednesday.—Professor Lloyd read a portion of his Report on Physical Optics; Prof. Whewell, having read a paper from Mr. Challis, containing theoretical explanations of some facts relating to the composition of the colours of the spectrum, added some observations regarding Sir John Herschel's explanation of dispersion according to the undulatory theory of light; which, after Professor Powell had read a paper on the achromatism of the eye, was discussed at considerable length.

Professor Phillips made his second report of the result of twelve months' experiments on the quantity of rain falling at different elevations above the ground.

Professor Sterry read a paper entitled, An attempt to connect some well-known phenomena in meteorology, with well-established physical principles.

On **Thursday**, a sub-section was formed, of which Mr. Brunel was appointed President. At the principal section, Mr. Rennie presented the second part of his report on Hydraulics, containing the ap-

plication of the principles of that science to the subject of rivers, which he illustrated by the effects which the removal of old London Bridge had produced on the river Thames. Professor Hamilton then gave an account of his new method in Dynamics.

Professor Phillips communicated a paper on a new form of the dipping needle, constructed so as to correct the error of the centre of gravity.

Professor Lloyd gave an account of magnetical observations undertaken in Ireland, at the request of the Association, and of a new method of observation which he has employed.

Dr. Robinson, V.P., stated some very great disadvantages belonging to the Edinburgh Observatory on the Calton Hill. He recommended that the present building should be changed into a magnetic observatory, and the astronomical instruments taken to some more favourable position.

Mr. Saumarez read a paper on Light and Colours, containing his peculiar views on their nature and origin.

At the Sub-section, which was formed for Practical Physics, Mr. Dent exhibited a chronometer with a glass balance spring, another with a pure palladium spring, and tables of their rates of going in several variations of temperature.

Mr. Adams described a sextant telescope of peculiar construction. Mr. Ramage exhibited a model of a projected reflecting telescope of greater magnitude and higher powers than any yet attempted. Mr. Cooper M.P. for the county of Sligo, stated that a reflecting telescope of very superior power had been constructed for him by Mr. Grubb, of Dublin, at one-fifth of the usual cost. Mr. A. Gordon exhibited Maritz's modification of Fresnel's polygonal lens, and strongly recommended its adoption in light-houses, where parabolic reflectors are not indispensable.

The subjects introduced on the last day of meeting were very miscellaneous. Dr. Knight gave an account of the method of rendering the vibrations of heated bodies visible to the eye. Mr. Russell read a very able account of some experiments on the traction of boats on canals at great velocities.—Sir D. Brewster detailed the result of some experiments on the effects of reflexion from the surfaces of crystals that had been altered by solution. Mr. Graves presented a paper on the theory of exponential functions, illustrating one which he had previously printed in the Philosophical Transactions. Professor Hamilton explained a new method of contriving imaginary quantities, and the

principles of a theory which he denominates "The Theory of Conjugate Functions."—Mr. Lang stated the results of some investigations which he had made on the nature of the curves described by vibrating wires fixed at one end, and exhibited drawings of the curves.—Dr. Williams read a paper "On Sound."—Professor Forbes described the sympiometer, an instrument invented by Mr. Adie.—Mr. Campbell gave an account of his views respecting antilunar tides.—Mr. Dick explained a new construction of an achromatic object-glass for telescopes, and exhibited the instrument. The Section concluded its labours with the reading of a paper, by Dr. Robinson, "On the Visibility of the Moon during a total Eclipse."

At the Sub-section, Mr. Murray described an apparatus for communicating between a stranded vessel and the shore. Mr. Adams exhibited a new case of the interference of sound. Mr. Dick described a new suspension railway, which he illustrated by numerous drawings. Mr. Brunel exhibited a model, and described his method of constructing arches. Mr. Adie read a very curious and interesting paper "On the Expansion of Stone." And the Reverend G. Tough exhibited a celestial glass sphere, containing the sun, moon, and earth, and displaying all their relative motions.

CHEMISTRY AND MINERALOGY.

This section attracted less of the public attention than had been expected. Professor Hope was in its chair, occasionally relieved by Dr. Dalton. On Tuesday the only important matter brought before the section was a discussion of certain experiments made by Dr. Daubeny on thermal waters, and the gases they evolve.

Wednesday.—Crystallography formed a prominent object of discussion. A paper of Dr. Charles Williams, on a new law of Combustion, was read. Dr. Daubeny read a paper on the relative heating powers of coal tar and splint coal, in which he showed that the tar might be used in fuel; but that it did not give much more heat than good coal. A paper was also read with regard to the destructive distillation of organic substances.

Thursday.—The most important part of the business of this day was a discussion on chemical notation introduced by Mr. Johnston. A letter from Professor Airy of Philadelphia was read, respecting the propriety of facilitating the communications with foreigners of congenial pursuits, which was received with loud cheers.

Friday.—The Rev. Mr. Harcourt, Secretary to the Association, detailed some

experiments of his, now in progress, on the effects of long continued heat on certain bodies, and of the disposition of them under the Iron Furnaces in Yorkshire. He was followed by Professor Clerk, on the use of hot air in the smelting of cast iron, who gave some numerical results of the advantage of the new process; Dr. Christison, on the action of water on lead; and Dr. Graham, on the constitution of certain hydrated salts. A paper of Mr. Kemp on the liquefaction of gases, showing how gas may be obtained in much larger quantities than before, was generally regarded as the most practically useful that had been laid before the Section.

Professor Stevelly made a communication on applying a vernier to a scale, not of equal, but of variable parts; and particularly to the scale of Wollaston's Chemical Equivalents.

GEOLOGY AND GEOGRAPHY.

This was the most popular of the sections, and justly so, for, in addition to the valuable information contained in the communications, the audience enjoyed the racy eloquence of Sedgwick, the humour of Buckland, and the strong sense of Lyell. Professor Jameson took the chair at the meeting on Tuesday, and a very animated discussion arose on the subject of primary formations. A paper upon the Geology of America was also read to the meeting.

On Wednesday, Mr. Stevenson's report on the change in the relative level of land and water, was read, which called forth some very interesting remarks from Professor Lyell (who has recently returned from a tour in Sweden). Other papers were read; in particular one by Lord Greenock on the coal formation and strata of Scotland.

On Thursday, Mr. Nicol read a paper on the subject of the structure of fossil wood; and Professor Traill one on fossil remains found in Orkney, which gave rise to a very animated discussion.

On Friday several gentlemen made important communications to this Section, amongst others, Mr. James Bryce read a notice of some bones found in a cavern near the Giant's Causeway, which seemed to prove that a geological examination of the north-east coast of Ireland would be attended with important results. A paper was also read on the geology of the Pentland Hills. Mr. Murchison read a paper on the fossil fishes found in the old red sandstone of England, and also in Forfarshire and other counties of Scotland. Dr. Traill announced that the fossil fishes which he had brought from Orkney had been that morning inspected by Mr. Agassiz.

six, who had discovered among them five new species. M. Agassiz also gave an account of certain fossils found in the quarries near Burdighouse, which he conceived at first to be reptiles; but which were in reality fishes partaking of the character of reptiles. This is a remarkable fact, brought for the first time under the notice of science.

ANATOMY AND MEDICINE.

The papers read in this Section, over which Dr. Abercromby presided, were all of a strictly professional character, nor was there any thing popular connected with it, except the lecture delivered by Sir C. Ball on the nervous system. It continued two days, but was little more than a *resumé* of what he had previously published on the subject.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Tuesday.—Professor Graham in the chair.—A report, by Mr. Jennings, on the recent progress and present state of Zoology, was succeeded by a paper by Professor Huxley, giving an account of an excursion in Quito and Chimborazo, along with Captain Hall. This paper was concluded on *Wednesday*, when, amongst other papers was one by Mr. Brown relative to the anomalous character of several families of plants.

On *Thursday*, Mr. Selby read a lengthened notice of the birds obtained during an excursion in Sutherlandshire, and on the structure and use of the orbital glands. Sir W. Jardine also read a paper on the various species of the genus *Salmo* collected during the same tour, exhibiting the specimens and drawings. On this important subject, some observations were made by Mons. Agassiz and Dr. Richardson, both of whom declared that Sir William had certainly established a new species. M. Agassiz made several important remarks also on the characteristics of the species of *Salmo* in the Swiss lakes. Mr. Trevelyan read a notice on the distribution of the phenogamous plants of the Faroe Islands. A paper was read by Mr. J. G. Dalzell on the propagation of Scottish zoophytes, illustrated by many beautiful drawings. Dr. Arnot read a paper on the *Coculus Indicus* of Commerce. Mr. Murray made some observations on his success in cultivating *Phormium Tenax*.

On *Friday*, Dr. Traill made some observations on a new species of thrush, found in Brabant. Mr. Pentland concluded his observations on the remains of what appeared to him to be an extinct variety of the human race, which had inhabited a district in South America, ex-

tending from the 16th to the 19th degree of south latitude. Sir David Brewster gave a masterly and luminous account of a remarkable structure in the webs of the feathers of birds, for keeping the laminae from separating during flight. This extraordinary fact, he asserted, had hitherto escaped the observation of naturalists.

STATISTICS.

The Presidents of this Section were Sir C. Lemon and Col. Sykes. The section was almost deserted on *Tuesday*, but a very interesting paper was read on the population of Manchester, by Mr. Heywood.

Wednesday.—The consideration of Mr. Heywood's paper was resumed, chiefly in reference to the means of education provided for the lower classes.

Attention was next directed to the proportion of comforts possessed by the operative classes. The Messrs. Taylor offered to furnish full information respecting the miners in Cornwall and Wales. A paper of Statistics, by Dr. Clelland, relative to Glasgow, was read, and led to a long discussion respecting the operation of the poor laws and Dr. Chalmers' reforms; and the difficulties that impede statisticians, from the present imperfect system of registration, were warmly commented upon.

A letter from Professor Quetelet, of Brussels, stated, that in a work which he is about to publish, he has reduced the theory of population to mathematical formulae, and that the equations by which it is represented are very similar to those that express the planetary perturbations.

On *Thursday*, an account was given of the mode in which the Statistical Survey of Scotland, now in progress, was conducted. Earl Fitzwilliam suggested more minute inquiries, such as the quantity of stock and implements of husbandry possessed by each farmer, and the proportions of his tillage and pasture-ground, &c. Some discussion ensued, and the general impression was, that such minute information is unattainable.

On *Friday*, Capt. Maconochie read a very able analysis of Guerry's '*Essai sur la Statistique Morale de la France*.' Mr. Auldjo read a paper '*On the Statistics of the Kingdom of Naples*,' tending to prove that the prosperity of that country is increasing. After which the section adjourned.

THE EVENING MEETINGS.

The design of the meetings in the evening was to present some scientific subject in a popular form, so as to make

it intelligible and interesting to ladies and ordinary visitors. On *Tuesday*, Mr. Taylor, the Treasurer, stated the increase in the numbers of the Association; 350 met at York, 700 at Oxford, 1,400 at Cambridge, and 2,200 at Edinburgh. After the chairmen of the sections had reported proceedings, Dr. Robinson read a letter from Professor Hunker, of Hamburg, which was accompanied by an ephemeris of the track of the comet of 1682 and 1759, whose return is expected at the end of this year. The Vice-President, Professor Robinson, of Armagh, then gave an account of the progress of cometary knowledge, in which he was followed by Professors Whewell and Hamilton.

After the chairman of Sections had reported on *Wednesday*, Dr. Lander gave a lecture on Babbage's Calculating Machine.

On *Thursday*, Professor Buckland gave an admirable lecture on Fossil Reptiles, which convulsed his hearers with laughter at some of his humorous hits; while its great research and extensive information rendered it interesting to the most sober student of science. The object of the Professor was to prove the admirable adaption of animal life to the constitution of the globe at the various eras of its history.

On *Friday evening* Mr. Whewell delivered a lecture on several interesting phenomena connected with the tides. At the last meeting of the Association, the investigation of this subject was pointed out as of vast moment, and the consequence had been, that, at Bristol, a society was formed for the purpose of carrying on these investigations.—Bristol, which was above all other places calculated for observations, as the rise and fall of the tide averaged from sixty to fifty feet. In order to prosecute the investigation of these phenomena, application was made to the Admiralty, to direct the Coast Guard Service to make observations on the subject; and the officers of that service had shown an alacrity and zeal in the matter which was worthy of their character.

Professor Sedgwick at some length took a general review of the results of the labours of the geological and geographical sections during the week, in the course of which he detailed the relation which subsisted between the geological formations of the sister kingdoms. Geology, he observed, had made a very important advance during this meeting, in the course of which he himself had gained new views of the science. M. Agassiz, in particular, had brought to light several

interesting facts relative to fossil remains. He concluded by congratulating the Association on the countenance which had been bestowed on their meeting by the presence of so many of Scotland's daughters; and re-echoed the sentiments of Dr. Abercrombie, that the pursuits of science, instead of leading to infidelity, had a contrary tendency; it went rather to strengthen religious principles, and to confirm morals.

On *Saturday*, the Rev. V. Harcourt, the General Secretary, read a report of the proceedings of the past week, and the objects to which it was desirable that the members should direct their attention during the coming year. Thanks were then voted to the officers of the University—to the Royal College of Physicians—to the proprietors of the Assembly Rooms where the meetings were held—and to other public bodies, for their liberality and kindness. Professor Sedgwick proposed, and the Lord Chancellor seconded, a vote of thanks to M. Arago, and the other distinguished foreigners who had attended the meeting, which was received with great applause. The President then addressed the meeting, congratulating the members on the result of their labours, and announced that the next meeting would be held in Dublin, on the 10th of August. Dr. Lloyd, Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, to be President, Lord Oxmantown and Professor Whewell, Vice-Presidents, Professors Lloyd and Hamilton, Secretaries.

Among the papers in the rooms of the British Association at Edinburgh was the subjoined:—"The Royal Irish Academy hereby gives notice, that for each of the three following questions a gold medal will be awarded by the council of the Academy to the author of the most approved of the essays furnished on the same question. First question, 'On the Analogies of Light and Heat.' Second question, 'On the state of Civilisation in Ireland between the fifth and twelfth centuries, as compared with neighbouring nations.' Third question, 'The influence of the Greek and Latin on the modern European languages of the Germanic families.' Essays to be received by the Rev. J. H. Singer, D. D., Secretary of the Academy; or the Rev. R. M. Donnell, D. D., Secretary of Council, at the Academy House, previous to the first of October, 1835."

CARDIFF EISTEDDVOB.

This meeting commenced on the 27th of August. A temporary building had been erected within the area of the castle, immediately under the ruins of the

keep, in which the birds and minstrels assembled at twelve o'clock. Seats were prepared under an awning, for nearly one thousand persons. After the opening of the meeting by a bard (Mr. T. Williams), in the British language, the Marquis of Bute entered very largely into the nature and objects of these national institutions. The Rev. Mr. Price, of Crickhowel, addressed the meeting in a most eloquent manner, after which several bards recited stanzas written for the occasion. The prizes for different compositions were awarded, and the successful candidates invested with the medals, by the Marchioness of Bute, Lady C. Guest, Lady Rodney, Lady Willoughby de Broke, Lady E. Harding, &c. Several harpers and singers entertained the company at intervals with national airs and songs. In the evening a concert was performed in the Town Hall; Braham, Miss Stephens, Mrs. W. Knvyett, Mrs. Bishop, Messrs. Knvyett, Horneastle, and Parry, jun. exercised their talents with great success; together with Lindley, Dragonetti, Harper, Nicholson, F. Cramer, &c.

EDUCATION OF THE POOR.

During the past and the present year 328 schools have been received into union with the National Society, carrying up the amount of schools in union to the number of 2,937; and 6,643, have been voted in aid of the building school-rooms in 104 places, the total expense of the buildings being estimated at 20,000*l*. The society has recently made a general inquiry into the state of education under the Established Church in all parts of the kingdom; and an account has been obtained concerning 8,650 places, which were found to contain about 11,000 schools, with 678,356 children. It is calculated that there cannot be less in England and Wales than 710,000 children under the instruction of the clergy.

THE SCOTCH UNIVERSITIES.

At a late meeting of the Edinburgh Town Council, the propriety of reducing the fees at the University of Edinburgh, in consequence of the falling off in the number of students, came under discussion. It was maintained, however, that the decrease did not arise from the high rate of fees, but from the rival Universities which had sprung up in England and elsewhere. In proof of this it was stated that during the last four years the number of students attending Glasgow University had declined 20*l* per cent., while at the University of Edinburgh, where the fees are three times higher, the falling off has been only 11 per cent. The council, therefore, resolved not to disturb the rate of fees.

PARIS ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

A memoir by M. Biot on the state of astronomy amongst the ancient Egyptians, Chaldeans, and Chinese, was lately read. The present perfection of astronomical calculation enables him to trace back the state of the heavens to any period. In doing so, M. Biot has found, that so far back as 3285 Julian years before Christ, the Egyptians had been able to determine the true position of the vernal and autumnal equinoxes, and of the summer solstice; that 1345 years later, that is, in 1780 before Christ, they had discovered those primitive points to have changed place; and that they had marked both upon their monuments. The rest of the memoir, of considerable length and shrewdness, details the mode in which M. Biot arrived at this certitude, by the aid of the discoveries of Champollion.

NORWICH CASTLE.

We observe a controversy has been going on in the local papers, relative to a proposed refacing of the fine Norman keep of Norwich castle.

There can be no doubt that an ancient edifice, by refacing, loses its identity and its authenticity as an architectural authority; and we are, therefore, of opinion that that operation should always be attended with great caution and discrimination. There are, certainly, many cases in which it may be justified, and approved; particularly when the most characteristic features have crumbled away, but may be recomposed from a few remaining fragments. Yet even in that case, we would leave those portions which may be tolerably perfect—a course adopted, however, very seldom indeed, for the interest of the mason is unfortunately in favour of a complete renewal; and the architect, if he does not equally participate in those feelings, too frequently fancies that portions of the old work, which might have been held sacred, will form a pleasing addition to his own museum. The best protection against this, is a paucity of funds; or their expenditure with a watchful and jealous eye.

In the case of Norwich Castle there cannot be any necessity for refacing. The exterior decay, when compared with the immense thickness of the walls, can only be like a slight rust upon the blade of a knife. An architect (Mr. Hinsley) has remarked that, "Although its surface is much corroded by the action of the atmosphere thereon for centuries, still its strength and durability are not in the least deteriorated or affected thereby;" and an honest mason, Mr. Athow, has—his homely but forcible opinion

new facing would not assist the walls one pound!"

Such being the case, the contest rests between the lover of ancient architecture, whether he shall still enjoy the contemplation of an almost unrivalled example of magnificent Norman architecture; and the uninformed citizen, whether his goal shall not look as spruce and as smooth as that of any other city. We trust that under such circumstances the opinion of a man of taste, and of unusual knowledge on the subject, will have its due weight with the county magistrates. Mr. Dawson Turner, of Yarmouth, whose splendid work on the Architectural Antiquities of Normandy entitles him to the gratitude and attention of not only his provincial neighbours but of his countrymen at large, has declared:—"In my opinion the Castle ought unquestionably to be left standing if possible as it now is. There is not in all Normandy, and I believe there is not in the whole world, an equally beautiful example of castellated architecture of the same style and era; to meddle with it therefore at all, unless it is actually likely to fall, is unquestionably to be deprecated. * * * I had no idea of its being in contemplation to make the South and West sides of the Castle similar to what we now see on the East. Such a step I should indeed consider an abomination, and I trust it will never be resorted to."

In these sentiments we cordially coincide; fully confident, that the occasional insertion of stones, and filling up of hollows (which has been sneered at by the innovating party) will accomplish, and perhaps exceed, what is really necessary. Should, however, the injudicious measure be accomplished, there will remain to the architectural antiquary this one consolation, that the new facing will again crumble away very long before the artificial rock which constitutes the ancient walls.

TRANSMISSION OF NEWSPAPERS.

After the 1st of October, Newspapers duly stamped may be sent by packet boats to any of his Majesty's colonies and possessions, free of postage, provided the same be sent in covers open at the sides, to be put into the General Post Office within seven days of publication. If they extend beyond that period they are to be charged full duty of letter postage. Newspapers brought from the British colonies and possessions by packet boats without or within covers, are to be delivered free of duty, according to a first direction, or (in case of persons' removal) to a re-direction, provided in the interim they have not been opened or used; if it should have been opened, such newspaper shall be charged as a single letter from the place of re-posting to that of delivery.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

ROMAN REMAINS AT STANFORDBURY.

At Stanfordsbury, near Shefford, some labourers were lately employed by E. W. Brayley, Esq. and Mr. Inskipp, for two days, in exploring further the Roman remains of which some account has already been published in Brayley's *Graphic Illustrator*. They found an armlet of jet, a small silver girdle-buckle, some stone rings, the remaining part of the wind instrument mentioned in the *Graphic Illustrator*, a fibula, remains of urns, and paterae, brass pins, extremely corroded, and an imperfect portion of an iron vessel ornamented with a species of *Silenus* mask. There was a large camp at Stanfordsbury, which Mr. Brayley considers was probably equestrian. It would communicate with the Roman station *Salunae*. They had an extensive burial place at Shefford. The same gentlemen propose to continue their researches and excavations in the neighbourhood in the course of next summer.

ELTHAM PALACE.

Some interesting discoveries have lately been made here by Mr. King and Mr.

Clayton, of Eltham. Under the ground floor of some apartment of the palace, a trap-door, where recently a new arch has been partly formed, opens into a room under ground, 10 feet by 5 feet, and proceeding from it, a narrow passage of about 10 feet in length, conducts the passenger to the series of passages, with decoys, stairs, and shafts, some of which are vertical, and others on an inclined plane, which were once used for admitting air, and for hurling down missiles, or pitch balls upon enemies, according to the mode of defence in those ancient times; and it is worthy of notice, that at points where weapons from above could assail the enemy with greatest effect, there these shafts verge and concentrate. About 500 feet of passage have been entered, and passed through, in a direction west, towards Middle Park, and under the moat for 200 feet. The arch is here an iron one, the field leading from the castle to Northfleet, but as the brickwork of the arch can be turned further, proceeding in the same direction. The remains of two iron gates completely carbonized were found in that part of the passage under the moat.

and large stalactites, formed of super-carbonate of lime, hung down from the roof of the arch, which sufficiently indicate the lapse of time since these passages were entered. In order to defray the expenses already incurred in clearing out and making secure the excavations, it is proposed to receive subscriptions on the spot.

SEPULCHRAL REMAINS FOUND AT LEWES.

As some workmen were employed in excavating in a field in St. Ann's, Lewes, for the formation of a tank for the Water Works Company, they discovered a variety of ancient British vases and human skeletons, at the head and feet of which were placed what antiquaries term drinking cups, of the barrel form, supposed to have contained food for the dead. There were also several sepulchral urns, containing the calcined ashes of human bones. One of these urns having an ornamented handle, was evidently moulded by hand, and decorated with some painted instrument. Two of these relics were discovered at an unusual depth from the surface of the earth (at least 14 feet), embedded in the solid chalk rock, and placed at right angles; surrounding these were the bones of various animals, such as sheep, hogs, calves, cats, birds, boars' tusks, &c. The whole of the vases were of rude workmanship, and composed of the usual coarse black earth.

ROMAN ANTIQUITIES AT GLENAMOND.

As some men were lately digging in an enclosure, belonging to Mr. Arday of Alcester, on the site of the Roman Camp in Glenamond, they came upon a very large pot which broke into pieces on being handled, within it were found two smaller vessels, in the form of goblets, with a long handle attached to each. Along with these were lying three spear ends, three horse branks of a very strong make, two pairs of irons, a pair of hinges mounted with silver, and two parcels of buckles tied together.

ANCIENT SITE OF SALISBURY CATHEDRAL.

An opportunity has lately offered itself, for ascertaining the site and dimensions of the Cathedral church erected by Bishop Osmund at Old Sarum. The continued dry weather has brought to view the ground-plan of an edifice which has disappeared for centuries; and of which even the situation had become a matter of conjecture. It was in the form of a plain cross, not terminating at the east end in a semicircle, as was generally the case in buildings of that era, with side aisles to

the nave and choir. The following may be considered as an approximate measurement of its several parts, which show great harmony of proportion:—Total length, 270 feet; length of the transept, 130; of the nave, 140; of the choir, 60; breadth of the nave, 72; of which 18 feet were taken on each side for the aisles; of the transept, 60. At the west end, the aisles, to the length of 30 feet, appear to have been partitioned off, as if for chapels. This edifice, which was standing a full century after the foundation of the new Cathedral, was demolished in virtue of letters patent of Edward the Third, 1344.

RUNE INSCRIPTION.

A Danish journal (the *Dansk Ugeskrift*) has lately published a report from the pen of M. Finn Magnussen, keeper of the archives, relative to the most ancient known Danish inscription, that on the Runic stone on the heath of Braavalla, in Blekingen, which ever since the twelfth century, has been the subject of fruitless investigation. The Royal Academy of Sciences at Copenhagen last year sent a commission, consisting of M. Finn Magnussen, M. Mølbach, counsellor of justice, and M. Forchhammer, a naturalist, to examine whether these enigmatical characters were to be considered as writing, or as a mere *brua naturæ*. These gentlemen positively decided against the last hypothesis, though unable to explain the meaning of the inscription. M. Finn Magnussen, however, lively conceived the happy thought of endeavouring to read it from right to left, by which means all became suddenly clear. It is in the old Norwegian language, in the most ancient alliterative verse, or syllabic rhyme, and was composed shortly before the battle on the heath of Braavalla, about the year 725, being a prayer to Odin, Freya, and other divinities to give to King Harald Hiltokinn (Hildetand) the victory over the perfidious princes Ring and Ole. Counsellor Schlegel has made the appropriate remark, that this, the oriental mode of writing, is the most ancient; that it was superseded on the introduction of Christianity, and, therefore, that it affords a valuable criterion to determine the antiquity of the Runic stones. This discovery will doubtless lead to the explanation of other Runic monuments scattered over Europe, and even beyond its boundaries. We may shortly expect from M. Finn Magnussen some farther light respecting the voyage which, in his opinion, Columbus made to Iceland in the year 1477.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

Louis Philip, having placed the antique chapel of the chateau of St. Germain en Laye at the disposal of the English and French Protestants residing in that town, it was opened with great form for public service on the 14th of Aug. The *Gazette de France* is indignant at such "a profanation of a place of worship sanctioned by the presence of St. Louis, embellished by the munificence of Francis I. in which Louis XIV. was baptised, and so many Royal alliances contracted, and where the unfortunate James II. of England came to seek the fortitude necessary to sustain him under his afflictions."

The Prefect of the Department has just decided on the appropriation of 1,500,000fr. for works in the Place de la Concorde and the Champs Elysées, which will be proceeded with to the amount of 300,000fr. annually till they are completed. There will be a great basin, with an elegant fountain, in each of the four squares of the Place, and six fountains in different parts of the Champs Elysées, where handsome buildings will be erected for dances, concerts, exhibitions, and other establishments, such as coffee-houses, eating-houses, and reading-rooms. These buildings will be, for a term of years, conceded to individuals, who will undertake their erection conformably to the plans and conditions which shall have been previously decided on by the city of Paris. All the paltry buildings which now exist in the Champs Elysées are to be demolished, but not a tree is to be cut down. The works will be begun in the spring of 1835. The quays recently enlarged, from the Pont Neuf to the Place de Grève, are to be continued in the same proportions to the Pont de la Tournelles. The latter to be completed in 1835. The fine tower of Saint Jacques-de-la-Bourcherie is about to be purchased of its present proprietor. The surrounding buildings are to be taken down, and a fountain erected in the Place that will be thus formed.

A subscription is about to be opened at Boulogne, and a company formed, under the evandice of the Chamber of Commerce, for the purpose of constructing a road from Boulogne to Amiens, passing by Abbeville, and afterwards join that road from Amiens to

SPAIN.

The debates of the Chambers have been carried on with unusual animation; and matters of great importance have been freely discussed. On the 31 of Sept. the Proceres came to a vote without any division, for excluding from the throne of Spain Don Carlos and his family. The ministers, Martinez de la Rosa and Count Toreno, justified this step on the necessity of the case, and dwelt at much length on the precedent of our Convention Parliament, in excluding the family of James II. In the Chamber of the Procuradores, the Ministers of the Queen Regent were defeated on the "Bill of Rights;" the Cortes having succeeded in establishing their right to demand security for life, person, and property, by a fundamental measure to which they require the consent of the government. On the second article there appeared—for the liberty of the press, without censure, 57; for the ministers, who opposed the measure, 55. The third article, "Individual Liberty," was also carried by 50 to 48, leaving the ministers in a minority of 2. The Finance Committee divided on the evening of the 3d Sept. Five members voted for the full recognition of the loans of the Cortes, capital and arrears of interest included, and for the complete repudiation of the royal loans. Four members voted in favour of the acknowledgment of all the foreign loans, whether contracted before or after 1823.

The Queen has issued a decree abolishing the degrading punishment of flogging in the schools and colleges of Madrid. The masters of colleges are directed to correct the faults of their scholars by the means of emulation and good example, and by privations which cannot produce evil consequences, either physical or moral.

The army of the Queen, under General Rodil, has not yet succeeded in suppressing the insurrection of the Basques, nor in taking the fugitive Carlos. The skirmishing in the mountains continues to be unimportant. Some successes are claimed for Zumalacaregui on the 4th Sept. near Viana.

The paucity of the monastic establishment at Roncesvalles, in Navarre, has been dissolved, and the Canons and Curates forwarded under a strong escort to the citadel of Pampeluna. Rodil's troops

were all provided with wine from the cellars of these holy men. There were some pipes of wine at least 50 years old.

The cholera has broken out most violently at Calcutta—and in Viceroy's the death is computed, to four hundred a day.

PORTUGAL.

On the 15th of Aug the Cortes assembled, and the Session was opened by the Regent in a speech from the throne, the Queen, Empress, and Infanta, being present. The Emperor, in his address, recapitulated the hopelessness of their first enterprise, the means by which he had become the first recruit in that army of which he was himself the chief commander. The liberty of the press, the responsibility of Ministers, and the stability of public credit, were then spoken of as things demanding immediate attention. The expediency of continuing the Regency in the person of Don Pedro, and the advisableness of the young Queen's marriage with a foreign Prince, were also to be brought before the consideration of the Chambers. It was also hinted that, owing to the present position of affairs in Spain, it would be necessary to maintain the army and navy on a larger scale than in time of peace. The Regent concluded by announcing that the extraordinary session was thereby opened. Their Majesties were received with enthusiasm both in going to and coming from the palace of the Cortes, and also at the theatre, which they visited in the evening. On the 16th the Chambers held their first preparatory sitting. In the second sitting the Conde de Taipa presented a project of law on the liberty of the press, which produced a long discussion and was carried. The 25th Don Pedro was elected Regent in the Chamber of Deputies by a majority of 90 to 5; and on the 28th, in the Peers, by a majority of 9 to 1. Don Pedro has since swamped the peers with twenty-four new creations.

ITALY.

VESUVIUS.—Some afflicting details of a recent eruption of Vesuvius, surpassing every thing which history has transmitted to us, have been received from Naples. It began on the morning of the 10th of August, when two new craters, which had formed on the sides of the larger ones, began to send forth volumes of ashes and stones. In the evening, after a tremendous earthquake upon the mountains, four discharges of lava took place from the old crater in front of Torre del Greco. This was followed by immense volumes of smoke and fire from the larger orifice, which involved the whole country

in impenetrable darkness. In the afternoon of the 19th three new craters broke out from the old crater, while the former ones continued to pour forth their liquid torrents for a mile in length. In the old crater two canals were formed, from which volcanic matter poured like water. At seven in the evening the lava ceased to flow, but immense discharges of ashes, fire, and stones continued; on the 20th, the columns of smoke darkened the air all around; towards midnight, after an interval of repose, the lava again burst forth from no less than fourteen different openings. In the midst of terrific noise, immense masses of fire, stones, and water were ejected, and the bright full of the moon became invisible. On the 21st at two in the morning, these phenomena had almost ceased, but at two in the afternoon eight new discharges of lava broke out from every side. In the evening of this day a part of the edge of the large crater fell in, by which the orifice became widened nearly 200 feet. On the 22d the lava ceased to flow, the other phenomena began to decline, and on the following day the agitated Vesuvius gave reason to anticipate the return of its tranquillity. But on the 27th, 28th, and 29th, the eruption recommenced with renewed violence. Several new craters opened, and produced ravages awful to contemplate. Thousands of families were seen flying from their native fields, old and young, dragging through heavy masses of heated cinders. Fifteen hundred houses, palaces, and other buildings, and 2,500 acres of cultivated land, were destroyed. The first explosion destroyed the great cone situated on the top of the mountain. The abundance of inflamed matter produced flashes which darted through the mountain's flanks. A new crater burst open at the top of the great cone, and inundated the plain with torrents of lava. The King and the Ministers hastened to the seat of the catastrophe, to console the unfortunate victims. The village of St. Felix, where they first took repose, had already been abandoned. The lava soon poured down upon this place, and in the course of an hour, houses, churches, and palaces were all destroyed. Four villages, some detached houses, country villas, vines, beautiful groves, and gardens, which a few instants before presented a magnificent spectacle, now resembled a sea of fire. The palace of the Prince of Attanasio, and 500 acres of his land, were utterly destroyed. The cinders fell during an entire night over Naples, and if the lava had taken that direction, there would have been an end to that city.

EAST INDIES.

Advices have been received from Singapore, to the 25th of April, and their contents are of an interesting nature, as they refer to the commencement of the free trade in tea. The 22nd of April being the day on which the East India Company's privileges ceased, permits were issued the next day at Singapore. The demand for European piece goods was more active to meet the exports to China. Between 6,000 and 7,000 chests of tea had been brought by Chinese junks, and a great quantity more was exported in consequence of the free-trade system coming into operation. Nine vessels of the free trade were at Singapore, of which eight were destined for England. Thomas Church, esq., had been appointed acting Governor of the Straits of Malacca, according to the order of the Governor-General.

The war against the Rajah of Coorg, as detailed in our last, has been terminated by the surrender of the prince, and the taking of his capital. The Coorg territory was entered on the 2nd of April, and the Rajah yielded on the 10th. The loss sustained by the Company's forces amounted to six commissioned officers, and eighty-nine non-commissioned officers and privates killed, and ten commissioned and 185 non-commissioned officers and privates wounded. The province of Coorg has been annexed to the Company's terri-

tories; its revenues are estimated at two and a half lacks annually; and Colonel Frazer is appointed political agent.

WEST INDIES.

The 1st of August being the day for the emancipation of the Colonial Slaves, considerable anxiety has been felt on the occasion. By all accounts, however, with few trifling exceptions, the day passed quietly over. In Barbadoes, it was observed throughout the island, as a day of solemn thanksgiving. The negroes attended their places of worship, and the day passed over in peace and harmony. Their conduct subsequently had been most exemplary, and gave the best assurance that the period of apprenticeship on which they have now entered, will be one of industry and obedience. At Dominica, St. Lucia, Antigua, Montserrat, Tortola, and Tortole, all passed off quietly. At Trinidad, however, some discontent appeared; and at Grenada, the negroes on two estates struck work, when measures were taken by the governor to enforce obedience. At St. Kitt's, there appears to be a passive resistance to apprenticeship; but the negroes seem generally to misunderstand the extent of labour required from them, and the abolition of punishment on the part of the masters. The state of things in St. Kitt's is supposed to be in a great measure owing to its contiguity to Antigua, where there is no apprenticeship.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

SCOTLAND.

Sept. 15. This day a grand national banquet, in honour of Earl Grey, took place at *Edinburgh*, in a splendid although temporary building erected on the Calton Hill. In the pavilion 1550 persons dined, and upwards of 600 took dinner in the High School, and joined the company in the former place after the removal of the cloth. In addition, a gallery provided for the ladies was crowded with the beauty and fashion of the Scottish metropolis. Among those present were Earl Grey, Lord Brougham, the Earl of Rosebery, the Earl of Errol, Lord Lynedoch, Lord Bellhaven, Lord Durham, Sir J. C. Hobhouse, Mr. Professor Arago, the Solicitor-General, Sir J. Abercromby, the Marquess of Breadalbane, Lord Stair, the Rev. H. Grey, &c. The speeches delivered on this occasion were not remarkable for the development of any fact with which the public were not before fully acquainted. In returning thanks for the enthusiastic manner in which his health had been drunk, Earl Grey spoke in a tone of gratification at the highly-flattering mark of

honour conferred upon him by the citizens of Edinburgh, who had paid him the great compliment to declare, at the close of his political career, that he had deserved well of his country. In conclusion, his Lordship expressed his sincere gratitude for the extraordinary honour which had been conferred upon him, and which he ascribed to the happy circumstance of his having been instrumental in carrying a measure of Reform which would be sure to accomplish all that was necessary to the complete enjoyment of that free system of government, the essentials of which the country had already possessed. The speeches of Lords Brougham and Durham were very eloquent effusions.

During his progress through Scotland Earl Grey has been received in the most enthusiastic manner by the inhabitants of Edinburgh, North Shields, Tynemouth, Newcastle, South Shields, Kirkcaldy, Melrose, &c.—all expressive of the gratitude entertained towards his Lordship in those populous and commercial places.—Lord Brougham has also experienced a most enthusiastic reception in Scotland. He was received in great state at Aberdeen,

where, and at Dundee, the freedom of the burgh was given him. At Aberdeen he dined with the corporation, and made several speeches, explaining the supposed contradiction between his lately expressed opinions of the House of Commons and the House of Lords. At Dunrobin Castle his lordship received a deputation from all the northern burghs; at Elgin all the inhabitants turned out. At Huntley and Stenelaven addresses were presented. The freedom of Arbroath and Brechin were presented at the latter place.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

Tea Ports.—The Lords of the Treasury have approved of the undermentioned ports, for the importation and warehousing of Tea, viz.:—London, Liverpool, Bristol, Hull, Leith, Glasgow, Greenock, Port Glasgow, Dublin, Belfast, Cork. Tea, as well as articles the produce of the East Indies, may be removed, under bond, from the original port of importation, to any warehousing port in the United Kingdom, for the purpose of being warehoused for home consumption, with liberty to pay the duty any time within two years.

Aug. 27.—A sad and melancholy accident happened off Dover. The *Castor* frigate, on her return from Woolwich (where she had been to escort the Queen) to Portsmouth, ran foul of the *Cameleon* revenue cutter, Lieutenant John Pratlent commander, about two miles out, a little to the eastward of Shakespeare Cliff, at a quarter past 6 in the morning, whereby 13 persons (including the captain and mate, out of the whole crew of 17) were drowned. The *Cameleon* cutter was lying-to after her night's cruise, with eight of the crew in their berths, and nine persons on the look-out, a portion of whom were then employed reefing the sails. The pennant was hoisted as a compliment to the frigate; and a few moments after the cutter was run down, and only four persons, two men and two boys, survive. On the 6th of Sept. a Court-martial assembled on board the *San Josef* at Plymouth, to investigate the circumstances connected with this melancholy affair. Capt. Superintendent Ross, President. The officers on trial were, Captain the Right Hon. John Hay; James McCleverty, 2d Lieutenant, officer of the watch; Alexander Weare, master; Robert Hopkins, midshipman of the watch; Thomas Carmichael, signal midshipman; and Joseph Hopkins, yeoman of the signals. On the 8th, the Court-martial concluded by the dismissal, from his Majesty's service, of Lieut. James Johnston McCleverty, 2d Lieutenant, and the acquittal of all the other officers. The

Court found that a proper look-out had not been kept.

Sept. 9. *Shildon Church* was consecrated by the Bishop of Durham, in the presence of a numerous congregation. An excellent sermon was preached on the occasion, by the Rev. J. Manisty, the incumbent. The ground whereon the church has been built, together with the churchyard, was given by Joshua Smithson, Esq., of Heighington; and the Bishop of Durham not only subscribed liberally towards the building, but has also endowed the church.

Sept. 11. The steam corn-mills of the Messrs. Frost, at *Chester*, which were, perhaps, among the most commodious and complete in the kingdom, were destroyed by fire. Its origin cannot be otherwise accounted for than as proceeding from friction of the machinery. The loss will probably amount to between 5,000 and 6,000*l.*

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

A Parliamentary paper just printed gives a very remarkable proof of the rapid increase of the capital of this country within the last thirty years. The paper is "A return showing the amount of capital on which the several rates of legacy duty have been paid in Great Britain, in each year since 1796." From the return the capital on which legacy duty was paid was, — in 1797, 1,116,180*l.*; in 1806, 7,039,031*l.*; in 1814, 27,299,806*l.*; in 1833, 41,974,429*l.*

From a parliamentary paper recently printed, it appears that the declared value of British woollen manufactures exported to various countries during the year 1833 amounted to 6,294,432*l.* sterling.

The old market in the City, called *Honey-lane-market*, is about to be removed, and substituted by a large school "for the religious and virtuous education of boys, and for instructing them in the higher branches of literature and all other useful learning." The Corporation have undertaken the task with a zeal which does them credit. John Carpenter, formerly Town Clerk, amassed considerable wealth in that office, and testified his sense of obligation to those who appointed him, by bequeathing the rents and profits of his lands and tenements to the Corporation, for the clothing and education of a few boys. Mr. Richard Taylor some time ago represented to the Court of Common Council the propriety of extending the benefits of the charity. The hint was adopted, and it is now determined to apply the profits of the Carpenter's estate to the education of a considerable number of boys. The first of the

May

cilmen are to establish the rules and regulations respecting the number and qualifications of the masters of the school, of the salaries to be paid to them respectively, and of the other officers and servants. The masters are to be elected by the Common Council, and to produce certificates of their qualifications after having been examined by the Professors of divinity, of classical literature, and of mathematics at King's College, and the Professors of the Greek language, literature, and antiquities, and of mathematics, and of natural philosophy and astronomy at the University of London.

The whole of the Royal College of Surgeons, which lately stood in Lincoln's Inn Fields, has been nearly taken down, with the exception of some apartments at the west-end of the back-wall, in Portugal Street. The columns of the portico are still standing alone, the pediment having been removed, and the emblematical ornaments at the top; but they will be used in the new building, which will cost 70,000*l.* according to the estimate. The anatomical theatre will be on an improved plan, and considerably enlarged; and the new college will have a variety of conveniences necessary for its purposes, in which the old college was deficient, although a very spacious building.

Aug. 28. The inhabitants of the parish of St. Luke, *Chelsea*, proceeded in due form, headed by the beadle, churchwardens, overseers, and other officers of the parish, to take possession of their ancient "Lanmas Lands," called the "Lotts," situated at the western extremity of the

parish. It appears, by an accurate map, in the possession of Mr. Faulkner, the historian of the parish, that these lands have been in the uninterrupted possession of the parish from time immemorial, until it was dispossessed of them by the Kensington Canal Company, in the year 1826, who have held them ever since, and shut out the inhabitants, during the last few years, from their common right to graze their cattle upon it, at a certain period of the year. The parish put the case in the hands of Mr. Rogers, of Manchester Buildings, Westminster, the record solicitor, who so successfully recovered for the parish of St. Margaret's, Westminster, the right of assessment on Richmond-terrace and Whitehall-place, and under whose advice they have acted on the present occasion.

Sept. 8. A German, of the name of Steuberg, a whipmaker by trade, residing in Southampton Street, Pentonville, barbarously murdered Ellen Lefevre, with whom he cohabited, and his four children, the eldest but five years old, by cutting their throats, and then terminating his own existence by the same means. On Sunday the 13th all the bodies were interred in the burying ground of St. James's Clerkenwell, where a great concourse of people assembled to witness the solemn occasion. A committee had been appointed to conduct a subscription, in order that the bodies might be decently interred, and some memorial of their unhappy fate might be raised at the public expense.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Aug. 1. William Gillos, of West Derby and of Liverpool, Banker, in memory of Wm. Chadwick, of Handstock House, to take the name of Chadwick only.

Aug. 25. Knighted, David James Hamilton Jackson, esq. M.D. F.R.S. Physician to the Royal Naval Hospital at Plymouth.

Aug. 27. 15th Foot, Lieut. Col. Archibald M. Maxwell, b. p. to be Lieut. Col. — 5th Foot, Major Francis Fuller to be Lieut. Col. Capt. Nicholas Hovenden to be Major — 6th Foot, Major Gen. Sir (bn. Reynell, Bart. and K.C.B. to be Colonel) — 5th Foot, Major-Gen. Sir Colin Campbell, K.C.B. to be Colonel.

Aug. 28. Samuel Williams Acres, of Sydenham, Kent, gent. in compliance with the will of his maternal uncle, to take the surname of Little.

Sept. 1. The Right Hon. Arch. Hall of Glasgow to be a Member of the Privy Council.

Sept. 5. 11th Foot, Brevet Lieut. Col. Cecil Houslop to be Major — 16th Light, Major Adam Gordon Campbell to be Lieut. Col. Capt. S. G. Carter to be Major. — 7th Light, Brevet Lieut. Col. J. A. Ligon to be Lieut. Col.

Sept. 9. Lieut. Col. W. Marbean Geo. Colclough to be Lieut. Adjutant of the Bahama Islands.

Wm. James Long, of Bath, Surgeon, in compliance with the will of the Rev. James Sugden, to take the surname and arms of Sugden.

Sept. 12. 1st Foot Guards, Lieut. and Capt. John Julius W. Angenstein to be Capt. and Lieut. Col. — Staff, Lieut. Col. John James Soudgraze to be Deputy Quartermaster general to the Troops serving in Nova Scotia and its dependencies.

Sept. 16. Rt. Hon. Earl of Minto to be K.G.C. Solomon Jacob Levi, of Stockwell, Surrey, gent. to take the name and arms of Wacey.

Sept. 17. Knighted, Samuel Raymond Jarvis, of Fair Oak Park, esq. High Sheriff of Hants.

Sept. 19. 65th Foot, Major Henry Semm to be Lieut. Col. Capt. S. Walker to be Major. — 6th Light, Major Alex. Cameron to be Lieut. Col.; Capt. Chas. Brownlow Cumberland to be Major.

Sir George Grey, Bart. to be Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, vice Mr. Lister.

Knighted, Samuel Tho. Spry, esq. M.P. of Place, Cornwall, and Lieutenant of the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen at Arms.

Naval Promotions. — Rear Adm. Sir Graham Hamond, K.C.B. to succeed the late Sir Michael Seymour in the command of the American station.

Rear Adm. P. Campbell, C.B. to be Commander-in-Chief at the Cape of Good Hope and the Western Coast of Africa. — Commanders R.

Oliver, J. J. Onslow, and A. Forbes, to be Captains, Lieut. S. C. Davies, Royal George yacht, and Lieut. S. P. Pritchard, Commanders.

ECCLIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. T. S. Biddulph, to a Preb. in the Collegiate Church of Exeter.
 Rev. J. Griffith to a Preb. in Limerick Cathedral.
 Rev. W. R. Jeakey, Kelcester R. Roscommon.
 Rev. J. S. Bury, All Saints P. C. Little Bolton, co. Lancaster.
 Rev. W. H. Bolton, Aughton R. Lancashire.
 Rev. J. G. Brown, Hawley R. Somerset.
 Rev. J. Delmege, Kilmacdonagh R. Tipperary.
 Rev. C. D. M. Drake, Hootshaw R. Devon.
 Rev. A. Fawkes, Olney V. York.
 Rev. J. Footitt, Farnfield V. Nottingham.
 Rev. J. Grant, St. James's V. Halifax.
 Rev. R. Greene, Ballycraig R. Tyrone.
 Rev. W. I. Hadow, Nickleton-cum-Ebrington V. co. Gloucester.
 Rev. P. Hall, Milton cum Brimminster R. Wilts.
 Rev. J. N. Harrison, Langhorne V. co. Carmarthen.
 Rev. J. C. Hicks, Rengworth P. C. co. Gloucester.
 Rev. R. Hill, Aghare V. co. Antrim.
 Rev. R. Hudson, St. Nicholas V. co. Cornwall.
 Rev. J. Jones, Llanadarn V. co. Anglesey.
 Rev. J. Lawson, Buckminster V. co. Leicester.
 Rev. C. Lyle, Roach R. Cornwall.
 Rev. H. McElman, South Knapdale R. co. Argyll.
 Rev. C. Mackenzie, Colbrook C. Bucks.
 Rev. T. Musgrave, Blyth V. co. Nottingham.
 Rev. W. R. Nash, Kilmacdonagh V. Cork.
 Rev. R. Newman, Lorton R. Devon.
 Rev. W. T. Nicholas, Llanthylltydd-Aberthawick P. C. co. Carmarthen.
 Rev. W. H. Ousford, Barnby Moor V. Nottingham.
 Rev. J. Priddy, Oley V. co. Lancashire.
 Rev. T. Stoddard, A. Saints R. Suffolk.
 Rev. J. Tate, Charing V. Kent.
 Rev. F. Turner, Wagonholt R. Sussex.
 Rev. J. V. Vincent, Llanthylltydd R. co. Carmarthen.
 Rev. J. Woodruff, Upchurch V. Kent.
 Rev. W. Wyatt, Pockthorpe V. co. Lincoln.
 Rev. W. J. Blev, Chaplain to Earl Amherst.
 Rev. R. D. Hawkes, Chaplain to Lord Western.
 Rev. W. P. Spencer, Chaplain to the Duke of Buccleuch.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

W. Bond, esq. to be Recorder of Poole.
 E. W. W. Pendarves, esq. M.P. to be Recorder of Falmouth.
 Dr. W. Curran, to be Regius Professor of Midwifery in the University of Glasgow.
 Rev. N. H. Whitworth, to the Head Mastership of Kensington Grammar School.

BIRTHS.

July 15. At Bredon rectory, Derb. the wife of the Rev. H. R. Crews, a dau.—At Barton-park, Derb. the wife of Rev. C. E. Cotton, a dau.
 Aug. 3. At Weston-upon-Avon, the wife of Major W. Girdley, a dau.—8. In St. James's sq. the Lady John Tyrone a son.—24. In Westminster-park, the wife of J. B. Childers, esq. M.P. a dau.—23. At Ash vicarage, the wife of Rev. C. Foster, a son.—25. At Lifford, N. B. the Right Hon. Lady Henry Kerr, a dau.—26. At North bank, Regent's-park, the wife of Deputy Commissioner General Comming, a son.—In Hill-street, Viscountess Esplanade, a dau.—At 1, the Aston Hall, Staffordshire, the wife of W. Leigh, esq. a dau.—27. In Park Crescent, the wife of the Hon. Baron Alderson, a son.—At Constitution, the lady of Sir W. Macarthur, Bart. a dau.—28. At Edinburgh, the lady of Sir Ralph A. Amhurst, Bart. a son and heir.—29. At Longhope vicarage, the wife of the Rev. Charles Day, a son.—31. At Lil-

lington, near Hatfield bridge, Lady Charlotte Catherine, a dau.

Latency. The lady of the Rev. Sir Henry Rivers, a son.

Sept. 4. At Windsor, the wife of Col. Munro, Coldstream Guards, a son.—The Right Hon. Lady Ingham, a dau.—In Denham place, the wife of Major Dashwood, a dau.—6. At Tulse-hill, Hants the Rt. Hon. Lady Ashurst a son.—At Mying, the wife of Capt. Ashurst, a son.—At Westminster vicarage, the wife of the Rev. Geo. West, a dau.—At High Wycombe rectory, Wiltshire, the wife of the Rev. Joseph Birch, B.A. a dau.—At Over Norton, the wife of Lieut-Col. Hawkins, a dau.—13. At Haverham rectory, Kent, the wife of the Rev. J. N. Palmer, a dau.—12. At Berate, the Viscountess Fitzwynd, a son.—13. At Wandborough vicarage, North Wilts, the wife of the Rev. H. Mordaunt, a son.—14. The Hon. Mrs. S. Russell, a dau.—15. At Bradford Abbas Vicarage, Dorset, the wife of the Rev. K. Grant, a dau.—23. At Scarborough, Lady Blackett, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 12. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. W. Brougham, esq. M.P. only brother of the Lord Chancellor, to Emily Frances, only dau. of Mr. W. Taylor, Bart. of Helycon, Sussex.—At Clifton, near Bristol, W. Williams, M.D. of Twickenham to Psyche Fanny, dau. of John King, esq. of Clifton, and niece to the distinguished Maria Edgeworth.—16. At Tavistock, The Long, esq. of Bristol, to Anne, dau. of Rev. W. Evans, Park Wood House, near Exeter.—17. At Corin, Dr. Connel, R.E. Regent, to Vera, third dau. of the late Lieut. Gen. Sir Hon. Vere Ponsonby.—18. At Redditch, Kent, W. Whitely, esq. barrister-at-law, to Emily, eldest of Lord H. S. Churchill.—19. At Cuckfield, the Rev. R. Dixon, Vice-Principal of King William's College, Isle of Man, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late T. Wilmott, esq. of Sherborne, Dorset.—At Dover, Capt. J. M. Gambier, Adj. Gen. son of the J. Gambier, to Helen Fred. dau. of J. C. Leachner, esq. of Enfield, Middlesex.—At Cork, Mr. Berke, Fred. Justice, esq. of Newport, Monmouthshire, to Caroline, dau. of the late Col. Robb, 6th Foot.—21. At Holywell, H. Champion Bart. ridge, esq. to Elizabeth Frances, dau. of Lieut. Gen. Birch, Remondson.—At Norwood, the Rev. A. C. Bishop, to Lucy, only dau. of Sir J. and Lady Frances Wedderburn.—25. At Eaton bishop, Henry Horn, esq. barrister-at-law, to Amelia Anne, eldest dau. of J. S. Townsend, esq. of Cragbrook, Hereford.—At Lutterington, the Rev. Edw. Johnson, to Mary, only dau. of the Rev. T. Scott, of Clapham House, Sussex.—At St. James's, John Court Lett, esq. of Regent street, to Eliza, only dau. of the late Capt. J. Emmerson, of Wells, Norfolk.—27. At Coventry, Wm. Douglas Brisbane, esq. Lieut. R.N. second son of the late Rear-Adm. Sir C. Brisbane, to Elizabeth, dau. of the late John Rye, esq.—28. At Salisbury, Thomas Tatam, esq. to Louisa Sarah, eldest dau. of W. B. Brodie, esq. M.P.—At Trinity Church, Alcester, Chamber, esq. barrister-at-law, to Mary Herbert, second dau. of Francis Robertson, esq. of Upper Port land place.—At Norwich, C. Herbert, Lieut. second son of Sir Herbert Jenner, to Fanny, 2d dau. of the late J. Hale, esq.—30. At Stafford Thos. Measter, esq. barrister-at-law, to Margaret Louisa, only child of Sir C. Ashton, Bart.—31. At Gainsborough, W. Metcalf, esq. barrister-at-law to Charlotte, second dau. of the late Morehouse Metcalf, esq.

Sept. 1. At Pontefract, the Rev. H. Mills Astley, Rector of Lougham, Norfolk, to Elizabeth, dau. of the W. Groom—2. The Rev. Wm. Luttrell Street, Rector of the dau. of the Rev. J. L. Jacke Knowle.

OBITUARY.

EARL BATHURST.

July 26. In Arlington-street, aged 72, the Right Hon. Henry Bathurst, third Earl Bathurst, of Bathurst in Sussex (1792), and Baron Bathurst of Battlesdon, co. Bedford (1711), second Baron Apsley, of Apsley, in Sussex (1771); K. G. a Teller of the Exchequer, Clerk of the Crown, an Elder Brother of the Trinity House, D.C.L. F.R.S. F.S.A. &c. &c.

He was born May 22, 1762, the elder son of Henry second Earl Bathurst, and Lord Chancellor of England, by Tryphena, daughter of Thomas Scawen, of Maidwell in Northamptonshire, esq. On his coming of age, a seat in Parliament was provided for him, in the family borough of Cirencester, by the retirement of his uncle James Whitshed, esq. July 9, 1783; and before the close of the same year Lord Apsley was appointed a Commissioner of the Admiralty. In July 1789 he removed to the Treasury, at which board he sat until June 1791.

In May 1790 he succeeded the Earl of Hardwicke as one of the Tellers of the Exchequer, of which office he had previously obtained the reversion. In 1793 he was appointed a Commissioner for the affairs of India, and sworn of the Privy Council. He sat at that board until the change of ministry in 1802. He continued to sit for Cirencester until his accession to the Peerage, on the death of his father, Aug. 6, 1794.

On the meeting of the new Parliament in 1796, Earl Bathurst moved the Address to the King. In 1804 he was appointed Master Worker of the Mint; in 1807 he became President of the Board of Trade, and in 1809 his Lordship was Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, which he held only from the 11th of October to the 6th of December. On the 11th of June 1812 he was appointed Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, and he discharged the duties of that office for a period of nearly sixteen years. In 1828 he was appointed President of the Council, which high office he retained till the resignation of the Wellington Administration in 1830, since which time he has taken no very prominent part in public affairs.*

* It is, we believe, regulated by Act of Parliament that the Tellership of the Exchequer shall not be filled up, by which a saving to the public will be derived of 2,700*l.* per annum. The office of Clerk of the Crown has also become subject,

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His Lordship was elected a Knight of the Garter in 1817.

In his various public employments, Earl Bathurst was attentive to business, and much esteemed by his party. His talents, though not brilliant, were useful, and he had a competent knowledge of diplomacy; his manners were conciliating, and as a political adversary he conducted himself without asperity. His Lordship was in office when the battle of Waterloo was fought, and was the only civilian invited annually to the military festivals given by the Duke of Wellington in commemoration of that great event.

In the Biographical Memoirs 1806, Sir Egerton Brydges made the following remarks on his character:—"He seems too much to have indulged in a life of indolence, for his friends speak of him as a man of very superior talents; of which, however, he has not given the world much opportunity to form a judgment. He is said to be sagacious and sarcastic: full of acute sense and cutting humour."

His health had been gradually declining for some months. His death was unaccompanied by pain; he expired in the bosom of his family, and was perfectly sensible of his approaching dissolution.

His Lordship married April 1, 1789, Georgiana, youngest daughter of Lord George Lennox, and aunt to the present Duke of Richmond. By her Ladyship, who survives him, he had issue five sons and two daughters: 1. the Right Hon. Henry George now Earl Bathurst, D.C.L. and M.P. for Cirencester from 1812 to the present time; his Lordship was born in 1790, and is unmarried; 2. the Hon. William Lennox Bathurst, Clerk to the Privy Council, and Secretary to the Board of Trade, also unmarried; 3. Lady Louisa Georgiana; 4. the Hon. Seymour Thomas, a Colonel in the army, who died on the 10th of April last, leaving a son (see p.

in consequence of his death, to the Act passed last session for regulating the offices of the Court of Chancery. It has ceased to be a sinecure, and is converted into an effective office, which can no longer be executed by deputy. The salary also is reduced to an amount which, after payment of the necessary expenses of the establishment, can hardly be estimated beyond 200*l.* per annum. The Lord Chancellor has appointed his Chief Secretary, Mr. Le Marchant, to the office, but it is understood that the appointment is only temporary.

was married on the 11th May, 1808, to Arabella, second daughter of Tennyson Edwards, esq., of Old Court, in the co. of Wicklow; his lady survives him, with eight children. His eldest son, Edmond-Henry, now Lord Glentworth, is a Lieutenant in the 7th foot.

DUKE OF CADORE.

July . . . At Paris, aged 78, Jean-Baptiste de Champagny, Duc de Cadore, the favourite Minister of Napoleon.

He was born in Ronanne, of a noble family. He entered the French navy under Louis XV., was a Midshipman in the fleet of the Count de Grasse, and wounded in the action so celebrated for the discomfiture of that Admiral. In 1789, he was returned a Deputy from the Noblesse of Forez, to the States-General. He was one of the first who soon afterwards went over to the *Tiers-Etat*, and he was successively a Member of the National Assembly and National Convention. During the Reign of Terror he was imprisoned, because he belonged to the proscribed order, and he narrowly escaped being guillotined. After this, he retired into private life, and was drawn from it into office by Napoleon; and his administrative successes are contemporaneous with the most brilliant of the military achievements of his patron. He succeeded Bernadotte in the embassy to Vienna in 1801, was Minister of the Interior from 1804 to 1807, and lastly Minister for Foreign Affairs from 1807 to 1811. In this capacity he had the good fortune to be acting when, in 1809, Bonaparte so completely prostrated the Austrian power, and he heartily assisted in the enforcement of Napoleon's "Continental system." His diplomatic address is said to have secured for the Emperor rewards for his victories, which even the conqueror of Austerlitz and Wagram himself was surprised at. He also mainly negotiated the inauspicious marriage of Napoleon with the Emperor's daughter; and, when all was lost in Russia, contributed to favour and secure the flight of the Empress. In 1811 he was deprived of his portfolio, and entrusted with the management of the imperial domains; being consoled for his loss of power, by the riches he had amassed, a present lucrative post, and the title of Duc de Cadore. Under the Restoration he was made a Peer; but, having acted for Napoleon during the Hundred Days, he was deprived of his peerage at the second Restoration. In 1819 it was restored to him, and he held some office under Government at the time of his death; and it is remarked that he served under every King, and every other description of Gov-

ernment in France, from the time of Louis XV. to the present time. His manners are said to have been mild, and his acquirements considerable.

MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE.

May 20. At Paris, aged 76, General the Marquis de Lafayette.

The wondrous scenes in both the New World and the Old, in which the name of Lafayette was prominently distinguished, are among the most remarkable in modern history. Without any immediate connection with the causes of those great convulsions which have shaken the world for the last half century—for he was an actor, not a plotter—Lafayette was present at the birth, and acted as the godfather to most of them. His interference in North American affairs greatly influenced the ultimate secession of the United States from this country, and he is found prominently mixed up with all the extraordinary scenes which occurred in his own country some few years after. Lastly, he took a leading part in the second Revolution of 1830.

Gilbert Motier de Lafayette was born at Chavanine in Auvergne, Sept. 6, 1757. His family had been distinguished both in arms and in letters; his father was slain at Minden. After going through his studies at the college of Plessis, he married, at the age of sixteen, the daughter of the Duke d'Ayen, still younger than himself, who was afterwards justly celebrated for her conjugal attachment and courage during his proscription. Through the interest of her family, the princely house of Noailles, he might have at once obtained distinguished preferment at Court; but this he refused with an innate passion for liberty, and at the age of nineteen espoused the cause of American independence. Lafayette arrived at Charlestown in the beginning of 1777; and the Congress immediately offered him the rank of Major-General, which he accepted, on the condition that he should serve as a volunteer, at his own expense. He was wounded in the first battle, that of Brandywine. In the following winter, being appointed to the Command-in-chief in the North, which a cabal had rendered independent of Washington, he accepted it only on condition of remaining under the orders of that great man, to whom his fidelity was at this period very serviceable. After two years' absence from France, during which his military skill was distinguished on several occasions, he returned home, honoured with a sword, which was presented to him by the Congress, through the hands of Franklin, having engraved on it several

of his most brilliant achievements, and a representation of himself wounding the British lion, and receiving a laurel from America delivered from her chains.

He was received in France with enthusiasm, by the Court as well as the republican party; and before his return persuaded the government to take an active part themselves in this attack upon England, through her principal colonies. Never did more signal retribution befall a country than that which shortly visited France after this distinctly conduct.

During the campaign of 1780 Lafayette commanded the light infantry, and his services were undeniably bestowed, until the close of the war, upon the capture of York-town, in Oct. 1781.

Having returned to France, Lafayette was joined in the great expedition from Cadix, destined first for Jamaica, and afterwards for New York and Canada. Their departure was obtained by the peace of 1783, which he contributed to negotiate at Madrid, and of which he himself sent the first news to the American Congress.

Shortly after, he visited the United States; and in 1785 the courts and armies of Germany.

In 1787 he was a member of the assembly of the Notables, in which he denounced various abuses, proposed the abolition of *lettres-de-cachet* and state prisons, obtained a decree favourable to the civil condition of the Protestants, and made alone the formal demand of the convocation of a National Assembly. "What," said the Count d'Artois, addressing him, "do you move for the assembling of the States General?" "Yes," answered he, "and for something still better."

When deputed to the States-general, he proposed, on the 11th of July 1789, his famous declaration of Rights, which was made the basis of that of the Constituent Assembly. When that assembly declared itself permanent, he was appointed Vice-President. On the 15th of the same month, he was proclaimed Commandant-general of the Burger Guard, and the next morning published the order for destroying the Bastille. He had the credit of having saved the lives of the Royal Family at Versailles on the 5th and 6th of October, and of preserving for two years the general tranquillity of Paris. On the 18th of Oct. 1791 he took leave of the National Guard, and retired to his country seat.

It was not long before the Legislative Assembly determined to raise three armies of 50,000 each, to the command of which they appointed Luckner, Rocham-

beau, and Lafayette; war was declared, and Lafayette sent to the Netherlands. On the 16th of June 1792 he wrote a letter to the National Assembly, denouncing the Jacobin clubs; and they very shortly returned him the compliment. The storm he had contributed to raise poured beyond his control. It was at this crisis that he might have attained the chief power by leading the party which sacrificed the King; but that his principles of justice and of mercy alike forbade, and more violent and reckless politicians soon surpassed him in the career of popularity. The majority which at first supported him in his demonstration against the Jacobins fell away like melted snow, and, by the 19th of August, he had no resource left but either a dishonourable reversion, a death inglorious and unavailing, or the chance of a retreat into some neutral territory. He had adopted the last alternative; when he was intercepted by an Austrian corps at Luzzo, and imprisoned by the Coalition. He continued to suffer the miseries of a rigorous confinement for four years; and after his release, and return to France, he retired to his country residence at Lagrange, not being inclined to participate in the policy of Buonaparte.

The various changes after the fall of Napoleon again brought him forward in the Chamber of Deputies; and he made several propositions, in accordance with his principles of liberty, but with only partial success. In 1824 he paid another visit to the United States, where he was received with unaltered enthusiasm.

He witnessed with gratulation the popular demonstration of July 1830, and again placed himself at the head of the movement, by calling out his favourite National Guard. His measures, however, were again characterized by a moderation which evinced that his ambition was not that of an usurper; his model was evidently that Washington, with whom he had co-operated, and whose actions he had witnessed with admiration; not that Napoleon, from whose politics he had withdrawn, and whose career he had watched with disgust. When Lafayette might have declared himself "Head of the French Republic" he was contented with the more humble title of "Chief of the National Guard," a distinction which in a very few months he abandoned in disgust. The Memoirs of these events were published by his Aid-de-camp M. Surraus, in 1832, under the title of "*Lafayette, Louis-Philippe, and the Revolution of 1830*," and a translation was published in London, in 2 vols. 8vo.

Lafayette was

the Republican party in France; at once the most influential and the most respectable of that political sect. His name and virtuous private character were as a host to that faction, or fraction; but his counsels, on the other hand, which were invariably those of peace, contributed much to keep within bounds its insurrectionary excesses. His disposition was mild, and revolted from scenes of blood; whilst he was weak enough to think that the most violent excesses might be perpetrated in an innocuous and peaceful manner. He would not hurt a fly, and could yet approve of convulsions which unsettled all the guarantees of life, liberty, and property. Vain, superficial, and theatrical, he could parade at the head of a Parisian mob, and before that ignorant audience clamour about freedom, equality, and popular rights; but knew not, or cared not, that the speeches he was making and the tumults he was countenancing, were the certain preludes to galling despotisms, under which all freedom and all right were sure to be crushed. He was the last of that theoretic school which received its notions of sedition from the writings of the philosophers. Weak and inconclusive in council, he was straightforward and formidable in action, most commonly the slave of his own impulsive attachment to abstract liberty; or a tool in the hands of somebody more cunning and less principled than himself. It is to him, and others like him, that France owes the governments of Robespierre, of Napoleon, and of Louis-Philippe.

His funeral took place on May 28, and from his public character both as a Member of the Chamber of Deputies and a General, was invested with all the imposing pomp of numerous bodies of military and of the National Guards, who came forward in immense numbers, to join in giving effect to this parting act of their homage. The hearse was decorated with 12 tricoloured flags, three at each corner; it was surmounted by plumes, and had the letter L on various parts of the drapery; and was drawn by four black horses. It was preceded by muffled drums, the deputations from various legions of the National Guards of Paris and the Banlieu, the 61st regiment of the line, and a regiment of red lancers; and succeeded by the deputations of the Chambers of Peers and Deputies, and from various public bodies of foreigners, particularly Americans and Poles. Four of the Royal carriages, three private ones of the General, followed by another regiment of lancers, seven private carriages, and a body of Municipal Guards, wound up the procession. The religious part of the ceremony was performed in the

church of the Assumption, the parish of the deceased, and the interment took place in the private burying-ground of Picpas, within the walls of Paris, where the General was laid by his own request in the same grave with his wife and mother-in-law.

A simple slab of black marble marks the spot where his remains repose. It bears this inscription:—"Here lies M. P. J. R. G. M. de Lafayette, Lieut.-General, Deputy; born at Auvergne, in 1757; married, in 1796, Mdlle. de Noailles; died in 1834.—*Requiescat in pace.*"

M. DE BOURIENNE.

Feb. 7. At Coen, aged 64, M. de Bourienne, formerly Minister of State.

Louis Anthony Fauvel de Bourienne was born at Sens, July 9, 1769. He was brought up in the military school at Brienne with Napoleon Buonaparte, and there formed an intimate friendship with the "child of destiny." However, being intended for diplomacy, he was removed from Brienne to Leipsic, and in 1792 was appointed Secretary of Legation at Stuttgart, from whence he was recalled on the breaking out of the German war. Having returned to Leipsic (where he married) he was shortly after arrested by the Court of Dresden, on suspicion of corresponding with the French emissaries, and, after an imprisonment of seventy days, was commanded to quit the electorate.

In 1797 General Buonaparte invited Bourienne to become his Secretary; he was consequently with the Conqueror in all his Italian campaigns, and also in Egypt. In conjunction with Gen. Clarke, he drew up the memorable treaty of Campo Formio.

When Buonaparte was appointed to the Consulate, M. de Bourienne was nominated a Counsellor of State; and subsequently he was sent to Hamburg as *Chargé d'Affaires*, and Envoy Extraordinary to the circle of Lower Saxony. He continued to reside at Hamburg until the fall of Napoleon, when he returned to Paris. On the 31 of April 1814 the Provisional Government appointed him Director-general of Posts; and in the course of the same year he published a pamphlet, entitled "A History of Buonaparte, by a Man who has not quitted him for Fifteen Years." His larger work, the *Memoirs of Napoleon*, is well known by an English translation; it is valuable in those portions in which he was personally concerned, but is sparsely out with many matters with which he had nothing to do.

When Louis XVIII returned to Paris, M. de Bourienne was removed from the office of the Posts, which was given to

M. Ferrand. However, on the 12th of March 1815, he was appointed to the Prefecture of Police; and he afterwards fled with the King to Ghent. In the month of July he was again at Paris, and restored to his employment. He continued a Minister of State until the termination of the reign of Charles X.

The "glorious revolution of the three days," combined with the loss of his fortune, is supposed to have deprived M. de Bourienne of his reason; and he passed the latter part of his life at a *maison de santé* in Normandy, where he died of apoplexy.

THE MARQUIS GRIMALDI.

June 28. At Turin, aged 57, the Marquis Luigi Grimaldi, of Genoa, commonly designated della Pietra, from the name of his fief near Naples, which had been held by his immediate ancestors for about three centuries.

This amiable nobleman was the last male descendant resident at Genoa, of a family which has given consuls, rulers, and doges to that republic for upwards of a thousand years; * and it is believed that, out of the four great Genoese families of Grimaldi, Doria, Spinola, and Fiesque (to be a member of any one of which is accounted greater than nobility) the name of Spinola alone is now to be found at Genoa.

The Marquis has left a widow and two daughters his coheirresses, of which latter the lady Isabella was married in 1823 to the Marquis Giovanni Francesco Spinola; and the Lady Ginevra was married in 1830 to the Marquis Cesar D'Amico.

The extinction in late years of various branches of this house has been remarkable. In 1820 the Marquis Giuseppe Grimaldi of Genoa, who was the last male descendant of another branch, died, leaving only four daughters. His cousin, Giovanni Giacomo Grimaldi, Doge of the Republic, died without issue a few years previously. The Duke Francesco Grimaldi (the surviving member of a third branch) died in 1821, leaving one only daughter, who succeeded to his immense wealth. The Duke's father, in limiting his property by his will, when speaking of the presumption of there being no male issue of his line, uses this melancholy sentence, "but in the unhappy supposition of the extinction of my family;" a foreboding which was early realised.

* This family has constantly been connected with England in embassies and otherwise, from the reign of William the Conqueror to the present time. See Gent. Mag vol. cii. pt. ii. p. 208.

The sudden death of the Marquis Luigi affords a striking instance of the vanity of worldly pursuits. He had for the last three years, or thereabouts, absented himself much from Genoa, and resided at Turin, for the purpose of prosecuting the claims of the Grimaldi family (viz. the branches of Genoa and Antibes) to the small independent sovereignty of Monaco, at the confines of Italy and France, on the ground that the ancestors of the present Prince had obtained possession of the principality in 1741, from having married the daughter and only child of Prince Antonio Grimaldi, the then reigning Prince, and which possession was an usurpation, as the principality was a fief of the empire, granted to the Grimaldis as early, according to most accounts, as the year 920, but at any rate during the existence of, and subject to the *salic law*, which excludes females, and that by consequence the male heirs of the House of Grimaldi became entitled to the inheritance in preference to the daughter of Prince Antonio, who died in 1731; and her descendants, who have, notwithstanding, enjoyed it ever since, changing their name and arms of Montignion for those of Grimaldi.

In the prosecution of this claim, the Marquis was resident at Turin in June last, expecting the ultimatum of the Court in his favour; when he died, to the overwhelming grief of his family, who were at Genoa.

The Marquis was in much favour with the King of Sardinia, whilst his benevolence and princely liberality gained for him universal affection. His estates devolved to the Marchioness and her daughters; and his nearest male heirs are an elder branch of his family, which settled in this country in the reign of James II. to which branch, and to the Marquis Grimaldi of Antibes, descends the conclusion of the prosecution of the claim against the present Prince of Monaco.

RT. HON. M. A. TAYLOR.

July 16. At his house at Whitehall, aged 76, the Right Hon. Michael Angelo Taylor, M.P. for Sudbury, a Barrister-at-law, and Recorder of Poole.

Mr. Taylor was the son and heir of Sir Robert Taylor, Architect to the Bank of England and other public offices, who was Sheriff of London and Middlesex in 1783, and during his shortness received the honour of knighthood. He died in 1784, leaving a fortune of £80,000, entirely his own creation; and some anecdotes of him will be found in the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. lxxi. p. 422.

Mr. M. A. Taylor was a student of St.

John's college, Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1781. He was called to the bar by the Society of Lincoln's Inn in Michaelmas term 1774, and was at the time of his death supposed to be its senior barrister, as well as father of the House of Commons (since the retirement of Mr. Coke). He was first returned to Parliament for Poole in 1784, and in the same year was elected Recorder of that town. At the general election of 1790 he was returned to Parliament for Heytesbury, and was also a candidate for Poole, but his opponents, the Hon. Charles Stuart and Benj. Lester, esq. were returned, the latter by a majority of two, and the former by only one vote. Mr. Taylor having petitioned the House of Commons, with other parties concerned, the Committee in Feb. 1791 declared that Mr. Stuart was not duly elected, and that Mr. Taylor should have been returned. He in consequence relinquished his seat for Heytesbury, and made his election for Poole. However, in 1796 he was not re-elected; but obtained a seat for Aldborough. In Feb. 1800, on the resignation of Sir F. V. Tempest, Bart. he was elected Member for the City of Durham; but in the Parliament of 1802-3 we believe he did not sit in the House. In 1806 he was returned for Ilce; in 1807 for Ilchester; in 1812 again for Poole; and in 1818 he recovered his seat for Durham, which he continued to represent until the dissolution of 1830. In 1831 he was returned for Sudbury; having in the preceding February been sworn of the Privy Council.

For many years Mr. Taylor's house was a rendezvous for the Whig party; and his liberal and elegant, but unostentatious, hospitality will be long remembered. He was one of the few surviving associates of Mr. Fox, and of that small number of able and intrepid men who adhered to him during the stormy times of the French revolution. He was a friend of the late King and one of his Counsel for the Duchy of Cornwall. Mr. Taylor was of late years chiefly distinguished by his persevering exposition of the intolerable grievances of the Chancery Court; and he has lived to see many of his recommendations effected by the instrumentality of his friend, the Lord Chancellor Brougham. Mr. M. A. Taylor and his father Sir Robert were the authors of two very useful but complex Acts of Parliament. Sir Robert's was the Building Act, which secured to the metropolis that most important safeguard against the spread of fire, the erection of party walls; Mr. Taylor's was the Street Act, by

which most of the nuisances and obstructions which heretofore deformed the metropolis have been effectually got rid of.

Mr. Taylor's body was interred on the 23d of July, in the family vault at St. Martin's in the Fields.

SIR FOSTER CUNLIFFE, BART.

June 15. At Acton Park, Denbighshire, in his 84th year, Sir Foster Cunliffe, the third Baronet (1759), and F.S.A.

He was born Feb. 8, 1755, the only son of Sir Robert the second Baronet, by Mary daughter of Ichabod Wright, esq. of Nottingham, banker; and was nephew to Sir Ellis Cunliffe, M.P. for Liverpool, on whom the baronetcy was conferred, with remainder to his brother.

Sir Foster succeeded his father in 1778.

He married, Oct. 1, 1781, Harriot, daughter of Sir David Kinloch, the sixth baronet, of Gilmerton, co. Edinburgh; and by that lady, who died Sept. 11, 1826, he had issue seven sons and two daughters. The former were, 1. Foster Cunliffe, esq. who died without issue, Feb. 18, 1832, having married, in 1800, the Hon. Elizabeth Emma Crewe, only daughter of John Lord Crewe; 2. Sir Robert Henry Cunliffe, who has succeeded to the title; he has been twice married in India, and has a numerous family; 3. Ellis Watkin Cunliffe, esq. who married in 1822, Caroline, youngest daughter of the late John Kingston, esq.; 4. Francis Kinloch, who died young; 5. Brooke; 6. the Rev. George Cunliffe, who married in 1821 Dorothea, daughter of T. S. Townshend, of Trevellyn, co. Denbigh, esq.; and 7. Thomas. The daughters were, 1. Mary, married to the Right Hon. Charles Watkin Williams Wynne, brother to Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, Bart.; and 2. Harriet, who was married to her cousin-german Sir Richard Brooke, the sixth and present baronet, of Norton Priory, in Cheshire, whose mother was Mary Cunliffe, sister to Sir Foster) and died in 1825, leaving a numerous family.

A view of Acton Hall, in the improvement of which Sir Foster Cunliffe expended large sums, will be found in Neale's Seats.

SIR ROBERT WILMOT, BART.

July 23. At the Parks, Great Malvern, aged 82, Sir Robert Wilmot, the second Baronet, of Osmaston, co. Derby (1772).

He was the natural son of Sir Robert Wilmot, the first Baronet, (of a junior branch of the Wilmots of Chaddesden in the same county, on whom a Baronetcy

was conferred in 1750; and succeeded to the title on the 14th Nov. 1772 in pursuance of a special remainder in the patent, which had been granted only on the 10th of Sept. preceding. The late Baronet was at that period Secretary to Earl Harcourt, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Sir Robert was twice married; first, at Pirbright, Surrey, on the 17th Sept. 1783, to Juliana-Elizabeth, daughter of Admiral the Hon. John Byron, and widow of her cousin-german the Hon. William Byron, M.P. for Morpeth, only son of William 6th Lord Byron. By this lady, who died March 15, 1788, he had an only son, now the Rt. Hon. Sir Robert John Wilmot Horton, Bart.

Sir Robert married secondly, in 1795, Mariana, daughter and heiress of the late Charles Howard, of Pipe Grange, co. Stafford, esq. who survives him, with four other sons and two daughters: 2. Mary-Anne, married in 1826 to Lieut.-Gen. Sir Richard Church, K.C.H., K.F.M. &c.; 3. Charles-Foley; 4. the Right Hon. Augusta-Anne, Countess of Kenmare, married in 1816 to Valentine second and present Earl of Kenmare; 5. Fendley-Nicholas; 6. Frederick; and 7. Montagu.

The present Baronet, who is a Privy Counsellor, and now Governor of Ceylon, married, in 1806, Anne-Beatrix, daughter and co-heiress of Eusebius Horton, of Catton, co. Derby, esq. by whom he has a numerous family; and took the surname of Horton after Wilmot, in 1824, pursuant to the will of his father-in-law.

SIR B. W. GUISE, BART.

July 23. At Rendcomb Park, Gloucestershire, aged 59, Sir Berkeley William Guise, the second Baronet (1783 D.C.L., M.P. for the Eastern Division of Gloucestershire, and one of the Verdurers of the Forest of Dean.

He was born July 14, 1775, the eldest son of Sir John the first Baronet, by Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Thomas Wright, esq. and niece to Sir Martin Wright, Knt. He succeeded to the title on the death of his father, in 1794; and was created D.C.L. as a member of Christ Church, Oxford, Oct. 29, 1796.

He was returned to Parliament as member for Gloucestershire at the general election of 1812, and has ever since continued to represent the county. He was favourable to Reform in Parliament, and advocated the immediate abolition of slavery.

At the last election there were three candidates for the Eastern Division, for whom at the close of the poll the num-

bers were—Sir B. W. Guise, 3313; the Hon. H. F. Moreton, 3186; and Mr. Codrington, 2675.

Firm and disinterested in his public career, he was as highly respected by his opponents as he was deservedly beloved by his supporters: in every office of friendship he was without dissimulation, and in acts of piety without ostentation; through life, he was the poor man's friend, and the exercise of power, abhorred oppression; as he lived, so he died—adorned with all the virtues of a private man and a Christian.

Having died unmarried, he is succeeded by his next brother, now Sir John Wright Guise, a Major-General in the army; who by Diana, daughter of John Vernon, of Clontarf castle, co. Dublin, esq., has a numerous family.

The friends of Sir William propose to erect a monument to his memory in Gloucester cathedral.

GENERAL CHOWNE.

July 15. In Eaton-place, Piccadilly, General Christopher Chowne, Colonel of the 76th Foot.

This gentleman, whose paternal name was Tilson, was appointed in 1794 to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the late 76th foot, from which he removed to the 11th in Jan. 1799. He became Colonel by brevet Jan. 1, 1800; Brigadier-General with the forces in the Mediterranean, under Lt.-Gen. Sir James Craig, March 23, 1805; and Major-General April 23, 1808. In 1809 he was appointed to the staff of the British army serving in Spain and Portugal, which situation he resigned in the following year. Shortly after he assumed the name of Chowne. In 1812 he was again appointed to the staff of the Peninsular army, and to command the second division. At the battle of Talavera he commanded in Lord Hill's division, and his services on that occasion were honourably mentioned in the Despatches of Wellington's despatches. He attained the rank of Lieut.-General 1813, was appointed Colonel of the 76th foot 1818, and became a full General in 1830.

LT.-GEN. SIR W. AYLETT, K.M.T.

July 7. In London, aged 73, Lieut.-General Sir William Aylett, K.M.T.

This officer entered the army May 17, 1783, as Cornet in the 15th Light Dragoons in which corps he succeeded to a lieutenancy and a troop. He was appointed to the Majority of the regiment on the 1st of March, 1794, and on the 24th of the following month, distinguished himself in the operations near Landrecy, when a small detachment of only 272 men,

composed of 100 of the 15th Dragoons, and 112 Austrian bussars, actually attacked and routed 10,000 French cavalry and infantry, killing from eight to twelve hundred, and taking three pieces of cannon. In the year 1798 Lieut.-Col. Aylett received a letter from the Baron Thugut, expressing the Emperor's regret that the statutes of the order of Maria Theresa, forbade its cross being conferred on foreigners, and requesting him to receive, for himself and the other officers engaged, the only impressions which had been struck of a medal commemorating that brilliant action, except one which had been deposited in the Imperial Cabinet at Vienna. On the 30th of May, 1801, he received the royal license to accept the order of Maria Theresa, which, we presume, had then been extended to foreigners. Since that date, he has borne the title of Sir William. In 1798 he attained the brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel. On the 14th of May, 1801, he exchanged to the 19th foot, from which he was placed on the half-pay of the sixth Garrison battalion.

He obtained the brevet of Colonel 1808, Major-General 1811, and Lieutenant-General 1821. He served for some time on the Irish staff.

MAJOR-GEN. PILKINGTON.

July 6. At Craven-hill, Baywater, aged 68, Major-General Robert Pilkington, Inspector-general of Fortifications, and Colonel-Commandant of the corps of Royal Engineers.

He was appointed to a First Lieutenancy in the Royal Engineers in 1793, became Captain-Lieutenant 1797, Captain 1801, and Lieut.-Colonel 1809. He served on the Walcheren expedition, and was employed to superintend the destruction of the basin and works at Flushing. In 1814 he served with the British army in North America under Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. Sherbrooke; and he there commanded a detachment of the Royal Artillery and the twenty-fifth regiment, which captured Michias, the only place possessed by the Americans between Penobscot and Passamaquoddy Bay. He was promoted to the rank of Colonel 1815, to that of Major-General 1825, and Colonel-Commandant in his corps, in 1830.

ADM. ROBERT MURRAY.

June 31. At his residence, South-hill, near Liverpool, aged 71, Robert Murray, esq. Admiral of the White.

This gentleman went to sea when a mere child, and having passed the probationary term, he served as a Lieutenant on board the *Ramilles* 74, commanded

by that active officer, the Hon. Robert Digby, to whom he was related. In her he was present in the encounter with the French fleet off Ushant, July 27, 1778, when the *Ramilles* had 26 men killed and wounded. Mr. Murray afterwards removed into the *Prince George* 98, with Digby, who had now hoisted his flag as a Rear-Admiral, and who warmly befriended him. He obtained post rank Dec. 15, 1782.

In 1789 he was commissioned to the *Blonde* 32, in which he served on the Leeward Island station, under the orders of Sir J. Latourey, until 1791, when he removed into the *Blonde*, which was paid off the same year.

In 1793 Capt. Murray was appointed to the *Oiseau* of 36 guns, being the third French frigate in which he hoisted his pendant. In the following year he was actively employed on the North American station. In 1795 he removed into the *Asia* 64, in which he continued, on the same station (Adm. Vandeput having hoisted his flag on board, at the close of 1794, and dying March 1800), until the arrival of Sir William Parker, when he returned to England, and was paid off in Dec. 1800. In his duties as flag-Captain he was most assiduous, and to his vigilance was owing the preservation of the dockyard at Halifax, in Aug. 1799, when some daring incendiaries made repeated attempts to set it on fire.

Capt. Murray received his flag in the promotion of 1804. In Oct. 1809 he became a Vice-Admiral; and in June 1811, was appointed Commander-in-chief at North Yarmouth, the duties of which station he transacted until the reduction occasioned by the termination of hostilities. He attained the rank of Admiral, Aug. 12, 1819.

In 1821, Admiral Murray was instrumental in forming the establishment of a floating chapel at Liverpool, for seamen; and also a religious institution for their moral improvement: and, in consequence of his exertions, the *Tees* was lent by the Admiralty for the former purpose. Admiral Murray has left two sons in the Navy, the one a Commander, the other a Lieutenant.

REAR-ADM. MANBY.

June 18. Suddenly, at the George Inn, Southampton, in consequence of having taken an excessive dose of opium, aged 67, Thomas Manby, Esq. Rear-Admiral of the White.

This officer was son of Matthew Pepper Manby, esq. of Hilgay, in Norfolk, a Captain in the Welsh Fusiliers, and brother to Capt. George Manby, formerly

Barrack-master at Yarmouth, who received 2000*l.* from Parliament for the invention of a life-preserving apparatus.

He entered the Navy at the age of 16, as Midshipman in the *Hyena* 24, and served with diligence and attention on the Irish and West India stations. In 1790, in consequence of the testimonials he produced, Capt. Vancouver gave him a master's-mate rating on board the *Discovery*, which sailed to explore the north-west coast of America, and to claim from the Spaniards the restitution of Nootka. Whilst the negotiations were pending at that place, Mr. Manby was appointed to act as Master of the *Chatham* tender, in which situation he encountered the perilous navigation of those seas with so much skill, that, in Sept. 1794, Capt. Vancouver promoted him to act as Second Lieutenant of the *Discovery*. He filled that station until the return of the expedition to England, in Oct. 1795, when his commission was confirmed by the Admiralty.

Lieut. Manby was serving in the *Juste*, of 80 guns, when Lord Hugh Seymour was appointed to command a squadron in the South seas, on which occasion his Lordship applied for Lieutenant Manby's assistance in such terms, that he was made a Commander in 1796, and appointed to the *Charon*, which was commissioned as a storeship to attend the squadrons. The expedition did not take place, but our officer retained his command on the Channel station, until he obtained the rank of Post Captain, in Jan. 1799. His services in watching the safety of convoys had recommended him to notice, and he was shortly after nominated to the *Bourdelaïs*, of 24 guns.

On the 1st Dec. 1800, the *Bourdelaïs* sailed from Portsmouth with the *Andromeda* and *Fury*, and a large convoy of West Indians; but the fleet was dispersed by a furious gale. On the 6th of Jan. he retook one of the merchantmen, which had been captured by the *Mouche* privateer, and another two days afterward. Having gained his station of Barbadoes, on the 29th of the same month he was chased by three sail, and, having shortened sail to save them trouble, engaged with the largest brig, the *Curieux* of 18 guns, which, after an action of about thirty minutes, was so completely riddled, as shortly after to sink, unfortunately with two midshipmen and five seamen, who were assisting in removing the wounded enemy. In the meantime the consort of the *Curieux* effected their escape. Capt. Manby remained in the West Indies during the remainder of the war, and returned to England, in command of the *Junco* frigate, in July 1802.

After the recommencement of hostilities, Capt. Manby obtained the command of the *Africaine*, a fine 38-gun frigate; and he afterwards commanded the *Uranie* and *Thalia*, and tried all the vicissitudes of climate, between the West Indies and the coast of Greenland. His health at length became so broken, that he was compelled to resign his ship at the close of 1808, and he was never after commissioned. Although never restored to perfect health, he enjoyed many years of comparative ease and happiness in the quiet of domestic life. He attained the rank of Rear-Admiral in 1830.

He married in 1800 Miss Hammond, of Northwold, by whom he has two daughters, one of whom was married in 1827 to James Dawes, esq. of Hampshire, who in the following year was created Baron de Flacon, with letters of naturalization under the Great Seal of France, enabling him to hold the royal domain of Flacon, presented to him by the Prince of Condé.

A more extended Memoir of Rear-Adm. Manby will be found in Marshall's *Royal Naval Biography*, vol. ii. pp. 109—212.

REAR-ADM. WILSON.

June ... At Birchgrove, co. Wexford, aged 74, Alexander Wilson, Esq. a retired Rear-Admiral.

He was born Jan. 12, 1760; and as he very early evinced a predilection for the sea, his family, under the idea of weakening his admiration, placed him in a West Indian man belonging to his uncle. The attempt, however, was vain; young Wilson was truly attached to a nautical life, and in 1777 he entered the Navy.

His first ship was the *Robuste* 74, commanded by Capt. Alex. Hood, afterwards Lord Bridport, who, pleased with Wilson's activity and attention, appointed him his coxswain. In this ship he was present at the encounter with the French fleet off Ushant, July 27, 1778, when he had five killed and seventeen wounded. Shortly after, Capt. Hood quitted the ship.

On the 1st of May 1779, the *Robuste*, commanded by Capt. Phipps Cosby, sailed from Spithead for North America, under Rear-Adm. Arbuthnot. On the 19th of March, 1781, the *Robuste* led the van in the action with the fleet under de Ternay, and Mr. Wilson, who was signal midshipman, received a severe wound in the right arm. The *Robuste* was so much disabled, that she was obliged to be repaired, first at New York, and again at Antigua, and was paid off on her return home in the summer of 1782.

During the ensuing peace, Mr. Wilson served in the *Triumph* 74, Capt. Jon. Faulkner, and in the *Bartleu* 98, with Lord Hood, who held the command at Portsmouth. In 1787 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant.

In 1789 he was appointed to the *Nautilus* 16, and served as her First Lieutenant for three years on the Newfoundland station. In 1793 he was appointed to the *Royal George* 110, bearing the flag of Lord Bridport, and consequently shared in the brilliant part acted by that ship on the 1st of June, 1794, when he was wounded. On the return of the fleet to Spithead, he became the First Lieutenant, in which station he served in the action off l'Orient, in June 1795. Being selected to take the prize-ship *Alexander* into port, he was made Commander, and appointed to the *Kingfisher* 10. In this vessel he was merely sent with dispatches to Adm. Pringle in the North Sea; and on his return he was posted to the *Boreas* by commission dated Sept. 2, 1795.

He afterwards had the command of the *Trusty* 50, and sailed to Egypt, where he was left in command of the bay of Aboukir, for the greater part of the time whilst Lord Keith cruized off the coast with the line-of-battle ships; having frequently fifty pendants under his orders, besides a very large fleet of transports. He received the Turkish gold medal; and Lord Keith, in his despatches, described him as having been "indefatigable in his duties of the port." Having been appointed to the *Alexandria* (the late French frigate *Régénérée*), he returned home, was placed on half-pay, and never obtained further employment afloat.

In 1805 he succeeded Sir Josias Rowley in the command of the *Sea Fencibles* at Wexford, and retained it until they were paid off towards the close of the war. In 1814 he was placed on the retired list of Rear-Admirals, "after having," as he himself has remarked, "fought in five general actions, besides minor affairs, and on five several occasions were the thanks of Parliament bestowed on the fleets in which I had the honour to serve." His removal from the ordinary career of promotion was certainly a case of more than usual neglect and unequal retribution to desert, in the absence of family interest.

He has left a son, Lieut. Wilson, who has the semaphore station at Putney.

CAPT. T. E. HOSTE, R.N.

July 27. At Litcham, Norfolk, in his 40th year, Thomas Edward Hoste, esq. Captain in the Royal Navy; uncle to Wm. L. G. Hoste, Bart.

Captain Hoste was the fifth son of the Rev. Dixon Hoste, late Rector of Ti-vetshall and Godwick, in Norfolk. At the age of 13, he commenced his career in the Navy as a volunteer in the *Amphion*, then commanded by his distinguished brother, the late Sir William Hoste, Bart. and K.C.B. A few months after, that ship had a severe action with a French frigate (at anchor under the batteries) in the bay of Rosas; and Sir William, in a letter to his father, after the action, says, "My little Ned behaved like a hero." The *Amphion* was soon after sent to cruize in the Adriatic, where her boats were constantly employed in cutting out vessels and convoys from under the batteries, on the coast of Albania. Here young Hoste had a fine field for the display of his gallantry and prowess, of which he took every opportunity of availing himself. On one of the first occasions, the boats being about to leave the ship on service, he was standing near the gangway ready to join in the expedition, which his brother observing, told him "he was too young for that sort of work," and he left the quarter deck apparently much disappointed. The boats had proceeded some distance when the Lieutenant in command felt something move under his legs, and to his no small surprise found it was "little Hoste," who had got into the boat through one of the port-holes, and had stowed himself away under the stern sheets. In the latter part of 1809 he left the *Amphion* to join the *Spartan* frigate, at the request of her Captain, Sir Juhel Brenton, an intimate friend of his brother Sir William. In the May following the *Spartan* distinguished herself in a most gallant action with a very superior French force in the Bay of Naples, where Hoste's conduct was very conspicuous, though his rank did not admit of his name being mentioned in the public despatch. In consequence of the severe wound Sir Juhel had received, the *Spartan* returned to England, and Hoste once more joined the *Amphion*, just in time to be present in the memorable battle of Lissa, March 13, 1811. In this action he was severely wounded in the hand, and much burnt by the explosion of a cartridge. He returned to England in the *Amphion*; and, when he was paid off, joined his family at Godwick, where he remained till 1812, when, his brother having been appointed to his Majesty's frigate *Bacchante*, he proceeded in her to his old station in the Adriatic, where he was constantly employed in boat attacks. In a letter to his father, Sir William again bears testimony to the gallantry of his conduct. "Dear Edward," he observes, "was again in one

of the boats, and came out prize-master of one of the gun-boats. "I think if ever a shipman deserved a Lieutenant's commission for putting himself in the way of shot, my young friend deserves it." In October 1813, he was appointed acting Lieutenant in the Wizard brig, which appointment was soon after confirmed by the Admiralty. As Lieutenant he subsequently served in the Mediterranean, Ireland, and South America, under some of the most distinguished officers of the Navy; amongst them Admirals Sir Benjamin Carac and Sir George Martin, by whom his services were justly appreciated. In 1825 he was promoted to the rank of Commander, and was employed for a short time in the Coast Guard Service; he was next appointed to the *Atena Bomb*, and proceeded once more to the Mediterranean; he was soon after removed into the *Weasel* brig, and eventually into the *Wasp* sloop of war, from which he was posted in 1830. In South America he suffered severely in his health from the heat of the climate, and his liver, in consequence, was afterwards at times affected. He had been to London for medical advice, but no one anticipated his death till a few days before it happened.

CAPT. G. SANDERS, R.N.

July 28. George Sanders, Esq., Captain in the Royal Navy.

This officer was made Commander April 29, 1802, and appointed to the *Falcon* 14, about March 1804. In June 1805 he engaged a division of the *Hayre flotilla*, and his sloop suffered severely in her sails and rigging, particularly from the batteries on the coast. He was subsequently employed in affording protection to the Baltic trade, and in co-operating with the garrison of Mautsick, during the siege of that city. He was next appointed to the *Bellefleur* 18, in which he captured, on the Leeward Islands station, three privateers, the *Jalousie* of 4, the *Confiance* of 7, and the *Revanche* of 6 guns. He obtained post rank June 2, 1809.

R. T. CAREW, Esq.

May 11. At his cottage, Arderry, co. Waterford, aged 92, Robert Thomas Carew, Esq. of Ballinamona in that county.

He was the son and heir of Thomas Carew, Esq. of Ballinamona, whom he succeeded in the family estates, and as M.P. for Dungarvan in the Parliament of Ireland, before the year 1780. He also served the office of Sheriff of co. Waterford early in the reign of George the Third, and was the oldest surviving High Sheriff of that county. His father was second son of Robert Carew of Ballina-

mona, esq. and next brother to Stapland Carew, esq., ancestor to Lord Carew of the county of Wexford, the last created peer of Ireland.

Through life he maintained the character of uncompromising loyalty and attachment to the British Constitution, which, with the urbanity of his disposition, ensured him the esteem of all his acquaintance. He was a strenuous abettor of all the requisite aristocratical institutions of this realm, with perfect liberality to the people, by whom he was sincerely beloved; he was the oldest sportsman remaining of the old school, and the conviviality of his disposition gained for him the affection of all ranks of his countrymen. His body was deposited in the family vault at Duncannon church, and he is succeeded in his estates by his son, who has for some years resided in the mansion of Ballinamona.

THOMAS BERNARD, Esq.

May 18. In Sackville-st., Dublin, aged about 65, Thomas Bernard, Esq., of Castle Bernard, King's County, Colonel of the King's County Militia, and formerly M.P. for that county; brother-in-law to the Earl of Donoughmore and Lord Dunsley.

Col. Bernard was first returned to Parliament for the King's County at the general election of 1802, and sat during nine Parliaments, until the last dissolution in 1832.

In 1805 he voted against the Catholic claims. He was in the majority on the passing of the Reform Bill Sept. 22, 1831.

Col. Bernard had been for some time past in a delicate state of health. He caught a cold coming to Dublin, which caused confinement to his bed on Saturday; but on Sunday he felt considerably better, rose, and expressed a wish to leave the house, which the Surgeon-general would not allow. At three o'clock he conversed with his agent, Robert Maunsell, esq., respecting his private affairs, and his will, which he did not live to execute. An hour after, he was no more. The cause of his death is supposed to have been an attack of gout in the stomach. His loss will be severely felt in the King's County, where, being a constant resident, he spent a large income, and employed a vast number of the lower orders. His splendid mansion at Castle Bernard was lately erected under his own superintendence; and his extensive and magnificent demesne, which is one of the chief ornaments of the King's County, was planned by himself. He was an excellent man in all the relations of life.

Mr. Bernard was first married at Killboy, co. Tipperary, Sept. 10, 1800, to the Hon. Elizabeth Prittle, fifth and youngest daughter of Henry first Lord Dunally; she left him a widower April 20, 1802. He married secondly July 29, 1814, Lady Katherine Henrietta Hutchinson, second sister to the Earl of Donoughmore. He was succeeded by his son, born, we believe, of his second wife.

THOMAS LAW, Esq.

Lately. At Washington, America, aged 78, Thomas Law, esq., elder brother to the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells, and uncle to Lord Ellenborough.

He was the eighth son of the Rt. Rev. John Law, D.D. Lord Bishop of Carlisle, by Mary daughter of John Christian, of Unerigg in Cumberland, esq.

In the year 1779 he proceeded to India, having obtained one of those appointments in the service of the East India Company, which, in most hands, insure to the possessors princely fortunes. Soon after his arrival he was stationed as an assistant under the provincial council of Patna; and not long afterwards was nominated a member of the Revenue Board.

On the 26th or March 1799 he was removed to Calcutta, and appointed a member of the provincial council in that City; to which situation he was recommended by Sir Eyre Coote, who described him as a gentleman well versed in the Persian language.

Mr. Law returned to Europe in the year 1791, having in the administration of the highly responsible and discretionary duties of the stations which he had occupied, found a wide field for the exercise of the philanthropy and liberality which, united to a nice sense of honour, were prominent traits in his character. Whilst he acquired unbounded popularity among the natives, he secured the confidence of his superiors in office, both in India and at home. As an evidence of the confidence placed in his ability and integrity, it may be mentioned that he was appointed a member of the Revenue Board before he reached the age of 21; and when he afterwards became one of the chief rulers over a province of that vast empire, his wise, magnanimous, and beneficent administration obtained for him the enviable appellation of the father of the people. After his return from India he remained in England for a year or two, and then transferred his residence to the United States, taking with him a property, not large considering his opportunities, but large in comparison with the

fortunes enjoyed by even the wealthy in that country. Led by his reverence for the character of General Washington, with whom he soon became intimately acquainted, and impelled by that enthusiasm which formed a part of his character, in favour of the free institutions of the United States, he invested in lots and houses in Washington (then just planned under the auspices of him whose honoured name it bears) the greater part of all his funds. From that time he had been identified with the city, as one of its oldest, most zealous, and enlightened citizens. With the exception of two or three occasional visits to his connexions and friends in Europe, he was a constant resident there, employing himself mostly in literary labours, and indulging with delight in such hospitalities as his narrowed means (for his investments proved anything but lucrative) allowed him to exercise. He lived to follow to the grave his whole family—three beloved sons, natives of India, and a no less beloved daughter, a native of America, by his wife Miss Ann Curtis of South Carolina. He himself has gone down to the tomb full of years, the latest of which have been troubled with disease, and overclouded by domestic privations. He has left behind him friends who appreciated his many valuable qualities, and sincerely respect his memory.

REV. RICHARD YATES, D.D.

Aug. 24. At his house at Fenshurst, Kent, the Rev. Richard Yates, D.D., F.S.A. Rector of Ashen, Essex, and for 26 years one of the Chaplains of Chelsea Hospital.

Dr. Yates was a native of St. Edmund's Bury, born in 1760, and was admitted to his degrees at Cambridge as a member of Jesus College. B.D. 1805, D.D. 1818. He was presented to the rectory of Ashen in 1804 by the Earl of Chichester, as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

Dr. Yates has long been known to the public, and few men have passed through life with more honour and usefulness. In his religious character he was respected, in his literary character admired, and in his moral and social character beloved by all to whom he was known. He had a benevolence of disposition which was unwearied in the service of those whom he had power to benefit; and his talents, his time, and strength were never employed so agreeably to himself as when he could make them profitable to others. He was an active and liberal promoter of various institutions of charity, and, among these, the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, the

Literary Fund,* the Clergy Orphan Society, the School for the Indigent Blind, and the Philanthropic Society, were favourite objects of his regard. At the Chapel of the last-mentioned institution he was, for some years, a zealous and earnest preacher. He published:—

1. An Illustration of the Monastic History and Antiquities of the Town and Abbey of St. Edmund's Bury. Part I. 4to. 1805.

2. A Sermon preached at the Anniversary of the Royal Humane Society. 1809.

3. The Work of an Evangelist, a Visitation Sermon preached at Halstead, Essex. 1813.

4. The Church in Danger: a statement of the Cause, and of the probable Means of averting that danger, attempted, in a Letter to the Earl of Liverpool. 1815.

5. The Basis of National Welfare, considered in reference chiefly to the prosperity of Britain, and the safety of the Church of England, in a second Letter to the Earl of Liverpool. 1817.

6. The Gospel Kingdom, a Visitation Sermon preached at Halstead, Essex. 1818.

7. A Catalogue of the Evidences of Christianity, which may be used as a sequel to the Catechism of the Church of England. 1820.

8. Patronage of the Church of England, concisely considered, in reference to national reformation and improvement, and the permanence of our Ecclesiastical Establishments. 1823.

In all the productions of the pen of Dr. Yates are evident marks of high Christian principle, strong sense, and kindly feeling. The most popular of his publications was "The Church in Danger," printed at a time when the deficiency of places of public worship for the members of the Church of England was a subject of great and just alarm to the friends of that communion. This work was eminently serviceable in drawing the public attention to a grievance affecting not only the interests of the Establishment, but the good order and morals of the country; and it was owing to the statement of such facts as Dr. Yates detailed, that the Government of that day proposed parliamentary grants for the

erection of new churches and chapels in the metropolis and other places of crowded population. Mr. Vansittart, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a speech advocating the measure, said, that "he had derived much valuable information from the very useful publication of Mr. Yates, which he could recommend to every gentleman who might wish to turn his attention to the subject." The reviewer of "The Church in Danger" in the *British Review* (Nov. 1815) thus expressed himself: "Now that Mr. Yates has put his hand to the plough, we entreat him not to withdraw it. The subject is, in a great measure, his own. The former effectual labours of a pious man will avail much. Let Mr. Yates persevere. His prudence will secure him from excess, his sincerity will support his zeal, his intelligence will arm his wishes. While others are cumbered about much serving with respect to the Church, he will be busy about that which is essentially needful. The city of God, with its rising glories, will in part own him for its founder: and if any shall hereafter among its new-born structures inquire for his monument, the proper answer will be, *circumspice*." The praise which the author of this book received from other quarters was most gratifying. It ought to be recorded to the honour of the late Archbishop of Canterbury that he offered to Dr. Yates the living of Blackburn in Lancashire, "in reward of his public services." This benefice Dr. Yates declined. Another offer of valuable preferment was made to him by the Earl of Liverpool on the said ground. The rectory of Hilgay in Norfolk was for that turn in the gift of the Crown, and the Prime Minister thought that it could not be more worthily bestowed than on this able and faithful supporter of the Church. It was not, however, accepted. Dr. Yates was engaged in professional duties which he was unwilling to relinquish, and he enjoyed the blessing of independence in consequence of his marriage (happy in every circumstance) with Miss Telfer, only daughter of Patrick Telfer, Esq. of Gower-street. He was united to this lady in 1810.

The ardour of his zeal and philanthropy suffered no abatement as long as he had strength to exert them. That strength failed him for the last five or six years of his life; but his patience endured to the end. Throughout a long illness, occasioned by pressure of water on the brain, he exemplified the power of Religion which in his days of had so impressively taught, and died in the practice

* Of this Society he was for thirty years one of the Treasurers. To mark their high sense of his zeal and exertions in that office, the Committee have lately had a copy made, for their apartments, of a good portrait of Dr. Yates, by S. Drummond, A.R.A., of which an engraving was published in the *European Magazine* for July 1818.

the laws of the Gospel, walking humbly with his God, and ascribing all that he was, and did, and hoped for, to Divine grace and mercy. He left a family of three children, whom his precepts and example admonish, "Go, and do likewise."

REV. THOMAS BARNE, M.A.

July 22. At his brother's house, Sotterley hall, Suffolk, aged 68, the Rev. Thomas Barne, M.A., of the Manor house, Crayford, co. Kent, one of the Chaplains in ordinary to his Majesty, and sometime Rector of Sotterley.

He was the youngest son of Miles Barne, esq. M.P. of Sotterley hall, and Elizabeth, daughter of George Thornhill, of Diddington, co. Huntingdon, esq. He was educated at Westminster School, and from thence proceeded to Oriel College, in Oxford, where he took the degrees of B.A. in 1783, and M.A. in 1786. He was appointed a King's Chaplain in 1790. He was twice married. 1st, to Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Wyatt of Milton Place, Egham, esq. who died in 1812 without issue; and 2dly, to Sarah, only daughter of the Hon. and Rev. St. Andrew St. John, D.D. sometime Dean of Worcester, who survives him.

The attainments of Mr. Barne, as a classical scholar, were of the highest class, and our pages were indebted to him for many valuable and interesting communications, on local and historical subjects; nor were his talents as a scholar more conspicuous than the mildness and urbanity of his disposition, and he has endeared himself to the memory of his friends by his unwearied kindness and benevolence, and to the poor by his frequent and ready acts of charity.

FRANCIS POVAH, Esq. B.C.L.

July 29. On board the Brothers, on his passage from Madeira, aged 26, Francis Povah, Esq. B.C.L.

This talented young man was the youngest son of the Rev. Richard Povah, LL.D., the Rector of St. James's, Duke's Place. He received his education at Merchant-Tailors' School, where he very early distinguished himself for his superior talents, and for the perseverance with which he pursued his studies; and attained the head of the school at an unusually early age. In 1825 he was elected a Probationary Fellow of St. John's college, Oxford: being the second brother who had obtained that distinction, it having been previously conferred in 1813 on his brother the present Rev.

W. Povah, Minor Canon of St. and in the general examination

for the degree of Bachelor of Arts in Easter Term, 1829, his name appeared in the first class in *Literis Humanioribus*. In March 1831 he was elected a scholar on the Vinerian Foundation; and shortly afterwards took the degree of Bachelor of Civil Law.

He was admitted a Student of the Inner Temple in April 1831; and, sometime before that illness, which rendered a visit to a foreign clime advisable, had commenced the study of the Law with the same diligence and devotedness that had previously marked his career at Merchant Tailors' and at Oxford. His talents and acquirements especially fitted him for success in his profession; for, independently of his intimate acquaintance with those branches of knowledge which are usually taught at public schools and Universities, he was deeply versed in general literature, and nature and habit combined had given to him oratorical powers and a facility for public speaking of no ordinary description.

WILLIAM CRAWSHAY, Esq.

Aug. 11. Aged 70, William Crawshay, Esq. of Stoke Newington, sole proprietor of the Cyfarthfa and Hirwain Iron-works, in the counties of Glamorgan and Brecknock.

His will has been proved in Doctors' Commons, and probate granted for 700,000*l.* personal property. All his freehold estates in Wales, which include his vast iron-works, generally estimated at 500,000*l.* he has left to his second son, together with 15,000*l.* cash. To his unmarried daughter he has left 60,000*l.* his freehold estate at Newington, together with his carriages, furniture, plate, wine, and farming utensils, and 1,000*l.* in cash, to be paid her immediately, for the purpose of opening an account at a banker's. To his married daughter, Mrs. Wood, he has left 1,000*l.* His freehold estate at Paul's-wharf, Thames-street, he has left to his eldest son. To each of his clerks in London and in Wales 100*l.* The residue of his great wealth he has devised between his eldest and his youngest sons in equal proportions. His three sons are the executors to his very short will, which was made in July, a few days before he died.

MR. RALPH RYLAANCE.

June 6. In London, aged 52, Mr. Ralph Ryland, who spent almost the whole of his laborious life in the service of Messrs. Longman and Co. the booksellers.

He was the author and translator of a multitudinous list of books, bearing the

names of veterans in literature, but to not one of which his own was affixed. His place of nativity was Bolton in Lancashire, where his talents were early discovered by the munificent Roscoe, who put him to school under the celebrated Lemprière, where he acquired the classical languages with astonishing facility; and soon after became so able and extensive a linguist, as to read, write, and speak with fluency about eighteen languages; and near his death he was hard working at the Welsh and Celtic, for the purpose of composing an Ethnic Essay on the affinities of all languages. He had studied English intensely, and formed his style from that of the age of Elizabeth; was extensively acquainted with ancient history and literature, that of Europe and his own country; was an ardent admirer, and thorough familiar, of our matchless Poet, and good old "Chaucer's well of English undefiled."

He visited Shropshire about twenty-five years ago, for the purpose of collecting materials for the "Beauties of England and Wales," where he gained great admiration for his beautifully elegant sonnet composed on Ludlow Castle. "Here Milton sung."

In politics he was a liberal Whig; and in religion, though differing from his nearest and dearest friends, he was always steadily and faithfully attached to the Church of England, in whose defence he latterly directed the pure and vigorous strains of his powerful pen in several neat volumes.

And many who read this short notice will regret his somewhat early death, and remember with cordial fondness his ardent and grateful friendship, his sweetness of manners, his exuberance of fancy, and his extraordinary drollery and humour!

H. P.

We are obliged to defer, for want of space, our Memoir of Mr. Coleridge, together with several others; among them is an article on the gallant Lieut. Shipp, and if any friend at Liverpool can furnish us with particulars of his latter days, they will be acceptable.

CLERGY DECEASED.

April 9. The Rev. John Croome, Rector of Bourton on the Water, Gloucestershire. He was of St. Mary hall, Oxford, M.A. 1848, and was presented to his living in 1816 by Robert Croome, esq.

April 16. The Rev. Mr. Webster, Chaplain on the 92d foot, on half-pay.

April 27. At Glasgow, the Rev.

Peter N'Intyre, Minister of the united parishes of Kilmore and Kilbride, Lan. Argyleshire.

May 4. At Blo' Norton, Suffolk, aged 70, the Rev. Charles Hoar, Rector of that parish, and Perpetual Curate of Lorton cum Sizewell, Suffolk. He was of Pembroke coll. Camb. B.A. 1783, M.A. 1789; was presented to Lorton in 1789 by Christ's Hospital, and invested at Blo' Norton in 1817, on his own presentation.

May 13. At Llanbedr, co. Denbigh, aged 53, the Ven. John Jones, Archdeacon of Merioneth, and Rector of Llanbedr. He was appointed Archdeacon by the late Bishop Magonie in 1809, and collated to Llanbedr by the same prelate in 1819.

May 15. At Gloucester, the Rev. William Goddard, M.A. Rector of Chilton King's, near Cheltenham. He was lately a Fellow of Jesus college, and was presented to Chilton King's only a few weeks before his death, which was caused by his own hand at an inn in Gloucester. Verdict, Insanity.

May 16. At Sutton, Surrey, aged 51, the Rev. Wm. Henry Walker, Vicar of Great Wigston, Leicestershire. He was of Pemb. coll. Camb. B.A. 1810, and was presented to his living in 1813 by the Haberdashers' Company.

May 22. At his residence, Lambourn cottage, Essex, the Rev. Morgan Lewis, Vicar of Great Sampford with Hamestead. He was of St. John's coll. Camb. B.A. 1783, M.A. 1785, and was instituted to Great Sampford in 1801.

At Leghorn, the Rev. James Martin, Minister of St. George's church, Edinburgh.

May 25. Aged 78, the Rev. Mowbray Johnson, D.D. of Ayscough Fee hall, Spalding, a Prebendary of Lincoln, for fifty-three years Vicar of Moulton, and for about fifty years a magistrate for the parts of Kesteven and Holland. He was son of Col. Johnson, of the Guards, and grandson of Muncey Johnson. F.S.A. He was of St. John's coll. Camb. B.A. 1777, M.A. 1783, D.D. 1785; and formerly held the Vicarage of Spalding, which he resigned in 1825. He was instituted to Moulton on his own presentation in 1780, and collated to the prebend Sacaginta Solidorum in Lincoln cathedral by Bishop Thurlow in 1783.

May 27. At Wiston rectory, Sussex, aged 28, the Rev. Charles Wells, M.A. Fellow of New college, Oxford, and Curate of Beeding.

May 30. At Sutton upon Trent, near York, aged 63, the Rev. Thomas Whaler, Rector of that parish; aged 10

Sir Trevor Wheler, Bart. He was the youngest son of the Rev. Sir Charles Wheler, the seventh Bart. by Lucy, dau. and coheir of the Rt. Hon. Sir John Strange, Master of the Rolls. He was of Trinity college, Oxford, M. A. 1796; and formerly held the rectory of Ladock in Cornwall, in the gift of Lord Grenville, which he exchanged in 1814, for that of Sutton on the Derwent, in the patronage of the late Sir T. Clarges, Bart. He married Charlotte, daughter of Wm. Harding, of Baroset, co. Warw. esq., and had issue three sons and a daughter.

May 31. At the city of Toronto (late York) Upper Canada, aged 27, the Rev. *William Boulton*, B.A. of Queen's college, Oxford, youngest son of D'Arcy Boulton, esq. barrister at law, for many years one of his Majesty's judges for that province, who died at the same place eight days before. The son has left a widow, dau. of Capt. Carew, R.N. of Tiverton, and four children.

June 1. At Illogan rectory, Cornwall, aged 27, the Rev. *Thomas Pooley*, M.A. of Jesus college, Cambridge. He was the youngest son of the late Rev. H. Pooley, of St. Nowlin.

June 3. At Okehampton, Devonshire, aged 64, the Rev. *Robert Tanner*, Vicar of that parish, Rector of King's Nympton, and for many years an active magistrate for the county. He was of Trin. coll. Camb. M.A. 1814; was instituted to King's Nympton, in 1820, and to Okehampton within the last few years.

June 11. The Rev. *John Staples Hand*, Rector of Dunton Waylet, Essex. He was formerly Fellow of King's college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1779, M.A. 1782, and was presented to his living by that society in 1798.

June 15. At Thorverton, aged 56, the Rev. *Brian Beauchamp*, Rector of Hawkridge with Withypool, Somerset. He was formerly Fellow of King's college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B.A. in 1799; he held for many years the curacy of Thorverton, and was presented to Hawkridge in 1801.

June 15. At Rettendon, Essex, aged 38, the Rev. *Edward Curtis*, Curate of that parish. He was of Sidney college, Camb. B.A. 1820. He has left a widow (the daughter of a deceased clergyman of the Established Church) and seven children, for whose relief a subscription has been instituted by the neighbouring clergy.

June 17. Aged 43, the Rev. *John Franklin Squire*, Rector of Beauchampton, Bucks. He was formerly Fellow of Caius college, Cambridge, (as was one
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of the same name, M.A. 1766) where he graduated B.A. 1812, M.A. 1815. He was presented to Beauchampton by that Society in 1827.

June 28. The Rev. *William Marshall*, M.A. Minister of St. John's church, Upper Holloway. He was for some time Curate at Islington church to the present Bishop of Calcutta, who nominated him to St. John's church in 1827. He married Harriet, youngest daughter of Mr. George Witherby, of Birchillane, and of Islington.

June 23. At Wotton-under-Edge, aged 86, the Rev. *Thomas Thomas*, B.D. formerly of Penyrallt, Llanwinio, Carmarthenshire. He was for 56 years Perpetual Curate of Kingswood, Wilts, having been presented by the inhabitants in 1777.

June 26. At Shapwick, Dorset, the Rev. *Philip Rideout*, Vicar of that parish, and Rector of Fumham in the same county. He was presented to the latter living in 1799 by the Lord Chancellor; and to the former by Lord Rivers in 1811. He was left a widower, Feb. 1, 1832.

June 27. At Offord Cluny, Hunts, aged 77, the Rev. *Edward Edwards*, Rector of that parish and of All Saints, Huntingdon, and Rector of Offord Cluny. He was for many years Master of the Grammar School at Huntingdon, and was instituted to both his livings in 1803, Offord Cluny being in the patronage of the Bishop of London, and that at Huntingdon in the gift of the Lord Chancellor.

June 28. At Edinburgh, the Rev. *William Strang*, Minister of the Relief chapel, Roxburgh terrace. In one of his missionary excursions he found the celebrated Dr. Alexander Murray, late Professor of Oriental Languages in the University of Edinburgh, sitting as a shepherd boy on a moor, with some of the Greek and Latin classics at his side, and was the first to bring him into notice.

July 7. At Swanage, aged 26, the Rev. *George Taylor*, M.A. Curate of Langton Matravers, only brother to John Taylor, esq. of Carshalton Park, Surrey.

July 9. Aged 63, the Rev. *John James Toogood*, D.D. Rector of Milston, and Vicar of Broad Hinton, Wilts. He was of Trinity coll. Oxf. M.A. 1795; D.D. 18—. He was Curate at Gillingham to Dr. Douglas, who as Prebendary of Fordington presented him to the rectory of Writhlington, Somerset, where he remained four or five years; he was presented to Milston in 1802 by P. Templeman, esq. and to Broad Hinton in 1815 by the Master of St. Nicholas's hospital, Sarum.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

May 15. Lt.-Col. Molyneux Marston, half-pay 57th foot. He was appointed Captain 18th foot 1793, brevet Major 1805, in 18th foot 1810, Lt.-Col. 1812, and Colonel 1830. He served in Spain and Portugal, and was employed on the staff as an Assistant Adjutant-general.

May 16. At Kennington, Lieut. John Clarke, 1st W. L. regt.

May 20. Aged 18, Percy, only son of Lieut.-Gen. Sir R. H. Sheaffe, Bart.

June 2. Aged 44, Capt. M. O'Keefe, for many years on the staff of the army in the West India.

July 2. In the King's Bench prison, aged 64, Capt. Marcus Samuel Hill, R.N. He was made Lieut. 1793, Commander 1799, and Post Captain 1802.

July 21. Of cholera, Lieut. Thomas Brumby, R.N.

July 25. Major Alex. Gillespie, R.M.

July 26. In Welbeck-st. aged 50, John Harrison, esq.

July 30. In Crawford-st. aged 75, Winckworth Allan, esq. formerly of Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Aug. 5. Emily Maria, eldest dau. of S. March Phillips, esq.

Aug. 6. Aged 21, Mr. Boswell Robert Gregory, of the Examiner's-office, East India House, eldest son of Dr. Oliphant Gregory, Professor of Mathematics at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. He had been on a Continental tour for a few weeks, and was just returned in good health, when, on landing at Woolwich, from a steam-vessel, the boat was swamped and he was drowned.

Aug. 8. In Prussia-st. Mr. Henry Rounda, formerly Lieut. 48th foot.

Aug. 10. In Upper Grosvenor-st. aged 73, Mrs. Diana M. Dowdeswell, dau. of the late Right Hon. Wm. Dowdeswell.

Aug. 13. At Maida-hill, Henry Chitty, esq. of the Middle Temple and Southampton-buildings, second son of Joseph Chitty, esq. barrister-at-law.

Aug. 18. At Camberwell, aged 22, Thomas Chapman, B.A. of Exeter coll. Oxford, who, at the last Examination, was placed in the second Class in *Literis Humanioribus*. He was the youngest son of Thomas Chapman, esq. of Elmore.

Aug. 20. At Belmont place, Vauxhall, E. A. Gibbons, esq., formerly an auctioneer in Bucklersbury. His mother was the dau. of Mr. Isaac Busby the celebrated engraver, and she married to her second husband, the late David Cadwell, esq. of Sansbury-square.

Aug. 22. At the house of her nephew in Wilmington-sq., Juliana, fourth dau. of the late John Burdon, esq. of Winchester. The death of her brother, the Rev. G. Burdon, occurred July 22.

Aged 19, Caroline, wife of Thomas Eyre Wyche, esq. of Camberwell, dau. of the late T. Myers, esq. of Blackheath, LL.D., leaving an only son, Cyril Herbert Eyre Wyche.

Aug. 23. In Jermyn-st., Mary, wife of the Rev. O. Tenant, Rector of Upton and Winwick, co. Huntingdon, and youngest surviving dau. of the Rev. J. Ellis, Rector of Molesworth.

Aug. 24. W. Say, esq. of Weymouth-st.

Aug. 26. In Duke-st. Adelphi, aged 56, Mr. Flather Appleyard.

John Wm. Scott, esq. of Stoke Newington.

Aug. 27. At the house of her son-in-law, W. Kettwell, esq., Clapham, in her 82d year, Mary-Arethusa, widow of Stephen Cartley, esq.

At Upper Clapton, Alicia-Magdalena, wife of Capt. Beaufort, R.N.

Aug. 28. Aged 38, Eliza Ann, wife of Capt. Monkman, only sister of the Rev. J. Boyle, of the vicarage, Barton-upon-Humber, leaving seven children.

Aug. 30. At the residence of her son Barclay F. Watson, esq. in Charlotte-st. Portland-pl. aged 67, Jane, widow of Col. G. Mence.

Lately. Commander John Yule, R.N. one of Nelson's Lieutenants in the Victory.

Capt. Bathurst, half-pay unattached.

Sept. 1. In Wilton-terrace, aged 30, Selina Diana Catherine, eldest dau. of Sir W. Milner, Bart.

Aged 63, Eleanor-Searle, widow of Robert Barry, of the Middle Temple, esq. barrister-at-law.

Sept. 3. At Bayswater, aged 45, R. Woodhouse, of Bedford-sq. and King's Bench-walk, Temple.

In Orchard-str. Portman-sq. aged 80, Maria Caroline, eldest dau. of the late Lt.-Gen. Wynyard.

Sept. 4. Aged 38, John Craven, jun. esq. late of Lower Clapton.

Sept. 11. At Brompton, Lucy, widow of the late H. S. Hogarth, esq. of Ford-place, Stifford.

Sept. 12. In Guildford-st. Cordelia, wife of Mr. Sergeant Andrews.

Sept. 13. At the Royal Mint, in his 82d year, Henry William Atkinson, esq. Provost of the Corporation of Moneyers of his Majesty's Mint, who for nearly 65 years most conscientiously performed the arduous duties of his very responsible situation.

At Kensington, aged 48, Joseph Brecknell, esq.

Sept. 14. In Wilton-terrace, in his 62d year, Godfrey Wentworth Wentworth, esq.

Sept. 17. At Kensington, aged 23, John Chapman Bell, esq. B.A. of Trinity College, Oxford, only son of James Bell, esq. of Trowse, near Norwich.

In Trinity-sq. aged 36, Susan, wife of Capt. Thos. Lynn.

Sept. 19. In Middle Scotland-yard, aged 50, Robert Willimott, esq. for many years, and to the close of his administration, private Secretary to the late Earl of Liverpool.

Sept. 21. In her 60th year, Jane, wife of W. Jesse Coope, esq. of Hyde-park-place, and Edmonton.

BEARS.—Aug. 25. At Windsor Castle, aged 63, Sir John Barton, Treasurer to her Majesty. His body was interred in the cloisters of St. George's Chapel, followed to the grave by the Earl of Errol, Sir Herbert Taylor, Sir Andrew Barnard, Colonel Wilson, Major Wright, Mr. Hudson, Sir Frederick Watson, Sir Charles Thornton, Sir Jeffrey Wyatville, Messrs. Shiffner, Brown, and Goodwin, and all the principal domestics of the Royal Household. The deceased had been many years in the service of their Majesties, who esteemed him very highly.

Aug. 29. At Reading, aged 82, the widow of D. Taylor, M.D. dau. of John Manley, esq. Benchet of the Middle Temple.

Sept. 4. At Cookham, aged 69, Lieut. Hankins.

BECKS.—Aug. 8. At Hill-house, Taplow, the residence of her sister, Mrs. Colonel Duncan, aged 60, Harriet, wife of Duncan Campbell, esq. of Alfred-place, Bedford-sq.

CRESHIRE.—May 24. At Bowden Downs, aged 24, Annabella Maxwell, wife of Capt. J. W. Bayley, E. I. C. service, dau. of late Hugh Crawford, esq. of Greenock.

Aug. 2. At Parkgate, Diana, relict of the Rev. Thomas Walker, late incumbent of the collegiate church, Wolverhampton (see June, p. 664).

DERBY.—Aug. 30. At Wirksworth, aged 76, C. Hurt, esq.

DEVON.—Aug. 23. At the house of her son-in-law Sir George Burgmann, at Lympstone, aged 83, Mrs. Grunet.

Aug. 24. At Hall, the seat of her father Charles Chichester, esq. aged 29, Anne, wife of the Rev. Thos. Hulton, Rector of Gaywood, Norfolk.

Aged 70, John Hartwell Moore, esq. late of Cadeleigh Court.

Aug. 28. At Crediton, aged 79, Com. John Manley, R.N. He was made Lieut. 1782, and Commander 1802. He has left a son, the Rev. John Manley, M.A. late of Bristol.

Aug. 30. At the Manor-house, Ottery St. Mary, R. C. Pease, esq. late of Mountella, near Hull.

Lately. At Upton Helions, Commander Wm. May, R.N. He was made a Lieutenant 1798; was presented with the Turkish gold medal for his services in Egypt, and promoted to the rank of Commander on his arrival in England with despatches from Rear-Adm. Sir R. J. Strachan, announcing the reduction of Walcheren, in Aug. 1809. He married, Jan. 1, 1814, Miss Flanmark, of Newton Abbott.

At the Naval Hospital, Stonehouse, Lieut. J. Hose, R.N.

At Efford, Lieut. R. Sidley, R.N.

At Exeter, aged 40, Lieut. T. C. Barron, R.N. formerly Commander of his Majesty's brig *Frolic*.

At Saltash, aged 71, J. Evans, esq. R.N. many years Secretary to the late Adm. Cornwallis.

At Dartmouth, Henry Fyge Jauncey, esq. Capt. R.N. He was second Lieut. of the *Ethalion* frigate at the capture of a Spanish galleon, Oct. 17, 1799, his share of prize money from which was more than 5000*l*. He was soon after wrecked in the *Ethalion* on the coast of France. He was subsequently commander in the *Griper* and *Cruicker* gun-brigs; captured a small French privateer, Nov. 20, 1810; Commander 1812, appointed to the *Hope* sloop 1814, and posted 1821.

Sept. 2. At Teignmouth, where he was sojourning for the benefit of his health, Mr. Andrew Patey, of Exeter, architect.

Sept. 7. At Teignmouth, Thomas Darch, esq. late of the Admiralty Office.

Sept. 8. At Pinhoe, Martha, wife of the Rev. P. M. Osborne.

DORSET.—Aug. 5. At Charlton Marshall, near Blandford, aged 58, Anne, relict of Samuel White, esq. of Poole.

Sept. 3. At Weymouth, aged 74, David Monro, esq. of Bath, and late of Quebec.

Sept. 4. Eliza Maria, wife of Lieut.-Col. Sir James Wallace, 5th Dragoon Guards, dau. of Walter Parry Hodges, esq. of Dorchester.

Sept. 16. G. L. Roberts, esq. M.D. of Bridport.

ESSEX.—June 6. At Tilbury Fort, aged 25, Dr. Geo. Henry Gordon, army medical staff, youngest son of the late Major John Gordon, Glenlivate, Banffshire.

Lately. At Harwich, Comm. Mack R. Lucas, R.N. 11821.

Aug. 11. At Springfield, aged 40, Mr. Wm. Meggy, late of Great Yarmouth, bookseller.

Aug. 22. At Colchester, aged 75, Susanna, widow of Horatio Cork, Esq.

Aug. 23. At Horkesley hall, aged 70, the widow of the Rev. W. H. Warren, Rector of Greensted.

Aug. 25. At Chelmsford, aged 85, Mrs. Amey Clerke, only surviving dau. of Robert Clerke, esq. of Ruffhams.

Aug. 28. At Springs Oak-house, Epping, aged 73, James Forster, esq. formerly of his Majesty's Customs.

Sept. 12. John Foster, esq. A.M. only son of the Rev. John Foster, Vicar of West Thurrock.

Sept. 30. At Bowes hall, Ongar, aged 27, T. H. Leathes, esq. of Featherstone buildings, Holborn.

GLOUCESTER.—July 28. At Clifton Wood, aged 83, the widow of John Cox, esq., of Guildford-st. London.

Aug. 11. At South Cerney, Ann, relict of the Rev. Isaac Edwards, formerly Curate of that parish.

Aug. 13. At Wickwar castle, aged 60, the Hon. George Massy, great-uncle to Lord Massy. He was the youngest son of the first Lord Massy, by his second wife Rebecca, daughter of Francis Dunlap, of Antigua, esq.; and was twice married: first in July 1767, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Abel Gage, esq.; and secondly, to the Rt. Hon. Elizabeth Countess dowager of Massareene, the daughter of — Lane, esq., and widow, first in 1805 of Clotworthy second Earl of Massareene, and secondly of George Doran, esq. By the first marriage he has left several children.

Aug. 29. At Gloucester, aged 67, Edward Howell, esq. of Taynton.

Sept. 8. At Cheltenham, aged 38, Ellen, wife of the Rev. Edw. Rowden, Vicar of Highworth, Wilts, eldest dau. of the Rev. Dr. A. Trenchard, of Stanton-house.

Lately. At Clifton, aged 79, Elizabeth Jane, widow of Capt. Griffiths, E.I.C.S.

HANTS.—June 7. At Hart's Down, near Titchfield, Lieut. R. Duntford, R.N.

July 31. At Romsey, aged 69, Sam. Sharp, esq.

Aug. 31. In the Isle of Wight, aged 60, John Mills, esq. Alderman of Strutford-upon-Avon.

At Gatonbe House, aged 21, Mary Elizabeth, 4th dau. of Col. the Hon. W. H. Gardner.

HERTFORD.—Aug. 24. At Powick-lodge, Whitborne, aged 61, John Jennings, esq.

HERTS.—Aug. 9. At East Barnet, Lieut.-Col. Sir David Ogilby, E.I.C. was precipitated from a four-wheeled chaise, which produced instant death.

Lately. At Baldock, aged 61, Cornelius Pateman Herbert, esq.

Sept. 2. At Great Gaddesden Hro., aged 69, Henry Greene, esq.

At Hertford, aged 53, T. Gripper, esq.

KENT.—Aug. 25. At Broadstairs, aged 46, Mr. Stephen Nenkell, nearly 40 years Librarian of the Royal Kent Library.

Aug. 28. At Tambridge Wells, Honora-Mary Georgina, wife of the Rev. E. P. Henslowe, Chaplain to the Royal Regiment of Artillery, and eldest dau. of the late gallant Col. Vassall.

Sept. 6. At Charlton, aged 73, W. Lewis Newman, esq. 31 years solicitor to the Corporation of London.

Sept. 19. At Middle Deal, aged 55, Benjamin Sayer, esq. Comptroller of his Majesty's Taxes.

LANCASHIRE.—May 6. At Kirkdale, aged 52, Capt. and Adj. Wm. Anderson, h. p. 71st foot.

Aug. 20. At Liverpool, in the house of his son-in-law C. R. Simpson, esq. aged 73, Robert Harvey, esq. formerly of London.

Aug. 27. At Liverpool, Isabella, wife of Mr. James Westley, comedian; also, on the 20th, aged 65, Mr. W. Westley, father of Mr. James Westley, 40 years a respectable householder in Park-street, Islington.

Sept. 15. In his 25th year, John Merriam, esq. Surgeon to the Dispensary at Lancaster, fourth son of Thomas Merriam, esq. of Marlborough.

LINCOLN.—Aug. 10. Aged 2, Francis Norman, younger son of Major Edward Brackenbury, of Skendleby.

Aug. 26. Aged 90, Jonathan Dent, esq. of Winterton. His father was a respectable farmer, and left considerable property, but nearly the whole of it was lost through the failure of a bank. The son had consequently to begin the world again; and after a persevering struggle of 70 years, he amassed, as is supposed, the immense sum of half a million of money. By his death the principal part of it will fall to a nephew, Joseph Tricket, esq. late of Mathersea, Notts, who has taken the name of Dent. A description of Mr. Dent's parsimonious and eccentric habits would equal those of old Elwes.

Lately. At Liverpool, on his way to the Isle of Man, where no for the benefit of his health

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zealous officer from the period of its formation.

MIDDLESEX.—*Sept. 1.* Thomas Ebenezer, elder son of Mr. Reusley, of Uxbridge, having survived his younger brother about three weeks.

Sept. 5. At Hounslow, F. Waymouth, esq.

Sept. 11. At Stanmore, Mrs. Ann Debary, eldest dau. of the late Rev. P. Debary, of Hurstborn Tarrant, Hants.

Sept. 12. At Twickenham, Anne Emily, only dau. of the late Henry Jeffreys, esq. of Arlington-st.

Sept. 15. At Sudbury, Frances, wife of John Brown, esq. of Sudbury-hill House, Harrow, and Upper George-st. Portman-sq., and dau. of the late P. M. Van Golden, esq., of Upper Norton-st.

MONMOUTH.—*Sept. 18.* At Chepstow, Amelia, widow of Charles James Swann, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law, third dau. of the late Rev. Allen Fielding, Vicar of St. Stephen's, Canterbury.

NORFOLK.—*Aug. 9.* At Norwich, aged 83 years, Samuel Parkinson, esq.

Aug. 21. At Great Yarmouth, having landed the previous day from the Earl of Wemyss Leith smack, Barbara, widow of Dempster Guthrie, esq. Bengal Civil Service.

Aug. 25. At Saxthorpe, aged 63, Henry Davey, esq., retired Comm. R.N.

Aug. 26. At North Walsham, aged 65, Mary, widow of the Rev. Joseph Hepworth.

Aug. 30. At Hockham Hall, Louisa Katherine, wife of Henry Dover, esq., eldest dau. of H. S. Partridge, esq.

NOTTS.—*Aug. 24.* At her son-in-law's, Mr. James Norman, of Avesham, near Newark, aged 90, Sophia, widow of Mr. Edward Cochrane, of Novar, Rosshire, dau. of the late James Ewart, esq. of Edinburgh and Stockbridge, and cousin to the late Sir W. Lockart, Bart.

OXON.—*Aug. 25.* At Blount's Court, aged 33, the Right Hon. Charles Viscount Dungarvon, eldest son of the Earl of Cork and Ormery, a Deputy Lieut. for Oxfordshire. He assumed that title on the death of his eldest brother, Jan. 1, 1826. He married March 10, 1826, Lady Katherine St. Lawrence, sister to the Earl of Howth, by whom he has left five children.

Aug. 31. At Stonor, aged 71, Catherine, widow of T. Stonor, esq.

Sept. 3. At Hammonds, aged 60, John Dodd, esq.

Sept. 11. Aged 72, Thos. Toovey, esq. of Newnham Murren.

SOMERSET.—*July 15.* At Bath, Mrs.

A Norris, only surviving dau. of the Norris, esq. of Nonsuch-house.

July 25. At Angersleigh, near Taunton, aged 64, Charlotte-Christiana, wife of the Rev. John Gale, Rector.

July 28. At Firwood-house, Clevedon, aged 20, Charlotte-Jane, eldest dau. of the Rev. Archdeacon Moysey.

July 31. At Rolston, Banwell, in his 63d year, Mr. George Bennett, solicitor. He was an old correspondent of the Gentleman's Magazine, from the time when he communicated the view of the town of Axbridge, in vol. lxxv. p. 201.

Aug. 4. At Bath, Lieut.-Col. St. John Heard, E. I. Co's. service.

Aug. 9. At Yeovil, aged 74, Peter Daniell, esq. one of the oldest inhabitants.

Aug. 13. Mary-Isabella, fourth daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. Rind, of Bath.

Aug. 22. At Bath, Eliza-Paris, wife of Chas. Kyd Bishop, esq., and youngest dau. of T. Barker, both of Barbadoes.

Aug. 26. At her mother's, at Frome, Elizabeth, widow of Sir R. H. P. Laugharne Phillipps, Bart. eldest dau. of the late James Frampton, esq. of Frome.

At Bristol, Maria, wife of Alfred Ricketts, esq.

Sept. 1. Harriet, wife of John Walter Lewis, esq. of Foxdown, 5th dau. of the Rev. J. Dampier, Rector of Codford St. Peter, Wilts.

Sept. 3. Aged 74, David Mouro, esq. of Bath, and late of Quebec.

SURREY.—*Feb. 2.* At Pettistree, Ensign Hammont, b. p. 28th foot.

March 21. At Hadleigh, aged 94, Mrs. Ann Whishaw. She was in the full possession of her faculties till the last moment. Her death was accelerated by an accident which occurred shortly before. Her mild and amiable disposition caused her to be much respected by those who had the pleasure of her acquaintance. Mrs. Whishaw was the last survivor of the Subscribers' nominees in the 5th class of the Government Tontine Annuity of the year 1769.

Aug. 9. At Thorpe, aged 40, Lieut. Abraham Docking, R.N.

Aug. 18. At Sudbury, aged 67, Wm. Adams, esq. an eminent brewer and maltster at Sudbury. He was sojourning at Cromer, about 70 miles from home, when, on the close of the first day's poll at the recent Sudbury election, the numbers being very near, two persons went for him. He was called out of bed, taken to Sudbury in great haste, and gave his vote about an hour before the close of the poll. The excitement brought on by these events in a short time produced delirium, in which distressing state he remained, until his sufferings were terminated by death.

Aug. 20. At Herts Hall, Saxmundham, Jane, widow of the late Charles

Long, esq. and sister to Lord Farnborough. She was the second daughter of Beeston Long, of Carshalton, esq. and was married to her cousin-german in 1782.

SUNNYSIDE.—May 26. At Epsom, Major Crotty, h. p. 30th foot.

Aug. 24. At the Parsonage, Bletchingley, Frances, youngest dau. of the Rev. Jarvis Kendrick.

Sept. 2. At East Sheen, aged 71, Mrs. Ann Popejoy Higgins.

Sept. 12. At Brixton-hill, in her 83d year, Mrs. Lucy Burrough.

Sept. 13. At the parsonage, Chipstead, in his 30th year, Daniel, second son of the Rev. Peter Aubertin.

SURREY.—Aug. 10. At Rye, aged 55, Hannah, widow of Robert Lewis, esq. an Ordnance Barrack-master.

Aug. 24. At Brighton, aged 16, Mio Fanny, eldest dau. of William Ormsby Gore, esq. of Parkington, Shropshire.

Aug. 30. At Titchhurst, aged 17, Charlotte, youngest daughter of the Rev. R. Wetherell.

Sept. 2. At Brighton, in her 18th year, Charlotte, eldest dau. of Richard Winstanley, esq. of Mecklenburgh-square.

Sept. 18. At Brighton, Charles-Augustine Busby, esq. architect and civil engineer, son of Dr. Busby, the translator of Lucretius. Many of the most magnificent parts of modern Brighton will remain the monuments of his talents.

WARWICK.—Aug. 14. Anne, wife of John Hitchcock, esq., of Whichford.

WESTMORLAND.—August 19. At Grimeshill, aged 52, William Moore, esq. surgeon, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

WILT.—Aug. 2. At Latton, in her 60th year, Eleanor Catherine, relict of the Rev. James Barton, Rector of Aldingham, Lanc.

Aug. 16. Sophia, wife of the Rev. Hugh Stephens, of St. Nicholas, Sarum, 5th daughter and coheirress of John Cripps, esq., of Upton House, Glouce.

Aug. 22. Aged 22, Georgiana Jane, wife of J. B. Philipson, esq., of Salthorpe-lodge, and only child of J. Turner, esq., of Great Ormond-st.

WORCESTER.—Sept. 17. At Perdeswell Cottage, near Worcester, Mr. Wm. Raphael Exinton, the eminent painter on glass, whose numerous works throughout the country are proofs of his superior excellence in that art.

YORK.—Aug. 10. At Park House, in his 50th year, James Porter, esq., proprietor of extensive coal works at Barnsley.

Aug. 26. At Hedon, in her 75th year, Elizabeth, widow of Thomas Champney, esq. of Nuthall.

Aug. 30. Lieut. Hill, R.N. of Drypool, leaving a widow and ten children.

Sept. 7. At Thorp Arch, aged 81, George Vincent, esq. formerly a Captain in the 9th foot, one of the few remaining officers who had served under Gen. Burgoyne, in America.

Aged 63, Lieut. Wm. Crow, R.N. of Hull.

ABROAD.—March 29. At the Cape of Good Hope, on his return from India, aged 60, Wm Howard Peach, esq. late of Cuttack, Bengal.

Latly. At Shamoga, Lieut James R. Grose, 24th N. I. youngest son of the late J. Grose, esq. of Bath.

Lost in the Lady Munro.—Captain Aiken, his wife, child, and brother; Mrs. Mountfort and Miss Hazlewood, from Madras; Mrs. Captain Brown and four children, H. M. 57th regiment; Capt. and Mrs. Lardner, and three children, 5th Madras Inf.; Capt. and Mrs. James Knox, 6th Madras cavalry; Lieut. and Mrs. Farmer and child, H. M. 38th regiment; Lieut. Lloyd, H. M. 39th regiment; Lieut. Clarke and two boys, H. M. 42d regiment; Mr. Lowne, Mrs. Monteith, and Mr. Fisher, of Sydney; nine European convicts, four European servants, nine native servants, and 24 lascars—in all 74 souls.

May 17. At the palace of Larken, aged ten months, Leopold-Louis-Philippe-Victor-Ernest, Prince Royal of the Belgians. His body was interred on the 24th, in the church of St. Gudule, Brussels.

At Rotterdam, James Young, esq. merchant, formerly of Aberdeen, and at one time chief magistrate of that city.

At Montpelier, General O'Donnell, Count d'Abisbal.

May 20. At Paris, James Hardie, esq. of the Bengal medical establishment.

May 21. At Dresden, aged 16, Charles Walker Ellice, son of the Rev. James Ellice, of Clothall, Herts.

May 31. At Naples, Eyre Coute, esq. of West Park, Hunts.

June 15. At Hamburg, aged 76, Lydia widow of John Prescott, esq. of St. Petersburg.

June 21. Aged 64, Sir Daniel Bayley, for upwards of 20 years Consul-general in Russia, and Agent to the Russia Company at St. Petersburg. He was the eldest son of Thomas Butterworth Bayley, esq. of Hope Hall, near Manchester.

June 26. Mr. May, editor of the *Journal des Chevaux et Chasses*, shot dead in a duel at Meudon.

June 27. At Paris, the Viscountess de la Rochefoucauld, daughter of the late Duke Mathieu de Montmorency.

July 2. At Halifax, Nova Scotia, John Button Butler, esq. Commissioner.

general, and formerly a Member of his Majesty's Council.

July 19. At St. Petersburg, aged 80, Matthew Anderson, esq. who had resided 60 years in that city, and was highly esteemed in Russian society.

July 25. At Boulogne-sur-mer, in her 88th year, the dowager Lady Lake, grandmother of Sir J. S. Lake, Bart. She was Joyee, dau of John Crowther, of Bow, co. Middx. esq. was married to Sir James Winter Lake, the 3d Bart. and was left his widow Apr 24, 1807, having had issue Sir James, the late Baronet (who died in 1832), five other sons, and five daughters.

Aug. 17. At Montvilliers, near Havre,

aged 67, the widow of C. S. Lefevre, esq. M. P. for Reading.

Lately. Near Gillesland, Norway, where he had gone for the purpose of collecting objects of Natural History, Mr. W. B. Dunn, of Hull, animal-preserver.

Near Gisors, Madame Barbé Marbois, the daughter of Mr. T. Moore, Governor and President of the American State of Pennsylvania. She was married to M. Barbé Marbois in 1784. In August 1797, on learning the decree of banishment pronounced against her husband, she resolved to accompany him, and hurried to Blois, but was not allowed to participate in his misfortunes.

BILL OF MORTALITY, Aug. 20 to Sept. 26, 1834.

Christened.	Buried.				
Males 1115	Males 1196	} 2143	} 2464	Between	2 and 5 184
Females 1028	Females 1265				5 and 10 125
					10 and 20 97
					20 and 30 184
					30 and 40 240
					40 and 50 261
Whereof have died stillborn and under two years old.....					615

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, by which the Duty is regulated to Sept. 24.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
46 10	28 11	22 7	34 8	37 6	32 5

PRICE OF HOPS, per cwt. Sept. 22,

Kent Bags.....	3l. 10s. to	5l. 12s.	Farnham (seconds)	0l. 0s. to	0l. 0s.
Sussex.....	0l. 0s. to	0l. 0s.	Kent Pockets.....	4l. 15s. to	9l. 0s.
Essex.....	0l. 0s. to	0l. 0s.	Sussex.....	4l. 4s. to	6l. 0s.
Farnham (fine)...	8l. 0s. to	10l. 10s.	Essex.....	4l. 10s. to	8l. 0s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, Sept. 25,

Smithfield, Hay, 3l. 10s. to 4l. 15s.—Straw, 1l. 14s. to 1l. 16s.—Clover, 4l. 0s. to 5l. 10s.

SMITHFIELD, Sept. 22. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....	2s. 0d. to	4s. 0d.	Lamb.....	4s. 0d. to	5s. 0d.
Mutton.....	2s. 6d. to	3s. 10d.	Head of Cattle at Market, Sept. 22:		
Veal.....	3s. 0d. to	4s. 4d.	Beasts.....	2,926	Calves 150
Pork.....	2s. 8d. to	3s. 10d.	Sheep & Lambs	18,970	Pigs 750

COAL MARKET, Sept. 22,

Wall's Ends, from 16s. 0d. to 22s. 0d. per ton. Other sorts from 15s. 9d. to 19s. 6d.

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 45s. 6d. Yellow Russia, 45s. 0d.

SOAP.—Yellow, 62s. Mottled, 70s. Curd, 72s.

CANDLES, 7s. 6d. per doz. Moulds, 8s. 6d.

PRICES OF SHARES.

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock and Share Brokers,

23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

Birmingham Canal, 242½.—Ellesmere and Chester, 00.—Grand Junction, 245.—Kennet and Avon, 214.—Leeds and Liverpool, 520.—Regent's, 174.—Rochdale, 124.—London Dock Stock, 55.—St. Katharine's, 67.—West India, 99.—Liverpool and Manchester Railway, 108.—Grand Junction Water Works, 58.—West Middlesex, 80.—Globe Insurance, 149½.—Guardian, 344.—Hope, 6.—Chartered Gas Light, 494.—Imperial Gas, 40.—Phoenix Gas, 384.—Independent Gas, 40.—United General, 44½.—Canada Land Company, 43.—Reversionary Interest, 130.

For Prices of all other Shares inquire as above.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From August 26, to September 25, 1834, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Aug.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	58	64	51	29.70	cloudy, rain
27	56	65	54	, 74	do.
28	56	63	60	, 88	do. rain
29	63	68	62	, 70	do.
30	62	69	58	, 00	do. showers
31	62	67	58	, 70	fair, do.
S. 1	63	65	58	, 90	cloudy, do.
2	60	68	56	, 98	fair
3	60	69	54	30.10	do.
4	67	75	69	, 01	do.
5	67	73	57	29.87	cloudy
6	62	68	54	30.00	do. fair
7	56	68	56	, 10	do. do.
8	57	67	55	29.60	showers
9	59	66	54	, 40	fair do.
10	58	65	59	, 80	showers

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Sep.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
11	50	66	56	29.76	do.
12	57	68	55	30.10	cloudy, fair
13	56	64	50	, 40	fair
14	57	65	53	, 44	do.
15	57	67	53	, 30	do.
16	58	70	61	30.00	do.
17	71	77	65	30.00	do.
18	65	72	61	, 16	do. cloudy
19	63	75	65	, 20	do. do.
20	65	75	61	, 30	do. do.
21	59	68	61	, 25	do. do.
22	61	68	54	, 20	do. do.
23	54	61	54	, 20	do. do.
24	56	64	50	, 20	do. do.
25	58	66	56	, 15	do.

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From August 27, to September 24, 1834, both inclusive.

August & Sept.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	34 per Cent. 1818.	34 per Cent. Reduced.	New 84 per Cent.	3 per Cent. 1836.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	New South Sea Stock.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
27	222	90 1/2	89 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	99	174	15 pm.			40 38 pm.
28	221	90 1/2	90 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	96 1/2	7 1/2	174	256 1/2	14 16 pm.		39 35 pm.
29	221	90 1/2	89 1/2	99 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2		174	255 1/2	12 14 pm.		34 36 pm.
30	220	90 1/2	90 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2		174	255 1/2	14 13 pm.		35 37 pm.
1	220	90 1/2	89 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2		174	256 1/2	13 16 pm.		37 35 pm.
2	221	90 1/2	89 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	99			15 17 pm.		37 35 pm.
3		90 1/2	90 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2			17 15 pm.	100 1/2	35 37 pm.
4			90 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2		256 1/2	17 15 pm.		36 32 pm.
5			90 1/2		98 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2		256 1/2	15 12 pm.		33 31 pm.
6			90 1/2	90 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2			12 13 pm.		32 33 pm.
8			90 1/2		98 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2		256 1/2	12 14 pm.		32 33 pm.
9			90 1/2		98 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2		256 1/2	14 12 pm.		32 33 pm.
10			90 1/2		98 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2					33 32 pm.
11			90 1/2		99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2		257 1/2	13 15 pm.		32 33 pm.
12			90 1/2		99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2			15 16 pm.		33 34 pm.
13			90 1/2		98 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2		258 1/2	14 16 pm.		40 pm.
15			90 1/2		98 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2			15 17 pm.		41 43 pm.
16			90 1/2		98 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2		258 1/2	15 pm.		43 41 pm.
17			90 1/2		99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2					43 41 pm.
18			90 1/2		99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2			17 15 pm.		42 11 pm.
19			90 1/2		99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2			17 pm.		41 12 pm.
20			90 1/2		99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2		262 1/2	17 15 pm.		41 43 pm.
22			90 1/2		99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2					43 45 pm.
23			90 1/2		99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2		263 1/2	18 16 pm.		43 44 pm.
24			90 1/2		98 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2		263 1/2	16 17 pm.		43 44 pm.

New South Sea Annuities, August 28, 1834.

J. J. ARNOLD, Stock Broker, 1. Bank Build
latehill,
ARNOLD

Figure 6.

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Small Map of the City of New York

STANFORD LIBRARY



1. Entrance

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, NEW YORK

1. The tower

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

NOVEMBER, 1834.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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Embellished with a View of ST. GILES'S CHURCH, OXFORD;
a Representation of the FONT at CORBENY, near Rheims;
and a Plan, showing the CONFLAGRATION of the two HOUSES of PARLIAMENT.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

W. H. B. observes that, if the characters on the Nevorn Cross are exactly represented on the plate in the last number, they are the ancient characters of the numerals 1266, and may have been cut in that year—these Indian, or (as they are commonly but improperly called) Arabic numerals, having been brought into use in this country shortly before that time. The Cross, however, appears much more ancient: and its ornaments bear a striking resemblance to the Arabesque illuminations in the Gospel-books and other rich MSS. of the seventh and eighth centuries.—On the same subject OBSERVATION refers to Mr. O'Brien's Essay on Pillar Towers.

J. T. M. remarks, "It is surprising that so little has been done for the history of our Public Schools. We want a series of such works, undertaken by persons who have been educated at the respective schools, and who consequently take an enthusiastic interest in every thing concerning them. I write with particular reference to WESTMINSTER SCHOOL, a good history of which is much required. It would be interesting to trace what various changes its internal regulations have undergone: what customs have prevailed at different times; what books have been used at different periods in the school; and what anecdotes are preserved in the printed letters of eminent persons, or in the private papers of families. A person who undertakes to make such collections, will find some curious particulars in Malone's Life of Dryden, the Life of Philip Henry, the Life of Bishop Pecker, and Welsh's List of Westminster Scholars. There are some regulations in the College Buttery Book, signed by Bishop Atterbury. Appended to the edition of Stillingfleet "On Christ's Satisfaction," published in 1692, is a list of school-books sold by Henry Mortlock, among which may be noticed, in *usum Scholæ Westmonasteriensis*, "Greecæ Grammatices Rudimenta," "Busby's Apollodorus," "Nomenclatura Brevis Reformata," "Græca Epigrammata," Martialis Epigrammata, Juvenal. An English Introduction to the Latin Tongue, for the Use of the Lower Forms in Westminster School. There is also advertised, "A General Examination of the common Greek Grammar, according to Dr. Busby's Method, chiefly intended for young Beginners in the Greek Tongue, in the Free-school at Newark-upon-Trent."—South, who happened to be monitor on the day of the execution of Charles I. read the usual

prayer for the King—Life by Curl, p. 3.

J. M. of Sutton Coldfield, informs us that he is possessed of a MS. of Bede's Ecclesiastical History, having on a blank leaf at the beginning the following inscription: "Hunc librum legavit Will'm's Dodington, quondam Vicarius de Barton super Humber, eccl'ie Lincoln, ut esset sub custodia Vicecancellarii." Then follows in the same hand, "Scriptum per manus Nich's Bolytt Vicecancellarii, die mensis Octobris, anno D'ni millesimo quingentesimo decimo quinto et L'ra Dominicalis, G anno r. r. Henrici Octavi sexti." The last autograph is: "Nunc e libris Joh'is Thoresby de Leeds, empti: Executor. Tho. D'ni Fairfax, 1673." This was the father of the celebrated Ralph Thoresby, and our Correspondent will find his volume mentioned as No. 10 in the Catalogue of Thoresby's manuscripts affixed to the History of Leeds.

Mr. W. F. PHARR, of Howden, preparing for the press a History of Howden, and the Wapentake of Howdenshire, from the earliest times, requests any useful hints on the subject, especially on the early history of the Manor, and how and by what means it was severed from the Monastery of Peterborough, and how and when it came to the Crown before the Conquest. As also, where the endowment of the collegiate church is to be found; and if the monthly assessments paid by the different individuals during the Civil Wars are yet in existence.

H. W. asks for particulars respecting the life and family of John Welles, who was Lord Mayor of London in 1441, and was buried in the old Guildhall Chapel, to which he was a great benefactor.

Mr. MARTIN would be obliged by any information relative to the following Members of the Royal Academy, viz. John Baker, painter of flowers; John Gwynn, architect, a native of Shrewsbury; Richard Yeo, medallist; Edm. and Garvey; Elias Martin, Stephen Elmer, and Theophilus Clarke, Associates; Canon, Chambers, and Ravenet, Associate Engravers.

We are obliged by Mr. SCATCHERD's communication of the ancient Seal of the Burdets.

We are compelled to defer for another month the Correspondence between Spau and Pere la Chaise, together with the Memoir of the Rev. John Harriman, and some other articles.

We have not room for the letter signed ISCARION.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

TOUR IN NORTH AMERICA AND MEXICO, &c.

By HENRY TUDOR, ESQ. BARRISTER-AT-LAW. 2 vols.

WE will not accompany Mr. Tudor through the different stages of his Travel which have been so often traversed before, but rather join him whenever any circumstance of curiosity attracts our attention, or any novelty calls for remark. We do not think that a country, and especially such a country as America, is soon to be exhausted by the diligence or activity of travellers; if it is, they must bring to their journey a power of observation, and a fund of knowledge, which can avail itself of all opportunities, separate what is valuable and rare, and be prepared, at once to ascertain, upon what inquiry should be directed, and in what manner pursued. We believe that Dr. Johnson somewhere says, "It is by staying at home that a man must learn to travel"—a hasty and superficial traveller will find all barren to him from Dan to Beersheba; while a man of science and philosophy will feel his steps arrested and his curiosity detained, as soon as he passes over the boundaries of a new country, by phenomena that he never witnessed, by facts that he cannot explain or arrange, and by analogies that he had never noticed or compared. We will now briefly mention what has struck us of most interest and novelty in Mr. Tudor's volumes, and detach the remarks from the body of the narrative. Mr. Tudor is neither a scholar nor a man of science,* but he has the activity and enterprize and industry of the traveller. His curiosity is always awake, his views of society and government are rational and moderate, his philanthropy warm and unaffected, his love of nature ardent, his taste good, and on the whole his narrative is instructive and amusing. There is no pretension about it, no affectation of knowledge which he does not possess, no bigoted or unreasonable attachment to his own country, and no equally absurd preference of the institutions and manners of others. His book may instruct, and cannot offend.

At p. 154, we find a more particular and curious account of that singu-

* Mr. Tudor says, 'most travellers go to see the famous Cypress tree at the village of Atlitico, measuring 76 feet in circumference. It possesses I believe the largest girth of any that is known, with the sole exception of the Baobab of Senegal, which is a few feet thicker.' Now this proves first, that Mr. Tudor never saw this tree himself; secondly, that he has borrowed what he writes from Humboldt; and thirdly, that he believes there is only *one* Baobab Tree in Senegal. Mr. Tudor should have mentioned that at the village of S. Maria del Tule, 34 leagues from Mexico, between S. Lucan and Tlacoehugueyn, is a trunk of a Cypress tree 118 feet in circumference, larger than the Dragonnier of the Canary islands, and *all the Baobabs of Senegal*. Mr. Tudor's observations on the age of the Aloe flowering, are not correct. But what can he mean by the *Cedars of Lebanon*, 50 feet round, in Mexico!!! Verily, they must be reserved for a second temple more glorious than Solomon's. We should like, however, to have seen his Manita tree, Arbol de las Manitas in the Botanical garden at Mexico, which bears a flower like a human hand, &c. Mr. T. shows no acquaintance with Natural History, so essential to a traveller, in any of its branches of Zoology, Botany, or Mineralogy.

larly deluded and spiritually ignorant people the 'Shakers,' who exist at Mount Lebanon, and whose worship consists of *dancing to the praise and glory of God*. The sect was founded by Ann Lee, the daughter of a blacksmith at Manchester, who went to America with eight other disciples in 1774. In 1787 having gained many converts, they established themselves at Lebanon, and they have now about a dozen Unions scattered over the states, particularly New England. They denounce matrimony, and establish a commonalty of goods. They hold that the Saviour has made his second appearance, and that the 'Bride, the Lamb's Wife, is their founder, Ann Lee, that she was called forth from the world in order to manifest the spirit of Christ in the female line—that the image and likeness of the eternal Mother was formed in her, as the first-born daughter, as really as the image and likeness of the eternal Father was formed in the Lord Jesus, the first-born son. That she was constituted the second heir in the Covenant of Promise, and was placed in a correspondent connection with Jesus Christ as the second pillar of the Church of God in the new creation.' In short, they not only believe that Christ has appeared the second time on the earth, under the form of Ann Lee, but that it was absolutely essential to the salvation of *womankind* that such second appearance should be exhibited in one sex, since the first coming of the Saviour, in the form of *man*, was *only effectual for the redemption of the latter*. They hold that the Millennium has already commenced, and that their Church is the only millennial Church, and consequently the only true Church of God. They deny that the guilt of our first parents is entailed on their offspring. They assert that the *exterior* ceremonies of Baptism and the Lord's Supper are wholly unnecessary, with regard to the *latter*, they say that though it might be done to commemorate the Lord's death, yet after the *second* coming of Christ in the person of Ann Lee, it could no longer be necessary, because the reality must then be manifest. They deny the resurrection of the body, and insist that the '*resurrection of the spirit, and the day of judgment, have already commenced*.' They insist on the *perfectibility of man*. They say God declared Job to be a '*perfect and upright man*;' Noah a just man, and *perfect* in his generation; and that Paul saith, '*We speak wisdom to them that are perfect*;' and again, '*Let as many as be perfect be thus minded*.' They say, '*the light of Divine truth, and the operations of Divine power, increased among them, until they were involuntarily led by the mighty power of God to go forth and worship in the dance*. They spake with *new tongues*, and prophesied (Mr. Irving has not yet added the dancing to the prophesying in his Church); that in these operations they were filled with melodious and heavenly songs, especially while under the operation of dancing; that these involuntary operations of singing and dancing were repeated from time to time in their assemblies, though often intermixed with other spiritual gifts, till by Divine revelation they became an established exercise in the worship of God. Their prototypes in this practice are to be found in Miriam and the women who went out with her with timbrels and dances; and that when Jephthah returned from his victory over the children of Ammon, his daughter came out to meet him, with timbrels and dances; and after the victory of David, the women came out of all the cities of Israel singing and dancing; and the daughters of Shelah came out 'to dance in dances.' 'The faculty of *dancing*,' they say, 'as well as that of *singing*, was undoubtedly created for the honour and glory of the Creator, and therefore it must be devoted to his service, in order to answer that

purpose.' Lastly, they ask 'What among all the variety of religious devotions by which mankind attempt to worship the eternal God, is more calculated to inspire the soul with heavenly sensations, and give us an idea of the worship of angels? How far from this harmonious worship are the dull attempts of a congregation wherein but a small portion of the people are engaged, while the far greater part are entirely silent, inactive, and unconcerned.' After having thus given the outline of the tenets maintained by this community, we cannot withhold affording a glance at the practice that accompanies them, which for singularity and absurdity surpasses every thing we ever remember, and seems to show that there is no limit to the caprices of their imaginations, or to the wildness of unenlightened fanaticism, which thus bursts forth equally in the distant solitudes of the New World, and in the long-civilized metropolis of the greatest empire in the Old.

"We arrived (says Mr. Tudor) just in time to see the procession of these fanatics pass along, in solemn file, to their places of worship. The men dressed in drab, after the fashion of Quakers, whom they much resemble in appearance, walking two abreast, led the way, followed by a long train of females attired principally in white, and the rest in gray, with close white caps on their heads, gowns without shape, high-heeled shoes, neckerchiefs, and white pocket handkerchiefs hung very formally over one of their arms. On reaching the church the men filed off through one door, and the women through another, and immediately arranged themselves on parallel benches on each side of the room, in separate and opposite divisions. A considerable space in the centre of it, dividing the two foremost benches of each sex. The men and women thus dressed and thus seated, and with a solemnity of aspect and deportment brightened by perfect silence, and with an absolutely motionless attitude of body, presented an appearance and excited a feeling of something mysterious and supernatural. The women in particular, many of whom were elderly, very meagre in figure, and of a sickly and cadaverous hue, and withal dressed in ghostly white, looked like beings of another world. There was something about them that inspired a sensation of awe. The spectacle was altogether startling. One might almost have imagined it, as indeed the thought so struck me at the moment, to have been a scene of the Day of Judgment, and that these were departed spirits just risen from their graves, shrouded in their sepulchral garments, and awaiting their final doom. After a death-like pause of some duration, one of the elders slowly arose from his seat for the purpose of addressing the meeting, on which the whole assembly immediately stood up. During the continuance of the vocal part of the service, they were incessantly moving

their feet, alternately raising each foot in a kind of dancing step, but without changing their position. This was accompanied by a grotesque inclination of their bodies from side to side, in a manner so truly ludicrous, though carried on with the utmost gravity, as to require, on the part even of those who were more inclined to weep than laugh, the strongest exertions of self-command in the repressing their risible faculties." * * * After a pause of two or three minutes, one of the elders exclaimed 'Let us labour,' when they all suddenly stood up, and now commenced an exhibition that beggars all description. Each sex began immediately to remove their own benches from the centre of the apartment where they had been seated, to the side of it, placing them together as closely and compactly as they could, so as not to impede the extraordinary evolutions that were on the point of beginning. This being accomplished, the men walked up to a range of pegs, lining the wall on their side of the room, and to my utter astonishment, nay I may almost say consternation, as being done in a church, though belonging to the Shakers, every man pulled off his coat with the greatest coolness imaginable, and appeared in his shirt sleeves. This utterly unlooked for circumstance so startled me, that I literally thought they were going to burlesque their own religion, and I instantly turned my eyes towards the female portion of these strange worshippers, naturally expecting no less than to see them, in imitation of the men, divest themselves of some part of their habiliments, and that their gowns at least would be dispensed with; however, I am happy to say, for the sake of decency, that the example was not followed. The men having now retired to the side of the room previously occupied, formed themselves into parallel lines as if in military column, the women observing the order on their side, and with their

turned towards the wall and their backs towards the spectators, commenced a sort of shuffling with their feet, and a motion with their hands in front of their breast, like the action of a dog in swimming. In this almost incredible manner they alternately advanced to the wall and retreated from it, then turned round and advanced, and retreated again in the opposite direction, stepping and gesticulating in the most insane manner that can be conceived, accompanying the whole with an unmusical, nasal tone, for the purpose, I was informed by one of the Shakers, of enjoining them to mark time and preserve the unity of their step. Having continued this movement for some time, they then suddenly changed the figure, and began capering round the room in a double circle; the females whirling round the inner ring, and the males describing the outward one. They afterwards reversed the order of dance, the former changing places with the latter. Next they converted the two smaller circles into a single one, each sex following the other by alternate evolutions, and by a skilful manoeuvre, which I never saw executed but in the army, the men suddenly faced to the right about, slipped on one side so as to let the women pass, and met them at the opposite end of the room, and so continued whirling and meeting, and shaking their hands, heads, bodies, legs, in indescribable attitudes, and humming in a twanging sing-song, tune louder and louder as the excitement of dancing increased. At certain intervals they came to a full-stop, when they made salutations to each other, sung a verse or two, and immediately after recommenced the same de-

plorable ceremonies. They now sung again, and concluded by dancing in columns opposite to each other, not changing position as before, but shuffling with their feet and wringing their hands, on the respective places where they stood. They terminated at length these unparalleled ceremonies and solemn buffooneries, by bowing and scraping to each other; when the gentlemen walked up to the pews on which they had hung their outward garments, put on their coats again, and passing out through the door by which they entered, as the ladies through theirs, returned in procession to their houses as we had seen them approach. The time occupied in performing these marvellous rites, was, as nearly as I can recollect, about a couple of hours. With respect to the expression of countenance of these most singular worshippers, I was forcibly struck with the extreme weakness and indelicacy which the features of the great majority of them, especially those of the females, betrayed; while those of some half a dozen of the male portion exhibited a degree of deep-seated cunning that could not escape notice. I am bound at the same time, in common honesty, to declare that the moral characters of the Shakers stands uncommonly high; that in all commercial dealings with these people the utmost confidence is reposed in their integrity, and that the various articles manufactured and sold by them are purchased in the market in preference to those of others, in consequence of their superior quality and excellence. Their garden-seeds, especially, are sought for with avidity throughout the States."

Upon this observation of Mr. Tudor's of the moral character and honesty, we form (we trust) just hopes that ere long this unaccountable delusion, which folly and hypocrisy first grafted upon them, will pass away; as there does not appear to be any private or peculiar interest flourishing upon its support; while general opinion and feeling, which must soon reach these sequestered worshippers; a neighbourhood becoming more thickly inhabited, bringing with it other institutions and more sober rites; more enlightened times; the better feelings of the rising generation, or even the presence of one individual providentially sent—may possibly at once sweep away this mass of folly, and leave the moral virtues of the community to bloom and expand under the care of a wise, sober, and scriptural Church.

Of the state prison at Auburn every one has heard, presenting the best and most approved system of prison discipline in the world. The prisoners are admitted to work together under the vigilant inspection of superintendants, but are prohibited, under the strictest penalties, from the slightest communication either by sign or word. This arrangement, while it relieves the insupportable horrors of solitary confinement, is calculated to prevent that contamination of mind pervading the prisons and penitentiaries of European countries, and which by corrupting still further the

morals of their wretched inmates, leaves them more depraved than when they commenced their confinement. So admirably is this institution managed, that without any undue severity of labour, and without any privation or abridgment of necessary food, the *earnings of the prisoners considerably exceed their expenses*. The building was commenced in 1816. It is constructed in the shape of a hollow square, inclosed by a wall extending 2000 feet, and is capable of containing 1,100 convicts, and 400 solitary cells. The economical construction as well as the security of the building, is so excellently arranged, that five small stoves, and eighteen lamps, afford sufficient heat and light to the whole; while one sentinel is found sufficient to keep watch over 400 prisoners. So highly is the system pursued at Auburn estimated, that at the time when Mr. Tudor was there, there were three French gentlemen there expressly sent out by the Government of France to visit this model of judicious incarceration. We wish that we could find room for some of Mr. Tudor's observations on the discipline, good order, arrangement, and apparent content existing within these penitential walls; but we cannot leave the subject without extracting his concluding remark: 'I was happy to learn, to the honour of the *better* as well as of the *fairer* sex, that the disproportion between the relative number of male and female prisoners, was so greatly in their favour—since while there were 700 of the former, there were only 30 of the latter. I must own I was at the same time highly amused on being assured by the gaoler, that he had infinitely more trouble and vexation in keeping the 30 *females in order and subjection*, than with all the overwhelming majority of the more peaceable men whom he had in charge!' No fanaticism or folly, acting on the mind through the affections and feelings, goes on long without catching a number of females in its fatal web, and as '*serpens qui serpentem comederit, fit draco*,' from being dupes, they grow into impostors.

Near the Lake of Cayuga, and immediately south of Dresden, our traveller saw the farm of the late celebrated Jemima Wilkinson, an enthusiast who pretended she was the Saviour of mankind, and to whom a number of persons had attached themselves as her disciples until her death, which took place some few years ago. The following singular account is given of "this infatuated woman, or I should say hypocrite, as the sequel will, I think, sufficiently prove. Ten miles south of Dresden is Rapely's ferry, where is still remaining the frame constructed by Jemima for the purpose of trying the faith of her followers. Having approached within a few hundred yards of the lake shore, she alighted from an elegant carriage, in which she had been drawn to the place, and the road having been strewn by her disciples with white handkerchiefs, she walked to the platform. Having announced her intention of walking across the lake on the water, she stepped ankle-deep into the clear element: when suddenly pausing, she addressed the multitude, inquiring whether or not they had faith that she could pass over, for if otherwise she could not effect the miracle. On receiving an affirmative answer, she returned to her carriage, declaring that as they believed in her power, it was unnecessary to display it."

To those who have witnessed with disgust and affright the dreadful spectacle afforded in our metropolis and great commercial towns, of the licensed dens of Drunkenness, for ever enticing new victims, and for ever pouring out their fetid clouds of blasphemy, indecency, disease, and crime, till the whole mass of our lower population is rapidly passing into a state of fearful disorganization, of dreadful pollution and disease, and

pauperism; to those who have turned away heart-sickened at the sight, and hopeless of any mitigation of the rapidly increasing contagion of evil, it will afford some consolation at least, to read in our author's pages how successfully this gigantic crime has been met and laid prostrate in America.

"It appears," he says, "by documents and reports, that the vice of intemperance had for a long series of years been acquiring such a fearful ascendancy over the citizens of the Union, that the very foundations of society were loosened, and its principles of virtue and order were undergoing a rapid disorganization. The report of the New York Society says, 'When the temperance reformation began, there were in this nation not less than three or four millions of drinkers of spirit, and as not less than one in ten of all those who take up the fearful practice of drinking spirit become intemperate, so there were in this nation at that time from three or four hundred thousand drunkards.' The plague of intemperance was in all the land; it was fast coming up into all our dwellings; we were emphatically a nation of drunkards. Nothing could stay its progress until the hitherto undiscovered power of total abstinence was brought out against it. And now that power is to be seen in the fact, that not less than one-fourth of the families in the nation, and probably one half of them in one State, have secured themselves on this principle of total abstinence against the havoc of intemperance."

The first Temperance Society arose in Massachusetts in 1826, and this has spread into all the States of the Union, producing an astonishing reformation among the mass of the people. In New York alone, upwards of six hundred societies are already reported to the Committee, and two hundred more are supposed to exist. Workmen are no longer allowed spirits by their masters, and have just as cheerfully performed their duties. Numbers of distilleries have discontinued their manufacture. But the most astonishing reformation of all is to be found among the staunch friends of *grog*, the sailors; but this has been effected, so that about 400 ships now sail from different ports of the United States, without having on board intoxicating liquors of any description, the sailors finding a basin of hot coffee a more invigorating beverage. It is curious that this increased sobriety has immediately been acknowledged in the decrease of insurance, several offices having reduced the rate 5 per cent. on the premium, in consequence of vessels sailing without spirits. The soldiers have not been behind their brethren the tars. The whisky ration is already partially discontinued to the troops, by order of the President of the United States, and the total abolition of it is strongly recommended by the War Department. Out of about 600 convicts imprisoned in Albany, 450 of them were drunkards, and about 350 under the influence of ardent spirits at the time of the commission of crime. The Report of 1831, in answer to the question of the amount of decreased consumption of spirits during the previous year, says, the diminution of foreign liquors passing through New York, for domestic consumption, has been 1,417,718 gallons, costing as many dollars, and being a falling off of more than 53 per cent. Of domestic spirit it has been about two millions of gallons, worth about 500,000 dollars: the whole making a saving to the community of nearly two millions of dollars.

* It is calculated that in the United States there are 400,000 cigar smokers, who puff away annually the sum of 900,000 dollars. Also 600,000 chewers of tobacco and 500,000 snuff-takers, making nearly one-eighth of the whole population, whose propensities cost the sum of seven millions of dollars.

From the year 1828 to 1831, the decrease in the consumption of spirits in America, was *five millions and three quarters of gallons*. Well may our author add, addressing his own country, "Go thou and do likewise." Indeed, the power thus displayed of triumphing over a habit at once so fascinating, so domineering, and so destructive, speaks well for the moral energy and virtue of the community; * and with scarcely less delight do we view a Government arraying itself on the side of morality, even at the expense of its darling revenue; if such should be the established character of the nation, we will then say, let the boast of their future greatness be fulfilled; let them stretch their arms from the eastern to the western ocean, from the icy peaks of Labrador, to the stormy Cape of Horn; for it will be a greatness won by moral courage, and mental discipline, and manly and virtuous resolution, and inseparable from it.

At p. 235, the Author discourses pretty largely on the Falls of Niagara; but he is not more successful than his predecessors, in making language do the work of the pencil. In vain is the vocabulary ransacked for every word of picturesque power, of majesty and sublimity, and beauty and terror; it will not do: no distinct image is left on the mind, even though the "river in horrible eddies foaming, boiling and steaming, looks as if the whole whirlpool were an unearthly cauldron heated by a hidden volcano." The height of the Falls is about the medium of 160 feet: its breadth from 900 to 2100. The quantity of water which is computed to pass over the Falls every hour, on the supposition of the current running six miles in that space of time, amounts to upwards of 102 millions of tons avoirdupois, and in the course of a day, to 2400 millions of tons. It is stated as a fact, that the thunder of the Falls is sometimes heard at York, in *Upper Canada, fifty miles distant*. Mr. Tudor, in support of this assertion, says that Dr. Ed. Clarke mentions that he heard the roar of the British cannon, during our attack of the fortress of Rachmanie in Egypt, although he was at the moment 130 miles from the besieged place. At this time he was sailing on the ocean at the distance of 100 miles from the Egyptian coast; † over which, and over 30 miles of intervening land the sound had travelled.

Mr. Tudor, as might be expected, touches on the subject of emigration, and seems to consider Upper Canada as affording greater advantages than the settlements of the United States. The Canada Company are owners in the Huron territory, of the enormous quantity of one million one hundred thousand acres: the price at which they sell the land varies from 7s. 6d. to 10s. per acre, of which the quality is most excellent, and equal in richness to any that is to be found in North America. The climate varies but slightly from that of Britain; though the summer is hotter, and the winter colder, yet the heat of the one season is so tempered by cooling

* It should not be forgotten, that it was to the efforts of the present amiable and accomplished Lord Lyttleton, that we owe the abolition of the Lottery, and are so far guiltless of the disgrace of feeding our revenue from the folly and misery of the deluded people. The brothel, the gaming-house, and the lottery, in its worst form, all alike, are called in to supply the demands of the *French Eschequer*! What would the people of America say to that?

† We believe the sound of the cannon at Brussels or Antwerp, when the latter was besieged, was heard on the shore of Aldborough in Suffolk. Sir Egerton Brydges mentions in his *Memoirs*, that the echoes of the sound of the guns at the battle of Trafalgar, were heard by him and others on the shores of Sandgate! Vol. I. p. 79. The sound of the eruption of Vesuvius reaches no further than Gaeta.

breezes, and the severity of the other accompanied by so much greater dryness of atmosphere, as to make the contrast almost insensible, and the weather congenial to an European constitution.

The Report of the Committee of Navigation and Commerce of the United States in 1830, speaks most highly indeed of the flourishing situation of our colonies, and we may be sure that it would not be inclined to exaggerate them. "These colonies," it says, "consume the produce and manufactures of Great Britain and her dominions, almost free of duty. They enjoy the commerce of the East India Company, of Europe, and of North and South America, charged with duties averaging not more than 10 per cent., while the voluntary taxes of the United States on the primary necessities of life, average 100 per cent. *ad valorem*. While the whole foreign trade of the United States with every part of the world has remained stationary forty years, the navigation of these colonies with the mother country alone has increased from 88,247 tons to 400,841 tons. Their navigation is advancing with astonishing rapidity; while our exports and imports in 1828 are in amount little, the exports of these colonies have been almost quadrupled in amount, and the imports augmented from 4 to 10 millions of dollars. The population of New England increased in 19 years about 27 per cent.; the British colonies, in the same period, about 113 per cent." Most gladly do we read this statement, and ardently do we hope, that as the very best preparation for the new system of Poor Laws, and in our opinion the absolutely necessary one, Government will afford every facility and possible aid to the emigration into these provinces, of that dense population which is clogging up the channels of her prosperity at home, "*cum labor in damno eat*," but which there will widen and expand in that almost boundless space that is prepared to receive it. Surely, no nation ever possessed such noble means of spreading her colonies of sons and daughters among the remotest and finest portions of the globe, as we have. What is the Atlantic but the cheapest bridge which could be built, the smoothest, strongest causeway that could be raised, to unite two distant countries? For the sum of five pounds, a settler is wafted at once to his trans-Atlantic home; and this country, instead of losing an inhabitant, instead of being weaker, or poorer by the emigration of her children, is exchanging labour for idleness, wealth for poverty, boundless fertility for a partially exhausted soil; and is extending the true boundaries of her territory thousands of miles beyond what nature originally gave. The Cape of Good Hope no doubt is a fine settlement; and our colonies in Australia will in time grow up in civil and commercial prosperity, and be the Britain of the southern hemisphere: but it is to our Canadas that we are now emphatically to look, as the home of our emigrating people. Their proximity, their climate, their soil, their civil government, their institutions, their language, their inhabitants, and even their connection with the United States, offer advantages that cannot elsewhere be found; and we consider that in the present times, and under the present circumstances, every man that leaves England to settle in the Canadas, to be worth *two* who remain at home. Of those old settlers, the *French Canadians*, the author has given a picture, which, though pressed for room, we cannot refrain from partially transcribing:

"With the character of these simple-minded and amiable French colonists, it would be impossible not to be delighted. They remind me powerfully of what the

inhabitants of the Swiss Cantons were in all their native and remaining simplicity before the '*auri sacra fames*,' inhibited from the lavish expenditure among them

of English money, had inspired into their minds that selfishness which now I fear has taken too deep a root in their affections. Uncorrupted as the French Canadians are by the vices of a highly artificial state of society, as that which exists in Europe; blessed with a happy competency, that supplies their few and unexaggerated wants; and removed by their comparative seclusion from the seductive and fatal influence of fashion and extravagance; they live in a state of pastoral and patriarchal purity of manners, sedulously attending to all the ordinances of their religion, that strongly engage in their favour the feelings and regard of all those who come in contact with them. With respect to manners, they possess all the grace and courtesy of their European

progenitors; and I must frankly acknowledge that on this point I could not avoid being affected by the striking difference existing between them and the more unbending republicans of the adjoining country. A Canadian peasant pauses in his work, in order to pull off his hat as you pass; and frequently, while journeying along the road, I have been thus saluted by the master, as well as the servant, though 20 or 30 yards distant from me in the field in which they were employed. A labouring man in the States would think himself degraded, his manhood lowered, and his equality compromised, were he to notice with similar complaisance any person whatever, let his station in life be as superior to his own as it might," &c.

The author mentions the diligence of their husbandry, the excellent quality and cultivation of their lands, their neatly arranged fences, and their comfortable farms. We cannot leave Canada, without looking on the monument of him who so nobly won for his country that magnificent fortress which now secures it. And on his brave rival Montcalm,—

WOLFE—MONTCALM.

MORTEM . VIRTUS . COMMUNEM .
FAMAM . HISTORIA .
MONUMENTUM . POSTERITAS .
DEDIT .
A. D. 1827.

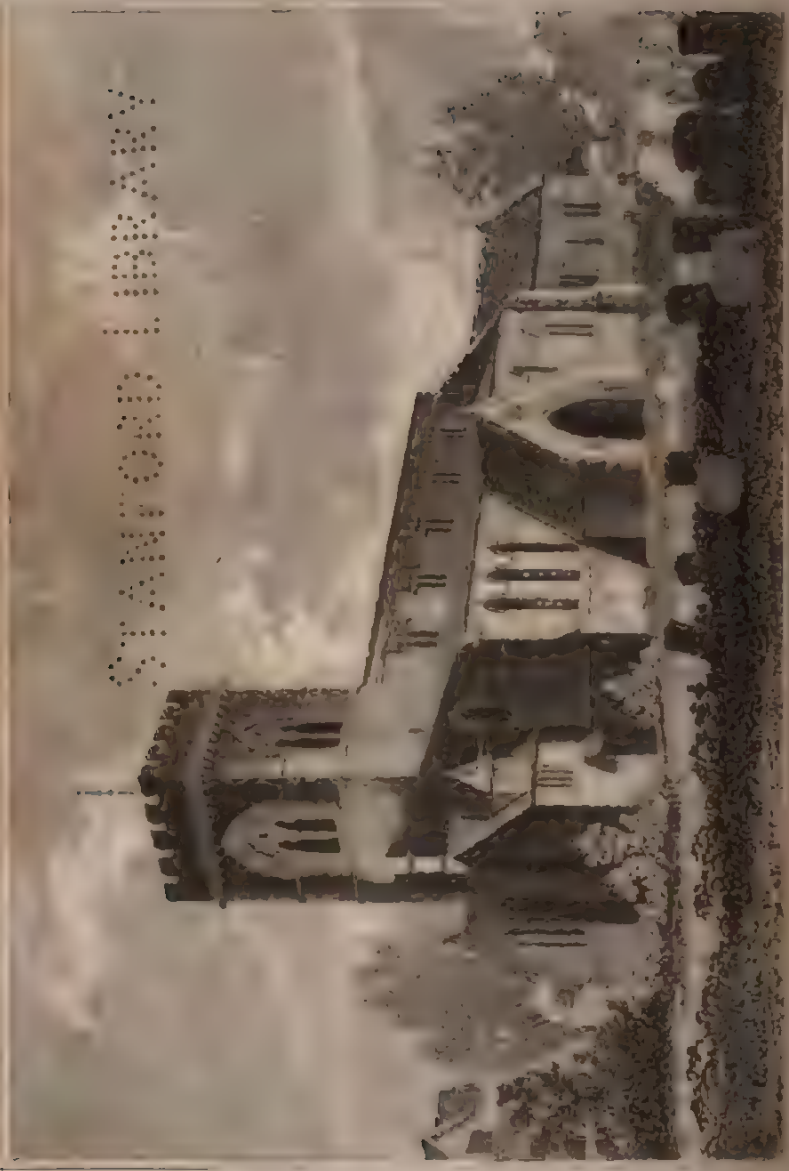
There are several other matters treated of in the first volume, on which we should have been happy to dwell; but that we must hasten on to the banks of the Ohio, and the swamps of Mississippi, or we shall not overtake our active and enterprising traveller; just, however, mentioning by the way, that any one who shall happen to be discontented and *peevish* with the plain, homely religion of his forefathers, as preserved in our national Church, will have a fine opportunity of indulging his erratic propensities, and gratifying his dainty choice in the luxurious variety of sects which the United States presents. What a delight for an independent, noble-spirited, patriotic lover of liberty, long wearied with hood and surplice, to mix ad libitum with the Universalists, the free-will Baptists, the Mennonites, the Tinkers, the Seventh-day Baptists, the Six-principle Baptists, the Shakers or Dancers, the Emancipators, the Cumberland Presbyterians, *cum multis aliis!* and what a strong proof is afforded by their multiplied variety of worship, of the impolicy of stunting the enthusiastic mind of man to one form of established devotion! How many dull, plain, sober people while on our shores, as soon as wafted across the Atlantic, would feel wings on their shoulders and fire on their tongues, and start up Irvings, and Bayfords, and Cardales, and Southcotes, and Lees,—

“Religion spawn’d a various rout
Of petulant, expensive sects,
The maggots of corrupted texts,
That first ran all religion down,
And after, every swarm his own.”

Of the cultivation of sugar and cotton in Louisiana, a good account is given by the author. The profits of the cultivator seem to vary from 6 to

San Jose, N. H., Nov. 1864

JOHN L. BROWN



San Jose, N. H.

VIEW OF THE SCHOOL BUILDING, SAN JOSE, N. H.

San Jose, N. H.

Kentuckians, and the unfortunate and *ungenteel* Mrs. Trollope, to our author's castigation, who has gibbeted them both, and left them to swing side by side on the shores of Cincinnati.

Never can we contemplate any thing connected with the history of America, without feeling the deepest interest in her future fate, and breathing the warmest wishes for her prosperity and peace. "Peace be within her mountain walls, and plenteousness within her civic palaces."

Te, natura potens Pelago divisit ab omni
Parte orbis, tuta ut semper ab hoste fores.

Hers is emphatically the land on which the eye of Hope delights to dwell, and where the bosom of Piety is expecting that growing harvest of blessings, which the hand of Providence seems preparing for a renewed world. How few years comparatively are passed, since her impenetrable forests and interminable deserts echoed to no other sound than the howl of the hungry and cruel panther after his evening prey, or the wild solitary cry of the bird of night, or the murderous war-whoop of the still wilder and more savage Indian! Forest after forest rose, and flourished, and fell, in long successive generations, only to increase by their decay the rank luxuriance of the useless soil. The putrid and pestilential marsh suffered nothing to approach it but the slimy reptile, as venomous and loathsome as itself; a dark and barren cloud of umbrage, a night of shade, was spread on all. The cataract poured its living flood of waters, only to deluge and destroy.

—— densa hunc frondibus atrum
Urget utrinque latus nemoris, medioque fragorus
Dat sonitum axis, et torto vortice torrens.

Man had sunk to a level with the beasts on which he fed, or against which he warred, and his entire generation was mouldering away in vice, and solitude, and misery. In every face he beheld an enemy. Hatred strong as death, and revenge that could only be satiated by the agonies and blood of its victim, was the food on which he lived, the great master passions of his heart. But the fullness of time was come; and the mansion was at length prepared for its true master; Europe poured forth the dense swarms of her peopled hives, her eager and thickening myriads, over the land that spread its bosom to receive the children of enterprise. The Genius of the Western World stood on her rocky promontories, to welcome the stranger to her shores. Arts and civilization, and polity, and government, and religion, followed in the train. The ploughshare opened its way into regions of inexhaustible fertility. The massive and unbraced forests bowed beneath the axe of the European peasant, or drooped their giant bulk, as the devouring billows of flame passed over them. Flocks and herds, and corn-fields and orchards, were seen around,

"While bowers and copses green the golden slope divide."

Smiling villages and sheltered farms arose in the very heart of the desert. The mighty and destructive volume of waters was drained off, into the veins and arteries of canals, cut through the granite bowels of mountains, or carried over their aerial summits; and lastly, where the eagle's scream alone was heard, now "the sound of the church-going bell," and the hymns and songs of praise chaunted by the lips of thousands of grateful worshippers, gave the delightful assurance, that they who had the privilege of sharing these benedictions and blessings, had not been unmindful of the sacred source from which they flowed; that they saw and felt, as all re-

flecting and religious persons must, the hand of Providence manifested in this great work of love, of civilization, and of Christianity; and that they had seen it proceeding in a manner and direction which never could have been contrived by the blindness, or executed by the weakness of mortality. How gigantic the scale of these operations! how rapid the progress; how simple and beautiful the means; how astonishing the results! History in all her pages knows no event like this. "Digitus hic Dei est." It is an enlarged dominion over nature given to man in his later days; a new creation in the aged womb of time; an additional realm bestowed for the exercise of virtue, and the enjoyment of happiness; and in it we may humbly and reverentially acknowledge the rapid advancement of the prophetic declaration, as beheld in our days and in our sons' days, "that the knowledge of the Lord shall cover the earth, as the waters cover the sea."

ST. GILES'S CHURCH, OXFORD.

With an Engraving.

THIS edifice consists of a body with north and south aisles; the former the length of the body, the latter extending from the east to the west end, both including the area of the tower, which stands at the west, and is opened to the church by means of a Pointed arch resting upon strong semicircular columns, whose capitals are sculptured with a bold pattern of foliage. The side arches leading to the aisles are smaller and plainer than the one just noticed, but not less ancient.

There are four handsomely proportioned pointed arches on each side of the body; the columns, capitals, and bases are circular. The windows of the south aisle are lancet shaped. The north aisle in the same style of architecture, is very handsome; the windows are single, double, and triple, and distinguished on the outside by a line of gables in the room of a straight parapet, as on the south aisle. The chancel has at its entrance a plain porch, with the remains of an ancient wooden screen. The south aisle and chancel open into each other by means of a semicircular arch, beyond which is a small Pointed arch and a window; but these have been carefully walled up; and, owing to the addition of wainscot on the side next the chancel, and pews in the aisle, their design is very imperfectly seen. The appendages of a modern altar have also

hidden the piscina and other features of an ancient chancel. These features however remain in the adjoining aisle. It may be remarked that the east window of this aisle is more elegant in design than any other in the church; the tracery consists chiefly of circles, and the outer arch rests upon columns on the sides. The handsome old oaken roof of the body has been rebuilt within a very few years.

There are no very ancient monuments remaining in this Church. The floor still retains the shattered fragments of many gravestones, which were once inlaid with brasses of figures, arms, and inscriptions; but all these interesting memorials have been torn away and destroyed.

The walls are defaced with numerous mural monuments, some of which are entitled to respect, on account of the names with which they are inscribed. Some of the ancient seats remain in the aisles. The altar-table, screen, and some of the seats in the chancel, are curiously carved, but are not more ancient than the reign of Elizabeth or James I.

The tower contains four bells thus inscribed:

"1. This bell was made 1605. 2. This bell was made 1602. 3. Sum rosa pul-sata mundi Katerina vocata. 4. Feare God, honor the King. 1632."

MEMORIALS OF LITERARY CHARACTERS, No. IV.

LETTERS OF ADDISON TO TONSON THE BOOKSELLER.

THE following letters are, it is believed, hitherto unpublished. The originals were in the possession of the late William Baker, esq., and they were transcribed by Mr. Malone. They principally relate to a translation of Herodotus, which Tonson appears to have undertaken from the hands of a joint-stock company of translators, in which manner a translation of Ovid's *Metamorphoses* was produced in the year 1717. The translation of Herodotus, which was published under the name of Isaac Littlebury in 1709, and continued without a competitor till that by Beloe appeared in 1794, was probably accomplished in the manner described in these letters.

DEAR SIR, *Oxford, Feb. 12.*

I was yesterday with Dr. Hannes,¹ and communicated your request to him, I told him y^e Dr. Blackmore,² Mr. Adams,³ Mr. Boyle,⁴ and myself had engaged in it, and that you had gain'd a kind of a promise from Dr. Gibbons,⁵ so that he cou'd not plead want of time. The Dr. seem'd particularly solicitous about the company he was to appear in, and would fain hear all y^e names of the translators. In short he told me that he did not know how to deny Mr. Tonson any request that he made; and therefore, if you wou'd desire it, he'd undertake y^e last Muse. I wou'd fain have you write to y^e Dr. and engage him in it, for his name wou'd much credit y^e work amongst us, and promote y^e sale. As for myself, if you remember, I told you y^e I did not like my Polymnia; if, therefore, I can do you any service, I will, if you please, translate y^e eighth booke, Urania, w^{ch} if you will send me

down you need not fear any delays in y^e translation.

I was walking this morning wth Mr. Yalden,⁶ and askt him w^h we might expect to see Ovid de Arte Amandi in English. He told me y^t he thought you had dropt y^e design since Mr. Draden's translation of Virgil had bin undertaken; but y^t he had done his part almost a year ago, and had it lying by him, &c. I'm afraid he has done little of it. I believe a letter from you about it wou'd set him at work. I'll take care to convey my pieces of Herodotus to you. I am Sir,

Your humble serv^t, J. Addison.

To Mr. Jacob Tonson, at the sign of the Judyes Head, near Temple Bar, in Fleet-street, London.

DEAR SIR, *March 15.*

I rec'd your parcel about y^e beginning of last week, and not being able to find Dr. Hannes at home, have left his part wth his servitor. I shall see him next week, and if I find it necessary will let you know what he says. I shall have but little business about the latter end of Lent, and then will set about my muse, w^{ch} I'll take care to finish by y^e time. I am in haste,

Y^r humble serv^t, J. Addison.

You shall have y^e Urania y^e beginning of this week.

DEAR ST, *May 28.*

I have bin so very full of business since y^e receipt of y^e papers, y^t I cou'd not possibly find time to translate 'em, so soon as I desired. I have now almost finish'd 'em, and will send them up to you as soon as I have lookt 'em over and got them transcrib'd; w^{ch} I'll do y^e sooner if you have present oc-

¹ Edward Hannes, of Christ Church, M.D. 1695. His only publication was an Account of the Dissection of the Duke of Gloucester, 1700, 4to.

² Sir Richard Blackmore, M.D. the voluminous Author and Poet.

³ There were three William Adams's of Christ Church, M.A. respectively in 1692, 1699, and 1704.

⁴ Charles Boyle, afterwards Earl of Orrery: he wrote notes on Phalaris.

⁵ William Gibbons, of St. John's College, M.D. 1681.

⁶ Rev. Thomas Yalden, afterwards B.D. in 1704; author of an Ode on the Conquest of Samur, and a Poem on the Death of the Duke of Gloucester. His translation of the Art of Love, was published in the third and fourth volumes of Tonson's Miscellanies.

casion for 'em. Mr. Clay tells me y^t he let you know y^e misfortune Polymnia met wth on y^e road, wth I assure you happened by y^e negligence of y^e carrier.

Yo^r discourse with me about translating Ovid, made such an impression on me at my first coming down from London, y^t I ventur'd on y^e 2d Book, w^{ch} I turn'd at my leisure hours,* and will give you a sight of, if you will put yo^r self to y^e trouble of reading it. He has so many silly stories wth his good ones, y^t he is more tedious to translate y^e a better poet w^d be. But tho' I despair of serving you this way, I hope I may find out some other to show you how much I am

Yo^r very humble serv^t, J. ADDISON.

Sir,

I have shown your letter to Mr. Conningham. He will speak to the bookseller about y^e Tableaus des Muses, but can't possibly meet at Leiden so soon as you mention, expecting a letter by evry post from England. I should have answer'd your letter sooner, had I not bin two days at Rotterdam, whence I return'd yesterday wth Colonel Stanhope, whom I found unexpectedly at Penningtons. If I can possibly, He come and see you to-morrow at Amsterdam for a day. As I dined with my L^d Cutts t'other day, I talk't of your Cæsar, and let him know y^e two German Generals had subscribed. He ask't me who had y^e taking of the subscriptions, and told me he believ'd he cou'd assist you if they were not full. I am,

Sir, yo^r very humble servant,

Thursday morning. J. ADDISON.

To Mr. Tonson at Mr. Moor's, the
English house near the Fishmarket,
Amsterdam.

LETTER FROM PRIOR TO TONSON.

This Letter was evidently written to accompany to England Prior's parody of an "Ode sur la Prise de Namur, par les armes du Roy, l'année 1692. Par Monsieur Boileau Des-

preaux." The English version is entitled "An English Ballad, on the taking of Namur by the King of Great Britain, 1695." Both pieces will be found among Prior's Poems.

Mr. TONSON, *Hague, y^e 4th Sep. 95.*

S^r,—If you think this trifle worth yo^r printing, 'tis at yo^r service, and I recommend it to yo^r care. I would have you therefore show it immediately to Mr. Montagu,† (Mr. Chancellour of the Cheq^r) possibly he may alter a line or two in it, as he has either humour or leisure, to make it any way intelligible. You must print the French on one side, and with so much room between the stanzas as that the English may answer it, which you see is usually 12 lines, that is 3 alternate stanzas in English to one of 10 lines in French, tho' sometimes it is but 8, and once but 4; I do not pretend it is an exact answer, nor do I care; 'tis only sense to those who understand the original, and probably may lye the lumber of yo^r shop with some of my former works; but this is more immediately yo^r business to consider. I will positively have no name sett to it, for a secretary at 30 is hardly allowed the privilege of burlesque. You may see what S^r Fleetwood says to it before you print it: may be he may find some conceit better for a title then that I have given it, or another motto. Do all that as you will, but once more no name. Lose no time in this great affair, and send a dossen over to me directed in a cover, a Monsieur Cardonnel, Secretaire de Monsieur Blathwayt, Secretaire de Guerre de sa Majesté, a la Hague; and then you must give 2 dossen to Mr. Chancellour of the Cheq^r, which I have begged him to dispose of; in doing all this you may lose by publishing a bad piece, and will oblige, S^r,

Yo^r most humble serv^t, M. PRIOR.

Besides those I speak of for Mr. Montagu, pray give one to every body you did last time, except the Lords Justices, and Lords of the Treasury, for Mr. Chancell^r will do that himself.

To Mr. Jacob Tonson, att the Judge's
Head, Chance *West-street.*

t, and

* This is included among Addison's Poems in Chalmers's edition. Addison afterwards translated several detached stories from Ovid, but no entire book.

CONSIDERATIONS ON JOSHUA'S MIRACLE.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 17.

THE miraculous arrestation of light, recorded in the Book of Joshua, is a favourite object of infidel ridicule. It may also have given rise, in some instances, to honest doubt, in minds not firmly grounded in a belief of Revelation. A French writer (M. Chaubard) has lately shown that it admits of astronomical demonstration, and, in his opinion, of geological also.* The object of this Essay is to follow up the idea he has suggested, in inquiring how far the Sacred Narrative is corroborated by the traditions of mankind. Such remains, however disfigured, are often of inestimable value, from the resemblance they preserve to the original events.

In investigating this subject, the first step to be taken is to ascertain what belief the Hebrews themselves entertained of this miracle; the second, what knowledge of it was retained by other nations.

1. It must be remarked that we have not merely one, but two accounts of this stupendous event, in the tenth chapter of Joshua. Those who consider it a mere rhapsody,† have not attended to this circumstance; for, although a single passage might be construed figuratively, such a repetition amounts to an affirmation, and demands to be interpreted literally. We have here not only a regular narrative in the course of the history, but also a reference to a register in which it had been recorded.

The history of Joshua says,

"Then spake Joshua to the Lord in the day when the Lord delivered up the Amorites before the children of Israel, and he said in the sight of Israel, *Sun, stand thou still upon Gibeon, and thou, Moon, in the valley of Ajalon.* And the Sun stood still, and the Moon stayed, until the people had avenged themselves upon their enemies."

It is impossible to read this without

prejudice, and not perceive that the historian meant to assert that a phenomenon had taken place. Yet, if the passage had stood alone, it might possibly have been given up as bombastic, since it has often been treated as such. But immediately after, there follows an appeal to a book, where the fact had been recorded:

"Is not this written in the book of Jasher? So the Sun stood still in the midst of heaven, and hasted not to go down about a whole day. And there was no day like that, before it or after it, that the Lord hearkened unto the voice of a man, for the Lord fought for Israel."

Bombastic speeches are matter for poetry, but surely they are never entered in national or sacred records. The word *Jasher* means upright, and the book so called was probably a register of such events as befel the upright nation, as the Hebrews are often emphatically styled. Whatever its contents were, they seem to have been incorporated in substance with the Scriptures, so that the book itself fell into disuse.‡

It is remarkable that this event is not mentioned in the Psalms, at least not in distinct terms, for which omission it is difficult to account. But it is also worthy of note, that in the best chronological arrangements of the Psalms, none of those divine compositions are ascribed to the age of Joshua, but all are assigned to earlier and later periods. Thus the 88th is attributed to Herman while in Egypt, and the 90th to Moses while in the wilderness, after which a long interval occurs, to David's victory over Goliath.§ The miracle which seems chiefly to have engaged the attention and gratitude of the Israelites, was the passage of the Red Sea. And we must bear in mind, that, as the worship of the heavenly bodies began early to prevail among them, the re-

* *Elémens de Géologie, mis à la portée de tout le monde, et offrant la concordance des faits historiques avec les faits géologiques*, par L. A. Chaubard, 2vo, pp. 363. Risler, rue de l'Oratoire, Paris.

† As Le Clerc and Jorgenson.

‡ Of the alleged discovery of this book nothing need be said here, except that the imposture has been thoroughly exposed by Mr. Horne and others.

§ See the Table of the Psalms, from Townshend, Calmet, &c. in the Companion to the Bible, published by the Religious Tract Society.

remembrance of Joshua's miracles, by which the course of those luminaries appeared to be contracted, would carry such unwelcome convictions with it, as to interest them in neglecting, if not suppressing, every trace of it.* However, like all truth, it breaks out occasionally. Thus Isaiah alludes to it (ch. xlviii. v. 21), *The Lord shall be wrath as in the valley of Gibeon, that he may do his work, his strange work, and bring to pass his act, his mighty act.* By another allusion to it, he describes the prosperity of future times: *Thy sun shall no more go down, neither shall thy moon withdraw itself.* (ch. 60, ver. 20.) Habakkuk, describing the progress of Israel from Israel to Palestine, says, *The sun and moon stood still in their habitation. . . . thou didst march through the land in indignation, thou didst thrash the heathen in anger.* (c. 3, v. 11, 12.) And as apocryphal writings are good historical evidence for the sentiments of the Jews, whatever may be thought of them in a doctrinal point of view, the words of Ecclesiasticus may be cited as decisive: *Did not the Sun go back by his (Joshua's) means, and was not one day as long as two?* (c. 46, v. 4.)

Josephus, who is more apt to lower miracles than to enlarge upon them, speaks plainly here,

"The day also was lengthened (the like whereof was never heard before), lest, by the speedy approach of the night, the enemy should escape from the victor. . . . As that day was longer than ordinary, it is registered in the Sacred Volumes, which are preserved in the Temple." †

Connected with the Jewish belief, is that of the Mahometans. D'Herbelot, in his great work, under the article *Josenuva*, quotes the *Tarikh*

Montekk-b, as relating that he was sent to destroy the giants, to whom he gave battle on a Friday evening. As night approached, and he would not fight on the Sabbath, he prayed for time to finish the battle; and so the sun remained above the horizon an hour and a half longer than usual, thus giving him time to exterminate the enemy. According to this account, Arika (i. e. *Jericho*), and not Gibeon, was the city besieged. But so prevalent is the belief of this event among the Mahometans, that it is one of their reasons for appointing Friday their sacred day, in preference to the Sabbath of the Jews, or that of the Christians.

II. The next thing to be inquired is, what knowledge of this event was preserved by other nations.

Here it is important to fix the time of day in which it may be considered to have occurred. Parkhurst, Adam Clarke, and Bishop Horsley in his *Biblical Criticisms*, place it in the evening; Shuckford about noon; Hales and Mr. Hartwell Horne in the morning; ‡ M. Chaubard, from an attentive consideration of the narrative, concludes that Joshua, having marched all night, fell upon his enemies soon after sunrise. It seems too that all the events from verse 9 to verse 27, where the sunset is spoken of, happened within the compass of a single day, prolonged to an extraordinary length by miracle.

We may here adduce a principle laid down by Mr. Thomas Dicke in his *Christian Philosopher*:

"When a passage of Scripture is of doubtful meaning, or capable of different interpretations, that interpretation ought to be preferred, which will best agree with the established discoveries of science." §

* No notice is taken of it in the apocryphal book of Enoch; but in point of fact the writer passes rapidly from the death of Moses to a much later period in those words: "Then arose other sheep, all of whom conducted them, instead of those who were dead." (ch. lxxxviii. ver. 65.)

† This extract is from the old English translation, which was made in reality from Arnauld's French one. What does Whiston mean by the 18th Psalm of Solomon? which he quotes as saying of the heavenly luminaries, "They have not wandered from the day that he created them; they have not forsaken their way from ancient generations, unless it were when God enjoined them [so to do] by the voice of his servants." See his translation of Josephus *in loco*.

‡ It is obvious that the time must have been either morning or evening, and not noon, since the sun and moon are described as being both visible.

§ P. 432, 3d edit. We do not wish to have it implied that we agree with every sentiment in this book, e. g. the commencement of a

Now it is clear that the phenomenon could not have had the same appearance under every meridian, but that the prolongation of light in Palestine must have protracted the night, or the twilight, as it happened then to be, in other parts of the globe. But it is remarkable that while the East is full of conflicting traditions, as to the time of its occurrence, all that occur in Europe are such as fix it to the morning in Palestine, because they testify to a supernatural lengthening of the night. M. Chaubard grounds his calculations upon the celebrated double night at Thebes, which was said to have given existence to Hercules; from which he argues, that, as the darkness was fixed in Greece for an additional number of hours, the miracle took place immediately after sunrise in Palestine. Satisfied apparently with this coincidence, which the most sceptical reader must allow to be a striking one, he has forbore to pursue the inquiry further. Our object is to show that it may be pursued all round the habitable globe.*

1. We naturally ask, if Homer has made any allusion to this stupendous event, or made any poetical use of it? He has done so; and has described it as a Greek naturally would, namely, as an extension of night. He introduces it as a device of Minerva, to prolong the first interview of Ulysses and Penelope, after the slaughter of the suitors:

"Nor had they ended till the morning
ray;
But Pallas backward held the rising day,

The wheels of night retarding, to detain
The gay Aurora in the wavy main." †

Pope's *Odysey*, b. 23, l. 259.

2. The story of Phaeton is connected with this event by Ovid, in language which could hardly have been closer or more decisive:

"Nam pater obductos, luctu miserabilis
ægro,
Considerat vultus; et, si modo credimus,
unum

Isse diem sine sole ferunt."

Ovid, *Met.* b. 2, l. 329.

This is precisely the result which the miracle would have produced under the meridian of Italy. The poet speaks as if some such tradition existed in that country.

3. Proceeding farther westward, it would have been night, or nearly so, in America. Supposing it to have been four a. m. in Palestine, it would have been about eight at night in Florida. ‡ The inhabitants of that country relate, that on one occasion the sun ceased to appear for a whole day. They add, that his disappearance caused an inundation of the great lake Theomi, which burst its bounds, and overflowed the adjacent lands for twenty-four hours; after which the sun re-appeared in all his brightness, his warmth exhiled the waters, and the earth returned to its natural state. The people consequently regard that luminary as their preserver from a flood.§ This tradition coincides exactly with the theory of M. Chaubard, who considers that the temporary suspension of the mo-

* We must refer, once for all, to M. Chaubard's work, for every thing connected with the scientific part of the subject.

† It is worthy of observation, that, when Homer meddles with the Sun, he adheres to fact, and prolongs, not the day, but the darkness. Thus, after the contest for the body of Patroclus, he makes the night approach sooner than usual, which may have been a common notion about this circumstance:

"Meantime, unwearied with his heavenly way,
In Ocean's waves th' unwilling light of Day
Quench'd his red orb, at Juno's high command,
And from their labours eas'd the Achaian band."

Pope's *Iliad*, b. 18, l. 783.

‡ M. Chaubard places the occurrence of this phenomenon in the month of July, from a consideration of the preceding chapters.

§ Noël, *Dictionnaire de la Fable*, vol. II. art. SOLAÏL.

tion of the earth must have occasioned a variety of partial inundations.

4. The same calculation will give five p. m. or thereabouts, to the island of Otaheite. Here a coincident tradition is found, which is mentioned by Mr. Ellis, in his *Polynesian Researches*, and which will best be related in his own words:

"One of the most singular of their traditions respecting the Sun deserves attention, from the slight analogy it bears to a fact recorded in Jewish history. It is related that Maui, an ancient priest or chief, was building a marae, or temple, which it was necessary to finish before the close of the day, but on perceiving the Sun was declining, and that it was likely to sink before the work was finished, he seized the Sun by his rays, bound them with a cord to the marae, or an adjacent tree, and then prosecuted his work, the Sun remaining stationary till the marae was completed. I refrain from all comment on this singular tradition, which was almost universally received in the islands."—Vol. III. p. 170.

The devoted author of these interesting volumes, was not aware of the value of the tradition which he has recorded. By relating it, he has supplied an important link in the chain, although, taking the story singly, he discerned only a "slight analogy."—Where there are two traditions on the same subject, it may be inferred, that they are not mere fables, but have their origin in fact, however that fact may have been clouded or disguised. Thus we find the same tradition in these islands repeated with a change of circumstances.

"The island of Oahu is said to have been peopled by Maui and his wife, who came thither in a boat. . . . One day, his wife being busily employed in making cloth, the materials extended so much, that she had not time to finish it before night, whereupon Maui laid his hand upon the Sun, and held it from going down till the work was completed."—*Journal of Messrs. Bennett and Tyerman*, edited by James Montgomery, vol. I. p. 411.

The same story, as Mr. Ellis has related, about the temple, occurs with some slight variations, in this work,

vol. II. p. 41. It is there told of Maui, the same personage, who is styled "a man god." This narrative adds, that "ever since, the Sun's course has been slower than formerly." This curious statement affords room for a deal of speculation; but at all events, it shows how fully the story is believed in those islands, and how deeply seated the belief of it is in the people's minds.

5. In China the time will be about nine a. m. Here it is said, that in time of the Emperor Yao, the Sun did not set for ten days, and that consequently the Chinese were afraid of a general conflagration. This event, as was natural, has been claimed for very different hypotheses, and Parkhurst is inclined to refer it to the later phenomenon in the age of Hezekiah. But what is singular is, that it is connected with a partial inundation, which happened in the same reign, as M. Chaudard's theory would require. What is intended by the *ten days* is not quite clear; Parkhurst refers them to the *ten degrees* of the dial of King Ahaz; others suppose that as many hours of additional light in Joshua's case are meant. But whoever allows the later event to have taken place, on the strength of Chinese history, cannot reasonably object to the earlier one. As for the dread of a general conflagration, it probably arose from the sensation of heat, occasioned by the stationary position of the Sun at that time of the day.*

6. In Hindostan, where the time will be between six and seven a. m., we find a mythological story which supplies the necessary link in the chain. Rama, the Indian Hercules, being anxious to heal the wound of his brother Lakshman, is informed by the deities, that it can only be cured by the application of certain herbs, which must be gathered on a particular mountain before sun-rise. The mountain is distant, and night draws on. Hanuman, the messenger of Rama, sets out on his errand, when Ravan, the king of the giants, and Rama's mortal enemy, commands the

* Ancient Universal History, 2vo edit. vol. XVIII. p. 104, compared with Kämpfer's History of Japan, vol. I. p. 117. As it is impossible to reconcile the Chinese chronology in this instance with that of Scripture, we must profess our general principle plainly, which is, to be guided by *fact*, or discrepancies may exist in other respects.

Sun to appear upon the mountain at midnight. The consequence is, that the healing virtue of the herbs is neutralized, and Hanuman, on his arrival, is completely disappointed in his hope of obtaining them. In his exasperation, he seizes the luminary, puts him under his arm, so as to restore the darkness, and does not suffer him to continue his course, till the medicinal leaves are found, and the wound is healed.*

The substance of this story is, that daylight encroaches upon the regular return of night, which would be the case in India; all the rest is poetical addition and embellishment. The Ramayana, whence this legend is taken, is an ancient Indian epic poem, composed by Valmiki, who is placed at least as early as B. C. 1300.† The event itself, according to Blayney's Chronology, happened about B. C. 1451, no very wide distance in times of tradition, so that this may be considered as the oldest record on the subject, next to that of Scripture.

And what is scarcely less remarkable, the suspension of the Moon's progress, which forms the other part of the miracle, is recorded in the Hindoo mythology. The same interference which suspended the apparent motion of the Sun, must of course have prevented the nocturnal appearance of the Moon; or, in other words, the arrestation of the earth's motion must have kept the Sun at the point it was then occupying, and the Moon nearly so, as her motion is not great. According to the Hindoos, the giants having conceived that the shining parts of the Moon contained the precious fluid which would confer immortality, carried it off, by means of Garura, the bird of Vishnu, which answers to the eagle of Jupiter. But just as they were on the point of extracting the celestial beverage, they were attacked and put to the rout by Indra, the god of heaven.‡ Here, then, we have a distigured account of the Moon having once disappeared, as

it must have seemed to do on that occasion to the Hindoos. This tradition decidedly confirms the Scriptural narrative, and obviates the objection which is grounded upon the arrestation of both luminaries, though the suspension of the one without interrupting the other, would present a far greater difficulty.

Thus has the terrestrial globe been travelled round, in search of coincident traditions, and they are found not only in sufficient number, but they also form a connected chain. It seems impossible that such a combination could be fortuitous; indeed, we might fairly challenge any historical event (the Deluge excepted) to produce as many testimonies, from different parts of the world.

There is another set of passages in the Greek and Latin writers, concerning the Sun's withdrawal at the sight of the unnatural banquet of Atreus. In point of chronology, they coincide with the era of Hercules, and thus might fairly be taken as an additional corroboration of the Scriptural narrative. But we forbear to press them, since they are not needed, and the language in which they are expressed is so peculiar, as to have given rise to a variety of opinions. Nor do we lay any stress on the account which Herodotus learned in Egypt, concerning the changes of the Sun's course; yet we would observe, that we attach no importance to the explanations which have been devised, for, as a general principle, we prefer illustrating fact by fact, to resolving fact into theory.

With regard to the suppositions, by which sceptical reasoners have endeavoured to set aside the idea of miracle in this case, we need only adduce a passage from a distinguished writer, the authoress of the "Mechanism of the Heavens:"§

"Neither mutation, precession, nor any of the disturbing forces which affect the system, have the smallest influence on the axis of rotation. . . . Amidst the mighty revolutions which have swept innumerable races of organized beings from the earth, which have elevated plains, and buried mountains in the ocean, the rotation of the earth, and the position of the axis on its surface, have undergone but slight variations."

§ Mrs. Somerville.

* De Marlés, Hist. de l'Inde, vol. II. p. 127.

† Ibid. vol. I. p. 331, vol. III. pp. 38, 51. The computation is that of Colbrook.

‡ Ibid. vol. II. p. 128.

There can be no doubt, from the recorded testimony of nations, that the event recorded in Scripture did really happen, and that it was everywhere regarded as stupendous. If such a concurrence of testimonies is disbelieved, where the parties have no common object, but are divided from each other by mountains and oceans, all testimony is annihilated, and all confidence must receive a shock. For the sake of human interests in general, we are concerned to guard against so injurious a moral consequence. On the other hand, admitting the united testimony of nations to this event, it is clear that none of the usual forces

could have produced it, and miracle is positively called for, in order to account for it. The only reasonable account which we find of the miracle, is that which is dated from the spot where it began to operate. In a word, if the testimony of nations is competent to establish a fact, the miracle of Joshua is established. The idea of making such an appeal originated with M. Chaubard, who pointed out the coincidence between this phenomenon and the double night of Hercules. All that we can pretend to have done, is to have improved upon his idea.

Yours, &c.

J. T. M.

ROBERT OF GLOUCESTER'S CHRONICLE.—No. I.

At the pure well of
"And slake our thirst
English undefiled."

MR. URBAN,

THE rhyming chronicle of Robert of Gloucester, uninteresting and uncouth as it most appear to the general reader, with its black-letter type, and occasional Saxon characters, is a work in many respects deserving far more attention than has hitherto been bestowed upon it. Independently of other considerations, the mere circumstance of its being the earliest metrical chronicle extant in our vernacular tongue, is sufficient to give it an importance in the estimation of the English reader, which might scarcely be conceded to works far superior both in style and execution. But in addition to the claim of being the first English writer who sought to present to his countrymen the annals of their land, Robert of Gloucester has historian, and antiquary particularly, for the numerous other claims on the attention of the curious notices, slight though they often are, of the manners and feelings of our forefathers, at a period of which we have but few remaining notices. This will particularly apply to the latter, and by far the most copious part of his work, which is invested, we think we may venture to say, with no slight degree of historical importance, as the narrative of a contemporary, and not improbably an eyewitness of that struggle, so mighty in its after results, the contests be-

tween the Barons and the weak and vacillating third Henry.

As there is little probability of this curious work ever appearing before the eye of the general reader, divested of the almost unintelligible garb in which Hearne, with a laudable attention to correctness, has printed it, we shall endeavour to do for this ancient chronicle what the late Mr. G. Ellis so successfully did for the more lengthened ancient metrical romances; and while we give a general view of the work, and select the more interesting passages, illustrate them from time to time by the light which more extended modern researches have cast upon many a subject connected with our early literature.

Of the "birth, parentage, and education," of this "British Ennius," as Hearne not inaptly terms him, nothing has been recorded. From many provincialisms in his work, he is considered to have been of west-country origin, and not improbably of that county from whence his name is derived. It may, however, be remarked, that although west-country forms of expression may, in the present day, afford sufficient proof of a writer's place of birth, supposing him so uneducated as to use provincialisms, it is very questionable whether that could be the case in the 13th century—most of these are pure Saxon forms of expression, and 't' in all proba-

bility common to every part of the land where that language was spoken, which indeed was the whole land. Of the circumstances of Robert of Gloucester's life we are equally ignorant—he is generally supposed to have been a monk in the Abbey of Gloucester, during the middle, and probably the latter part of the 13th century. The period at which he flourished is distinctly ascertained, by his mention of the singular, and as was then believed, supernatural darkness which overspread the land on the day of the battle of Evesham, August, 1265; for, after giving a minute description of it, he adds,

"This sawe I Robert, and was full sore
afeard."

Of the date of his death, and place of burial, we are also unacquainted. As the chronicle closes with the flight of the young de Montfort, it is probable that the venerable chronicler did not die until near the close of that century.

This curious metrical history, which we will now examine, commences with a general description of England; it then proceeds to give an account of its colonization by Brute, which, with the subsequent history, is in most part a transcription of Geoffrey of Monmouth's very celebrated "British history." In his account of the later Saxon Kings, he seems to follow in a great measure Malmsbury; while many circumstances relating to the Conquest, and the reigns of the two subsequent Kings, have been unquestionably derived from Ware. The latter portion of his work he seems certainly to have derived from oral testimony. It may be remarked, that much of the contempt which it has been the lot of this neglected Chronicler to experience, has arisen from the circumstance of his name being placed among those of the early English Poets. Now to the character of a Poet he certainly has no claim—he never goes out of the way in search of images to illustrate, or choice expressions to point his meaning, but proceeds straight forward with his homely rhymes, as though wholly careless, or unconscious of the charms of a poetical diction. This carelessness of poetic ornament is, however, a general characteristic of the metrical chroniclers of the 12th

and 13th centuries, whether compiling their narratives in Latin, Norman French, or the more rude and unformed dialect of England. Even the Norman metrical chronicles of Benoit, St. Maur, and Wace, interesting as they are from the peculiarly naïve style of narration, and the often vivid pictures which they, particularly Wace, present to us, are by no means distinguished by a poetical phraseology, far less by the introduction of set poetical imagery. If indeed a figure come, as it were, in their way, they admit it, and pass on; if a moral sentiment arise, they place it almost in a parenthesis, and proceed onward with the story. Although living a century later than these two Norman chroniclers, and at a period too when the Troubadours had afforded abundant examples of a highly poetical, and even fanciful style of composition, even Marie of France, in her elegant lays, very seldom admits poetical embellishment. It is necessary therefore to bear in mind, that Robert of Gloucester must be viewed as a mere chronicler, and that if, even as a chronicler, we cannot claim for him that spirited style of narration, that naïve simplicity and grace, that so frequently characterise the "*Roman de Rou*," of Wace, we must remember that the language in which he wrote, rude, unformed, absolutely in its transition state from Saxon to English, presented far greater difficulties to him who sought to subject it to the trammels of verse, than the flowing and more refined "*Langue d'Oïe*," to whose easy, natural, and unaffected order of phraseology, in the opinion of a competent judge, the English language itself is so much indebted. "Addressing himself to his illiterate countrymen," says Mr. Ellis, "he employed the vulgar language as he found it, without any attempt at embellishment or refinement, and perhaps wrote in rhyme, only because it was found to be an useful help to the memory, and gave his work a chance of being recited in companies where it could not be read."

The work commences thus, and the reader will perceive, amid the homeliness of the rhyme, a heartiness of feeling, with which he celebrates the "wel god lande," and shews forth her praises:

"Engelonde is a wel god lond, I wene of eche lond best,
 Yset in the ende of the worlde, as al in the weste.
 The see goth hym al aboute, he stont as an yle,
 Her fou (fowes) hee durte the lasse doubt, but hit be thow gyle
 Of fol of this selve land, as me hath y seye wyle
 From south to north he ys long, eight hondred myle;
 And foure hondred myle brode, from est to west to wende
 A mydde tho lond, as it be, and oughit as by the on ende.
 Plente we may in Engelond of alie gode y se —
 But sole yt for gulte, other xeres the worse be,
 For Engelond ys ful ynow of fruyt, and of tren (trees)
 Of wodes, and of parkes, that joye yt ys to sen,
 Of foules, and of bestes, of wyld and tame also,
 Of salt fysch and eke fresch, and fayre riveres ther to,
 Of welles swete, and colde ynow, of lesen (leas) and of mede,
 Of selver or (ore) and of golde, of tyn, and of lede,
 Of stel, of yrn (iron), and of bras, of god corn gerte won (store),
 Of whyte (wheat) and of wolle (wool) god, betere ne may be non."

He next proceeds to tell us that the principal rivers are the "Severne, Temese, and Humber," rather a scanty list, and that the dependent islands are

"Man, twene us and Irlande," "the

grete yle of Orkenye," beyond Scotland, and the Isle of Wight, "Isle of Normandie." The most ancient towns having been built by the "fyrtist and maysteres," are:

London and Everwick,* Lyncolne and Leyecestre,
 Colechester and Canterbury, Bristow and Wincestre,
 Chichestre and Grauntebrugge, and thanne Cirencestre,
 Derchestre and Wyncestre, and sethe Gloucestre.

The reader will observe that all these were Roman towns. He then alludes to the different nations by which the land had been subjugated—first, "by the grete lordes and empereurs of

Rome;" then by the Picts, whom he terms "Picards;" and Scots, then by the "Englische and Saxones," the sole of Danemarke; and finally by "the folc of Normandie

That among us woneth yet, and schulleth evermo
 We schul here after in this boke, telle of al this wo."

He now proceeds to acquaint his readers (hearers, most probably, in the first instance), how England was divided into 35 counties, and he gives their names. It is worthy of remark, that in this list, Rutlandshire and Montmouthshire are both omitted, although Shropshire finds a place; Yorkshire is called Everwick, and under the name of Carduel, a name rich in recollections of romance, he includes both Cumberland and Westmorland, perhaps even Durham, since the Bishopric is mentioned in the succeeding list of English sees.

These he represents as amounting

"In the contre of Canterbury, mest plente of fysch ys,
 And mest chese about Salisbury of wyld bestes y wys,
 At London schippes mest, and wine at Wincestre,
 At Herford schep and orf, and fruyt at Wincestre,
 Sape about Croyntre, yrn (iron) at Gloucestre—
 Metel, as led and tyn, in the contre of Ewecestre;
 Everwike of fayrest wode, Lyncolne of fayrest men,
 Grantbrugge and Hontydene mest plente of dup fen,
 Ely of fauest place, of fauest nighte Roucestre."

to 17, including the two archbishoprics. Carlisle is here termed "Carduel," and Norwich is noticed without any remark of the see being original at Thetford; and Salisbury also, without any mention of Old Sarum. The divisions of these sees are next given, which, allowing for the four see bishoprics of Gloucester, Peterborough, Oxford, and Bristol, are with very little alteration the same as at present. Then comes an account of what each county is most celebrated for, and these statistical remarks, made some six centuries ago, are very interesting

* This is not Warwick, as might at first be supposed, but York, which in ancient times is termed Everwike, both corruptions of Eborac, the name of the pretended king.

Of the remaining counties he says nothing. On the foregoing list we may remark that a writer in the *Archæologia* has grounded some of his arguments, that wine was formerly made in England, on this notice of Winchester being celebrated for the abundance of wine. Now when we remember that the wines of this period were almost wholly brought from Guienne, it appears far more likely that foreign wine is meant; which, brought to the neighbouring port of Southampton, would most readily find a market at Winchester, at a far cheaper rate than the "merchant wine tanner" of London, subjected to the charges of a voyage twice as long, could afford to sell it. The rising importance of London is indeed hinted at, in her numerous ships; would that we had had a few lines of description of her ancient glories from his pen! The peculiar commendation of the Lincoln men, and the celebration of fertile Kent, for its abundance of fish, seems rather singular,

and so at first sight appears the remark that Salisbury was most celebrated for the "chase." A various reading had "calke" instead. Its vicinity to the new forest was probably the reason; still, it is remarkable that the new and well-built city, with its cathedral of surpassing beauty, which we know at the period of its erection (1220) excited the admiration of all the country round, should not have received some slight passing eulogy, especially as the beauty of Ely is recorded.

Our worthy Chronicler next informs us, that there are three wonders in Britain, the Bath waters, Stonhyngel, and the Peak. He terms the Roman roads "four fayre wayes," and tells us they were made, by "the olde kinges;" they are Eninge-street, Ike-nilde-street, Watlinge-street, and the Fosseway. He then gives this curious eulogy on the climate; and it may be remarked that his boast of the brilliant complexions of the English, is corroborated by many ancient writers.

"So clene a lond is Engelond, and so pur withouten ore (denial)
That the fairest men of the world therein beth y bore,
So clene, and fair, and pur wyte (pure white) among other men heo (they) be
That me knoweth hem in eche lend, by ryghte where we hem see.
So clene also is that lond, and monnes blod so pure
That the gret unel (disease) cometh not there, that me clepeth tho 'holy far'
That forfetteth mennes lymes, ryghte as heo were brende, (burnt)
As men of France in thilk unel, me syth some amend,
Gef heo (they) ben brought into Engelond."

and with another eulogy the first chapter concludes.

The commencement of the second chapter begins the chronicle, strictly so termed; and we are informed that it is the seventh age of the world, but that England was peopled in the third age, the era of Abraham. We have a short episode of the Trojan War, which our worthy Chronicler tells us took place in the "country of Rome!" A woeful battle it was, for he remarks that there was neither knight nor "staleward man," but took part in the contest, though, as he very un-

chivalrously says, it was "al for a womán." The succeeding history is a close transcript of Geoffrey of Monmouth. Silvius inquiring the fortune of his unborn child, receives the ominous reply that he shall kill both father and mother. This the young prince unwittingly does, and then setting forth on his voyage, at length arrives in England. Here Brut performs most gallant deeds against a host of giants, of whose strength some notion may be formed from the picture our Chronicler has given of one of the *elite* of them.

"Goggomagog was a grand, swithe grete and strong,
Aboute four and twenti fet, me acith he was longe,
A grete ok he wolde breide (break) adoun, as it a smal yerle (switch) were,
And bere forth in his hand, the folc for to afere" (frighten).

Four and twenty feet seems to be the regulation standard of giants in legend and romance. St. Christopher, ^{that} mountain of a saint, was just that
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height, and so was Escapart, whose "lively effigies" grace, or did grace until lately, the gate at Southampton. This gentleman just mentioned, with

the oak-tree for a walking-stick, met however an untimely end: he preferred a wrestling match with Corineus, another giant, who in the end tossed poor Gogmagog up into the air, and dashed him to pieces among the rocks.

The punishment of Gogmagog, and the vigorous measures pursued by King Brut, contributed so greatly to the establishment of his government, that he set about seeking a spot to build his chief city upon.

" Brut wende forthe into Egreloed and aspede up and down
For to seeke an eol place, to make an heved town,
He com and found al up Trincere a place fair enow,
In gode cunter and plenteus, that his herte much to drogh,
That the schippes might from eche lond bring to god y was,
There he rerede his heved town, that London ideleput is."

Brut however called it New Troy, a magic name to our forefathers for many generations, even to the time of the triumphal entry of the sapient James into the city, when prose and verse alike shewed forth the high antiquity and lofty claims of "*old Troy-nouvant*," as it was somewhat ludicrously termed. Then follows the division of the kingdom between his three sons, Loocrine, Camber, and Albanak, and the feuds in Loocrine's family, the fierce revenge of the step-mother Estrildis, and the fate of that "hapless maiden," whose name is familiar to every reader, from her introduction in the splendid masque of *Comus*, stream-engulphed Sabina.

Proceeding onward, he next gives an account of the building of Bath by King Bathulf, and tells us how "thoru enchantement" he enclosed fire in brazen vessels, by which the water as it passes gains heat, and that the metal is now turned into "*roches grete*." This is rather an enlargement upon Geoffrey; but the following extract from a *Chronicle of England*, composed about fifty years later, shews what additional wonders can be heaped upon a marvellous story in a marvel-loving age, and how correct is that old proverb, that a tale loses nothing in the telling. In this account Bathulf is called Bladud, and his era is placed later—but his wondrous works at "the hote bathe" are thus described:

" Four tonnes ther beath of brass
Al for Seath, thus hit was,
Feale thinges ther beath inne—
Craftichek ymad with synne (cunning),
Quick brimstone, and other also,
With wyldre fyre, ymad thereto—
Salgemme, and salpetré
Salarmentac ther is eché—

Sal nitre that ys bright,
Berneth, both day and nyght,
Berneth both nyght and day
A never quenchen hit ne may.
In four sprynges the tonnes lyeth
As these philo-sophes segyth we,
The beate within, water without
Maketh hete al aboute."

Bathulf, however, eventually fell a victim to his love of doing wondrous things—he made himself "*eyen*" (wings) on his far to fly," our *Chronicle* tells us, and met the fate of Icarus, whereupon Robert very soon remarks, that

" Better hadde hym ybe,
Have bileved + adoune, than yknew to fle.

Bathulf was succeeded by his son Leir, whose name introduces the well-known story of King Leir and his daughters; this is told at some length, and is the same in every aspect as the narrative in Geoffrey, a long parenthesis about the foundation of Rome, and an account of the incursions of the Picts, succeed; and then a description of Ireland is given, which he says abounds with milk and honey, and with "many fule and bolde;" he also remarks that no venomous animal is found there, nor serpents. It is remarkable that here he uses the old Teutonic word, and terms them "*wormes*." Passing over four hundred years, during which he says "Kinges reigned many one," and leaving out the interesting story of Artegall and Eldure, and the tale of Ferrex and Porrex, both of which have a place in Geoffrey of Monmouth, he comes to the reign of the renowned King Lud, that especial ornament of Troynouvant.

* Vide *Ritson's Metrical Romances*, 2d vol.

† Continued.

"Grete townes in Engelond, he amedode ynowe,
 And London aller^e most, for ther to hys herte drowe;
 That folk he hett of the town, so noble bold her rere,
 That in al Engelond so noble a cité nere.
 Walles he lette make about, and gates up and down,
 And after Lud, that was hys name, he clepude it Lud's ton,
 The hexte (highest) gate of the town, tha yet stonde there and is,
 He lette yt clepe Ludesgate, after ys owne name ywis,
 He let hym tho' he was dede, burye at thilke gate,
 Therefore et after hym me cleputh hit Lodegate.
 The town me cleputh Ludestown, that ys wyle cowth, (known)
 And now me cleputh yt London, *that ys tyghter in the mouth.*"

In this extract, the circumstance of the word "let" being used always according to its modern signification of "permit, allow," instead of the contrary sense, which it certainly bore during the 16th century, and most probably earlier, will not fail to strike the reader as very singular. It would be a curious inquiry, to endeavour to ascertain when, and if possible, how this changeable word was used with an opposite meaning, and when it reverted to what would seem to be its original sense. We would also direct the attention of the reader to the very arbitrary orthography that obtains throughout the whole of this chronicle; there is scarcely one word that is not spelt almost half a dozen different ways: but we must return to our narrative. Cassibel succeeded the renowned King Lud, and it was in his reign that the emperor "Jury," having conquered France, cast a longing eye toward Britain, and asked what land it was. On being told that it was the land which Brut, who came from Italy, first raised into a kingdom, he rejoins, in the true spirit of the 13th century, that it certainly belongs to the Roman empire, and therefore the king should do him homage. He sends messengers therefore, demanding it, and also "servage due;" Cassibel returns a very sensible answer, but one certainly better fitted to the 19th century than the 13th, for he waives all argument respecting England being a fief of the Roman empire, and contents himself with lamenting that people should not be satisfied with their condition, and that an emperor who has so wide a dominion, should covet "oure lutel gede," who, as he says too, are "bi ourself as at the worlde's ende;" he however concludes with a message of defiance. The emperor Jury however is not to be moved from his purpose; he lands,

and Cassibel prepares to give him battle. The field of contest is near Canterbury, and the combatants fight in the approved method of the 13th century, with arrows and "quarrels," swords and maces. Nennyn, Cassibel's brother, most chivalrously engages in single combat with "Jury," and strikes him right in the midst of his shield. A decisive victory is obtained, the Romans take to their ships, and Cassibel holds high festival, and offers sacrifices in his good city of London, of 40,000 oxen, 100,000 sheep, and 30,000 "wyld bestes." But fraud effects what arms had attempted in vain; through the perfidy of his nephew, Cassibel finally becomes tributary to Jury, and sends hostages to Rome. After his death, Kymbel succeeds, in whose time—

"oure Lord was in Bedleem y bore,
 Of Marie to save men, that erst were for lore."

Then follows much uninteresting narration; and among other things we are told that Claudius gave his name to the city of Gloucester; that Christianity was introduced into Britain in the reign of Antonine; that "King Cole," he of nursery celebrity, was

"A nohyle mon, grete powre he hadde on
 honde; [londe;
 Erle he was of Colechestre, here in thys
 and that he was the fater of St. Helen, the mother of Constantine, and finder of the true cross. We at length come to the reign of Vortiger, and the arrival of the Saxons. All this part, long speeches and all, is copied nearly verbatim from Geoffrey. Vortiger, after many unsuccessful conflicts with the Saxons, retreats toward Wales, and asks advice of his counsellors what had best be done. They recommend him to build a strong castle, "of lyme and of stone," and to summon "quaynte workmenne" to the tas

^e From *ealder*, highest, principal.

The work is begun, but the next morning, "al clene there down it lay;" again and again they build, and again and again the following morning beholds their labour destroyed. After much wonder, and many consultations, Merlin is sent for; he directs them to dig beneath the foundation; there they find a pond beneath two hollow stones, each enclosing a dragon, the one white, and the other red, and he points out that it was their nocturnal strivings that had caused the foundations to fall. His explanation is the same as that in Geoffrey, that their strife signifies the contests of the Britons and Saxons. After Vortiger's death, Aurelius succeeds, and having routed all his enemies, he determines to build a noble monument to the memory of those nobles who had been so treacherously slain at the banquet by the Saxons. His architect not being able to please him, he sends to Merlin, who recommends the transportation of "the giant's dance" from "Kylar," in Ireland, to Salisbury plain. Aurelius approves the suggestion, and understanding that these huge stones were originally brought from Africa, he sends 15,000 men, and a civil message to the king of Ireland. Now these stones were said to possess great medicinal virtue, for being washed with water, that water being put into a bath, sick persons bathing therein, were sure to recover from their maladies. The 15,000 men set about the work, but vain are all their efforts, although aided by "cables, ladders, and leveres," not one of the stones moved an inch. When Merlin had sufficiently amused himself with their vain efforts, "he sette hys gynnes as he wolde, and hys quaiotise dyd styll," when immediately they were brought to the ship's side, and

transported to the "down of Ambresbury," against that important festival, "the feste of Wheteondaye."

We next come to the birth, education, and right valorous deeds of that chief hero of romance, King Arthur. In this part of the chronicle also, Robert of Gloucester closely follows Geoffrey. The description of his shield, Pridwen, with the image of our Lady thereon, of his good sword Calibourne (the Excalibur of later poets), and the service it did him when four hundred and seventy Saxons felt its murderous edge, the proud list of his numerous victories, and how his dominion extended over Ireland, Iceland, Gothland, the Orkney, Norways, Dacia, Aquitaine, and Gaul; the "full, true and particular account" of his coronation feast, when two kings served as chief butler and chief sewer, and one thousand knights waited on the assembled guests, are all taken from the "British History." The true name of the city and its site, where this gallant feast was held, is however given by our chronicler. Geoffrey merely says it was held "at the city of legions," but Robert says it was at Caerleon, that consecrated name in chivalrous romance.

"A toun that ys ys Glamorgan, up the water of Use ydo, [al so.]

A hyle beayde Severne, in murye stede

The word "mury" in the foregoing quotation, is evidently used, not in its ordinary signification, but in that which it bears in the Danish, "strong." The conquests of Arthur over the Romans, the treachery of his nephew Medred, the last fatal battle where "he hadde hys laste chevalrye," and resigned his crown to his cousin Constantine, are also derived from the same source. After this, being mortally wounded, he was

"Lede in to an yste, vor to hele his wounde,
And deyde as the best knyghte, that me wuste ever yfoude
(But) *Ac natheles the Brutons and Cornwallise of ys hunde,*
Wemyth he be alyre yut, and habboeth hym yut in mynde,
That he be to comen yut, to wygne agen thys lond,
And noght ver than at Glastynbury ys bones swithe me wond,
And ther toware the heye wened, amyde the quer ywys,
As ys bones lyggeth—ys tumber well vayr is,
In vif hondred yer of grace, and forty and two,
In hys manere in Cornwale, to dethe he was ydo."

These lines are well worthy of attention, since they afford such unquestionable proof that the wild fable of

Arthur's tranced
awakening, is
far from being

and future
metrical
groups

romances, but that it was a sober and earnest expectation among the inhabitants of Cornwall, no less than among those of Armorica, and dwelt upon with unwavering faith for centuries. Surely Arthur, petty chieftain though he may have been, must have had a real existence, and surely his death must have been connected with no

unimportant event, when the Breton, separated from England for many centuries, still listened with delight to tales of English prowess, and clung to the belief of Arthur's restoration to his kingdom, with such fond pertinacity, that "to expect King Arthur like the Bretons," was for centuries a well-known proverb.

CONFLAGRATION OF THE TWO HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

Mr. URBAN, *New Kent-road,*
Oct. 17.

PERHAPS a few notes from an eye-witness of the destructive Fire which has laid waste the houses of Lords and Commons, written chiefly in a scenic but unexaggerated point of view, may not be unacceptable to your readers.

About half past six in the evening of Thursday, the 16th instant, a brilliant glare of ruddy light in the horizon, westward of this place, indicated that a conflagration of no ordinary character had somewhere broken out. So powerful was the illumination that I at first thought it was in this immediate neighbourhood. A report soon after reached me that the coffee-house adjoining the House of Lords was on fire. Westminster Abbey, the Hall and its dependencies, flashed on the instant across my mind. I was soon in a public vehicle and on Westminster-bridge. London and its suburbs were pouring forth their myriads to this terrific grand spectacle. The atmosphere was glowing with the flames, and sparks were flying rapidly over the road leading to the bridge, the wind being about south-west, and blowing very fresh.* The bridge was obstructed by carriages. Spectators thronged the footpaths. I alighted from the carriage, and made my way to the boat-houses at Stangate, near the Bishop's Walk, Lambeth. Here turning down a narrow passage leading

* When the fire first broke out the wind was due south, it veered shortly after to the westward; to this circumstance may be mainly attributed the safety of Westminster Hall. The confusion in the statements of the public journals relative to the direction of the wind evidently arose from its being forgotten that, by a turn in the river at Westminster, its course is North and South.

immediately to the shore of the Thames, I found a convenient and little-crowded station, because the multitude were not acquainted with the place. On reaching the water-side,† a spectacle at once sublime and appalling burst upon my eye—St. Stephen's Chapel in flames, with the House of Lords a little further to the south, and (the sensation which I felt at the sight as an antiquary and a British subject, I shall not easily forget) the gable of Westminster Hall, contiguous to the fire, apparently alight in two or three places!—The wonder unrivalled of Europe, the palladium of the English monarchy, the Hall of Rufus and of the second Richard, which like a giant of the Gothic age had outlived so many historical events and revolutions, and still frowned in unimpaired majesty on the generations of modern days, on our softened manners, our charlatans and political economists, our host of innovators and innovations, of a mingled character, for better or for worse. This Hall (realizing the visions of the romantic age) its huge proportions, its rich wrought and stupendous roof, were about to yield to the devouring element, and to lie a shapeless mass of ruins mouldering in the dust! I felt as if a link would be burst asunder in my national existence, and that the history of my native land was about to become, by the loss of this silent but existing witness, a dream of dimly shadowed actors and events. The very mob seemed to care little for the destruction of the other buildings, on which they vented their low and reckless jests, but the feeling of anxiety

† The tide was nearly at its lowest ebb; high water at London Bridge was marked that day 30 min. past 1 p. m.

was almost universal for the preservation of the noble Hall. By the judicious measure adopted of stationing engines in the interior, which could pour a stream of water on any part of the roof immediately threatened, and above all by the providential direction of the wind, which carried the flames of the burning House of Commons away from the gable, and drifted the volume of smoke and kindled embers across the Thames, the Hall was eventually saved.

In the back-ground of this awful scene the old towers of the Abbey seemed to be sleeping in the clear moonlight, tinged also with the hue of the flames. To parody the lines of a modern departed genius of deserved celebrity,

"O'er London all that fearful night
A wondrous blaze was seen to gleam,
'Twas broader than the watch fire-light,
And redder than the bright moon beam,
Blazed battlement and pinnel high."

And speaking with reference to the reflections on the Chapel of Henry VII.

"Blazed every rose-carved buttress fair!"

The fire was now seen kindling by degrees the upper portions of the Speaker's house. About half past nine an immense column of flame burst forth through the roof and windows of the House of Lords; the whole of the upper part of the building was veiled from the eye by this out-break of the conflagration; bright blue coruscations, as of electric fire, played in the volume of flames, and so struck were the bye-standers with the grandeur of the sight at this moment, that they involuntarily (and form no bad feeling) clapped their hands, as though they had been present at the closing scene of some dramatic spectacle, when all that the pencil and pyrotechnic skill can effect is put in action, to produce a striking coup d'œil. I left my post about ten, and returned to it again in another hour. The picture now was changed, the floors and roofs had fallen

in, and the gotted buildings, glazed with flames, ascending from the vacant area; clouds of white smoke rolled from the burning mass, and blue stars of fire, as it were, studded the openings of the windows like an illumination on a rejoicing night, or as if

"Pendent by subtle magic many a row
Of starry lamps and blazing cressets fed
With naphtha and asphaltum yielded
light."

Indeed the whole might be imagined to resemble Milton's Pandemonium, the solid walls, presenting numerous architectural apertures, appeared to glow as if red hot with the fervent heat.

To complete the terrors of the scene, to the above particulars must be added the "dire yell" when, as Shakspeare says, "by night and negligence the fire is spied in populous cities,"—the bell of St. Margaret's tolling—the firemen shouting—the crash of falling timbers—the drums of the foot-guards beating to arms, and the clarions of the horse wailing through the air. Amidst all this din and confusion the river calmly glided on, gleaming with reflected fires, and as a venerable poet, your correspondent, has beautifully expressed, "made no sound;"* and the moon in unruddied majesty rode through the skies "apparent Queen," her pale and silver light overpowering that of the glowing furnace† which raged in the palace of the Saxon Confeſſor and his successors.

So much has been said in detail by contemporary prints, on the antiquarian and historical particulars of the buildings which suffered or were endangered by this great fire, that I have little inclination at present to dilate at any length on those points.‡

§ This effect was produced by the solid frames of timber which surrounded the apertures for windows.

¶ Milton's Paradise Lost, Book I.

* See Gents. Mag. for Sept. p. 290.

† So far from the light of the fire extinguishing that of the moon, as some inflated accounts of the Journalists the next day stated, the flood of light from that luminary, then within a day of the full, greatly subdued that of the flames, and confined the atmospheric reflection to the quarter whence they proceeded.

‡ The Times of the 21st October had a long and well compiled account of the two Houses of Parliament.

§ Lay of the Last Minstrel, Canto VI.

¶ This singular appearance proceeded perhaps from the colouring matter in the materials of the tapestry of the House of Lords, which represented the destruction of the Armada, and the heroes of that event.

The story that Sebert, a Saxon king converted to Christianity, founded a Christian church on the site of a heathen temple at Thorney island (Westminster), about A. D. 605, is I daresay true; here at that time also was probably his palatial residence, and the spot might be selected for its proximity to the shores of silver Thames, as also that it was on that branch of the military way which had been formed by the Romans, and which leaving the course of that leading from Dover through London, diverged through St. George's-fields to the trajectus (the Horseferry), near the Archbishop's palace at Lambeth, and fell into the great western road near Hyde Park corner. Temples being commonly placed at the passages over rivers, will account for the site of churches, oratories, and palatial residences on the banks of the river both at Westminster and Lambeth. The second William, whom his contemporaries styled *le Roux*, or the Red, and the monkish Latinists Rufus, esteeming the dimensions of the palace of the Saxon kings inadequate to his dignity, erected the great Hall as the commencement of his new palace at Westminster, and conceived, it is hinted by ancient writers, ideas of still more astonishing architectural achievements.¶

This grand master-feature of the palace at Westminster becoming ruinous about four centuries after, in the reign of Richard the Second, that monarch reconstructed the roof and remodelled the windows in the elegant taste of his day, the pointed style of architecture. Here he held his tournaments, his courts of justice, his parliaments. While the Hall was under reparation, it may be observed as a precedent to which it may not however be expedient on the present exigency to resort,¶ that he caused a temporary

¶ Rex Anglorum Williclmus a Normannia in Angliam rediens tenuit primò curiam suam apud Westmonasterium in nova aula. Quam cum inspecturus, cum multà militiâ introuisset cum alii eam dixissent magnam nimis esse, et æquo maiorem, dixit Rex eam debitor magnitudinis dimidia parte carere, nec eam esse nisi thalamum ad palatium quod erat factururus. — Matt. Paris, sub anno 1099. Edit. Watts, p. 53.

¶ The idea of converting Westminster

building to be erected for his parliament in the new palace-yard between the clock tower, the site of which tower is marked out by a sun-dial at the top of one of the houses at this day, and the hall. "This house," says Stow, "was very long and large, made of timber covered with tyle, open at the sides and at both ends that men might see and hear what was both sayd and done." •

For particular history of the above, for details of the palace of Westminster generally, and of the chapel of St. Stephen attached (that ancient edifice rebuilt with so much splendour of internal decoration by the third Edward, affording a striking example of the progress of the elegant arts in his day, which an age pretending to taste and refinement could consign to barbarous defacement), we would refer to various well known authorities, but more particularly to "the Antiquities of Westminster," by the late Mr. John Thos. Smith, F.S.A. Keeper of the Prints in the British Museum, an artist who had all the grand conception of Piranesi in selecting striking points of perspective, without his extravagance, and whose topographical illustrations, by the etching needle, are daily becoming more and more valuable. Of the decorations of the Painted Chamber, a building of the 13th century, which has perished in this sudden wreck, the Society of Antiquaries fortunately possess elaborate drawings by the late Charles Alfred Stothard, F.S.A. which I trust they will at length give to the world in one of their annual publications. The veteran architectural antiquary Britton, in conjunction with his old coadjutor, Brayley, has already announced a volume on the palace of Westminster,

Hall into a temporary place for the nocturnal sittings of the Senate, would evidently have been replete with danger to that edifice.

• A notable precedent this for the reporters of Parliamentary debates, although as an abatement on the other side, the House of Commons was surrounded by a strong body of the King's Archers, their arrows "nocked and ready to shoot," in case the peace of the King's house should be broken by any uncourtly disturbance. Vide Stow's Ann. sub anno 1397.

which I doubt not will be characterized by graphic elegance, and minute and careful illustration.

There can, I think, exist but one feeling as to the propriety of restoring the buildings used for the assembling of the two great Councils of the Nation, on the site where they have for so many ages been accustomed to sit. The High Court of Parliament assembled under "our most religious and gracious King,"† like the other courts emanating from his authority, should necessarily be holden within the precinct of the royal palace of Westminster. This arrangement has now become constitutional and prescriptive; and will not, I believe, be disturbed even by the innovating spirit which has of late been somewhat fearfully active in our institutions.‡ A daily contemporary print, distinguished for its bad feeling towards our monarchy and church, modestly and decorously recommends that for the present, St. Margaret's Church should be turned into a House of Commons, and that eventually it should be *pulled down* as a great blemish to the Abbey. It is well that bad taste and bad principles are so closely allied; for it will be on all hands allowed that St. Margaret's Church is, by the contrast of proportions, *the most fortunate* association that could have accompanied the Abbey; here is a large parish Church with a high tower, sinking into insignificance when placed under the lofty battlements of St. Peter's. On the proposed desecration of the House of God, immediately after a national calamity like this, it is unnecessary to make any remark.

I indulge a hope that in the restoration or rebuilding of the Parliamentary edifices, as much of the ancient buildings may be preserved as may be compatible with public business and con-

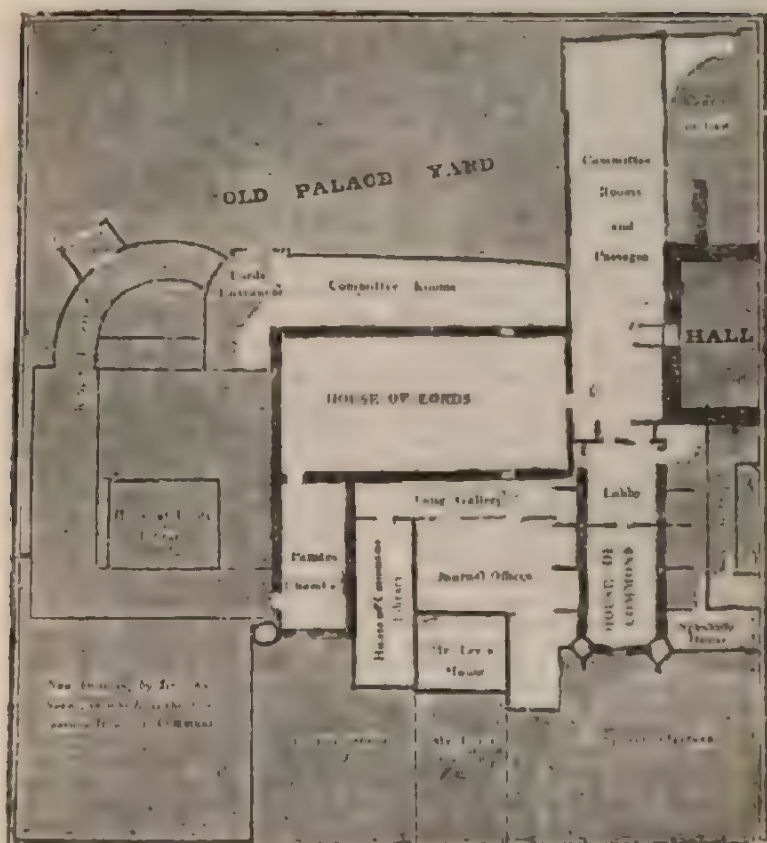
venience. The walls of St. Stephen's Chapel still stand, and its great east window; it was a room whose fine proportions even overcame the attempts to disfigure them; it has been consecrated by the most splendid geniuses, and some of the most remarkable passages of our national history. Could not this building be more judiciously refurnished so as to meet the increased demand for room? Only one half of its area was used for the debates of the Commons (the other portion being appropriated to a lobby); and not half the height of its walls. So that in reality scarcely a fourth part of St. Stephen's Chapel was employed for the sittings of the Members. *Incombustibility* should be sought after as much as possible in the new buildings, as a security to themselves and the noble monuments of architecture by which they are surrounded. In this view the old Elizabethan houses in New Palace-yard seem to demand removal. The Gothic style should, I think, be adopted in the restoration, which is now so much better understood than it was a few years since. It will harmonize with the surrounding objects. The new Courts of Law form an exception to this obvious propriety; although I am aware that something may be urged by the advocates of Grecian architecture on the score of contrast. Finally, may these national edifices, once restored, burn no more; in them may the true interests and liberties of the subject be ultimately consolidated, the splendour and vigour of the monarchy preserved, the national Church, its firm ally and best pillar, protected, and Old England still continue by such means to dispense the blessings of real liberty and of intellectual light, unclouded by superstition or fanaticism, to the nations of the earth!

A. J. K.

† Litany of the Church of England.

‡ It is rather remarkable that the most probable cause of the late fire was by the destruction of the Exchequer tallies, overheating the flues communicating with the House of Lords. The mode of checking by tallies (*bonis tallis*) or cleft sticks, for ages set forgery at defiance: the recent change it is said has already encouraged two attempts. An old Exchequer tally will now be a relic of price.

To the preceding notices of our Correspondent we annex the following brief and authenticated statement, transferred from our Historical Chronicle. The Plan that accompanies it will show the extent of the fire, which is given in a white ground, whilst the surrounding buildings that were saved are shaded.



Ground-plan of the two Houses of Parliament and adjoining Edifices, showing the Extent of the Conflagration.

Oct. 16. This evening a most lamentable event took place, which may be regarded as a national calamity, never to be forgotten. The two Houses of Parliament, with nearly all their various offices, the old Painted Chamber, associated with a thousand historical reminiscences, the libraries of the two Houses, &c. all fell a prey to a destructive fire, which broke out about half-past six o'clock in the evening. The flames suddenly burst forth near the entrances of the two Houses, and immediately burnt with a fury almost unparalleled. In less than half an hour from the first discovery of the flames, the whole interior of the building, from the ground-floor to the roof, presented, through the numerous windows with which it was studded, one entire mass of fire. Thousands of persons instantly as-

sembled, the engines were in attendance, the police and soldiery were on the spot, and every exertion was made to save the public papers and other important documents, vast quantities of which were conveyed to a place of safety, although many were unfortunately consumed. All attempts to save the House of Lords proving abortive, the firemen wholly directed their attention towards the House of Commons, and to the preservation of that venerable structure, Westminster Hall, which, from the beauty of its architecture, and its close connexion with some of the most important events of our country's annals, is equally admired and estimated by the antiquary, the historian, and the citizen. The wind, which, previous to this time, had blown from the south, that is, in a direct line from Abing-

dim street towards Charing-Cross, now, at near eight o'clock, seemed somewhat towards the west, thus throwing the flames immediately upon the House of Commons, the angle of which, slanting upon the House of Lords, caught fire, and, notwithstanding the utmost exertions of the firemen, assisted by the military, the roof ignited, and fell in with a tremendous crash, accompanied with an immense volume of flame and smoke, and emitting in every direction millions of sparks and flakes of fire. This appearance, combined with the sound, resembling the report of a piece of heavy ordnance, induced the assembled multitude to believe that an explosion of gunpowder had taken place. The flames now took a different direction, but the danger to the Hall appeared to be more imminent than ever. From the House of Commons the fire appeared to retrograde as well as advance, and whilst the Speaker's house (which was partially burnt) was placed in jeopardy on the one side, the range of committee-rooms, situate immediately over the Members' entrance to the House of Commons, opposite to Henry the Seventh's Chapel, appeared to be entirely enveloped by the devouring element. A dense black column of smoke issued from the roof of this part of the building, which was almost immediately followed by a large column of flame, and the south end of the Hall was, therefore, at this time encompassed by burning edifices. At this period several engines were introduced into the Hall, and an immense quantity of water was distributed over every part of the building. The firemen and soldiers employed on the exterior of the building also redoubled their exertions, apparently wholly regardless of the danger to which they were exposed by the falling of burning rafters and the showers of molten lead which poured down upon them on every side. Their efforts were eventually crowned with success. That venerable structure escaped comparatively unimpaired, as did the official residence of the Speaker. The house of Mr. Lee, chief clerk of the Commons, and the intermediate offices, and the new House of Commons Library, were however completely destroyed, but much of the furniture, and a great portion of the books, in this extensive pile of buildings were saved, and stored in the garden. The conflagration ultimately extended all round the new front buildings of the Lords, utterly consuming the rooms of the Lord Chancellor, Mr. Courtenay, and other offices ranging round to Hays's coffee-house. The latter pre-

mises also were wholly destroyed. The two statues of Queen Elizabeth on the stone staircase, as well as the room of law hanging on the west side of Westminster Hall, were unscathed.

The police hurriedly kept the crowd from interfering with the engines. For too much credit cannot be ascribed to the various bodies of troops who, with the engines, assisted in retarding the progress of property, and aided the steady and most indefatigable exertions to extinguish the flames. Lord Melbourne, Lord Althorp, Lord Hall, Sir John Campbell, and other members of the Government were on the spot.

On the following day their Majesties (who had come to town for the purpose, accompanied by the Earl and Countess of Epsom, Earl of Mansfield, Lord Althorp, and Frederick Fitzclarence, and several other noblemen, arrived in private carriages in New Palace-yard to view the ruins. After having viewed the whole, they returned to St James's Palace, and then left town for Windsor.

On the 22d Oct. the Privy Council assembled for the purpose of inquiring the origin of the fire. The examination was strictly private. A large number was so numerous an attendance of members. Twenty-six summonses were issued, and twenty-one of the Council were in attendance, including the Lord Chancellor, Lord Melbourne and Lamington, and all the other Cabinet Ministers in town. The origin of the fire could not with certainty be ascertained, but the most probable account, from the evidence adduced, is, that it originated in the flues used for warming the House of Lords, which had been unusually heated by a large fire made by the burning of old wooden Exchequer tables, and which had been improperly entrusted by the clerk of the works to a workman named Cross.

From an official statement published by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, it appears that, in the House of Lords, the robing room, Committee rooms in the west front, the rooms of the resident officers, as far as the octagon tower at the south end of the building, the Painted Chamber, and the north end of the Royal Gallery abutting on the Painted Chamber, from the door leading into the Painted Chamber as far as the first compartment of columns, are totally destroyed. The Library and the adjoining rooms, as well as the Parliament offices and the offices of the Lord Great Chamberlain, together with the Committee rooms, law apartments, &c.

in this building, are saved.—In the House of Commons, the House, Libraries, Committee rooms, Housekeeper's apartments, &c. (excepting the Committee rooms Nos. 11, 12, 13, and 14, which are capable of being repaired) the official residence of Mr. Ley, Clerk of the House, and all the rooms of the Speaker's House from the oriel window to the south side of the House of Commons, are entirely destroyed. The State drawing room under the House of Commons, the Lavee rooms, and other parts of the buildings, together with the public galleries, and part of the cloisters, are very much damaged.

The loss of records sustained is not important, nearly every thing of value having been printed; but among those of the House of Commons destroyed are the test and qualification rolls, signed by the Members after taking the oaths; and the original Warrant of Charles I.'s execution is said to be missing from the House of Lords. Among the private property lost in the offices is a valuable series of Private Acts, the property of Messrs. Dyson and Jones. The books in the Lower Library of the House of Commons were saved; but those in the upper room, including the quantity lately received from France, (see the Report in our Sept. number, p. 293,) were destroyed. The lover of ancient art has to regret the fragments of ancient painting in the Painted Chamber and St. Stephen's Chapel; the tapestry of the Spanish Armada; and the probable necessary demolition of at least the latter of those structures. Some fine relics of ecclesiastical architecture will, however, still be preserved in the Speaker's house. A curiosity saved from the fire is an oak table marked with the blood of Perceval. The records of the Augmentation Office were disturbed from their receptacles, and thrown into the street; but were shortly restored, being jealously watched by Mr. W. H. Black, the recently appointed Sub-commissioner of Records.

On Thursday, Oct. 23, the Parliament was further prorogued to the 25th of November, the Library of the House of Lords being fitted up for the ceremony, (with a temporary throne, woollen, &c.) and the House of Commons meeting in a contiguous committee-room.

It has been determined that the House of Lords shall be immediately fitted up for the next Session of the House of Commons; and the Painted Chamber for the House of Lords; which Sir Robert Smirke has reported may be effected at an expense of 30,000. These works are already commenced.

ON THE PROGRESS OF ANGLO-SAXON LITERATURE IN ENGLAND.

MR. URBAN,

Oct. 15.

IT is a subject of much satisfaction to all who take an interest in our early vernacular literature, that a corner of your Magazine should be occasionally devoted to the discussion of questions connected with the writings of the Saxon and Early English period of composition. If those gentlemen who are competent to the task, and have access to, or possess manuscripts of inedited English authors, would follow the example of your intelligent Correspondent, who communicated the article on Piers Ploughman in April last, we might hope to gain gradually a complete knowledge of the treasures which still lie hid in the libraries of our Colleges and Cathedrals, as well as in the private collections of individuals. But it is rather unfortunate, that, almost at the outset of this attempt to render your publication a receptacle for such information, a controversy should have arisen between the Old and Modern schools of Saxonists (if I may be allowed the terms), which, from the temper displayed on both sides, promises only "a war of words;" amusing indeed, but profitless to those who look quietly on the disputants. It cannot but provoke a smile to mark the cause so pending between *Trin. Coll. Cambr.* and *Trin. Coll. Oxon.* or to take the odds between a Saxon Professor *in esse*, and a Saxon Professor *in posse*. I confess I have but little cause to be partial to Mr. Kemble—yet my own study and reading in Saxon literature convince me that he is in the right, and that the Old School of Saxonists, from the time of Hickes to Bosworth, did not study the language on those sound principles of grammar and analogy, which have recently been pointed out to us by the Northern philologists. But it is not a few casual errors in the works of these scholars, that should constitute a charge of incompetence against them; for, as Mr. Kemble himself has owned, in his Preface to *Beowulf*, "nothing but *matervolence* could cavil at the trivial errors which the very best scholars are daily found to commit." Yet in one

instance, at least, he seems to have become the caviller, although in a case too unimportant for me to undertake a reply here. Indeed, it seems to be the prevailing error of the day, that those authors who write for the first time on a subject which has attracted their notice, are, in general, so glad of the opportunity to introduce themselves to the public by the correction of a few mistakes in preceding writers on the same subject, that they forget they are not themselves infallible, and that the next generation may equally have to compose the list of their *errata*. With regard to the Glossary to Mr. Thorpe's "*Analecta*," no one, who is not prejudiced, can deny that it is of great use as far as it extends, and particularly deserving of praise for the attempt to distinguish the conjugations of the nouns, and the propriety of arranging all words beginning with the prefix *ge* in the order of their roots. But the great defect in this Glossary is, that there are no references (or very rarely) given to the pages in which the words occur, and this seems to be the meaning of T. W. which his antagonist M. N. appears to have misunderstood. It is indeed a grievous task to the patient Saxonist, to find in this Glossary examples of words (many of them with a doubtful interpretation, as *Byre*, *Cohhetan*, *Collen-ferhð*, *Gedafenlirc*, &c.) he may wish to quote or verify, and to do so, feel himself compelled each time to read the volume through to find the word he wants! For minuter inquiries of a grammatical nature, I would have wished the Glossary, both to the "*Analecta*," and to the "*Cædmon*," to have been fuller, and to have included the oblique cases of the nouns, and past tenses and participles of the verbs. Those who do not trouble themselves much about the structure of our language in its transition from Saxon to Early English, may not perceive the value of these additions; but until such helps are at hand, I am convinced no certain rules can be made with regard to the grammatical forms of the parts of speech. Few, if any, of the editors of Saxon works have hitherto taken the pains to collate the orthographical variations in different MSS.; yet these may often be found to affect very considerably the assumed grammatical rules at present laid down.

To give a single instance,—Rask in his *Saxon Grammar* (for a translation of which we are greatly indebted to Mr. Thorpe), tells us, p. 40, that *wudu* declined like *sunu*, as a masculine noun of the 3d. decl. 2d. class, forming *abl. dat. and gen. sing. and its case*, and *acc. pl. in wuda*. Now, on consulting Lye (whose references have been verified), it appears, that the word occurs in the *nom. sing. wuda*, Boet. 34. 10. 35. 6. *gen. ends* Boet. p. 158. (Ed. Rawl.) Ps. 131. 6. *acc. wuda*, Ps. 82. 13. *dat. wuda*, Boet. 35. 5. *nom. pl. wudas*, Boet. 35. 6. *acc. wudu*, LL. linc. 20. *wudu* Exod. 34. 13. From which it would seem, that it is to be regarded quite as much as belonging to the second decl. 2d. class, as to the third. Another cause of regret, in respect to the Glossary to *Cædmon*, is the omission of very many words, which even on the plan adopted by the Editor, ought to have been inserted, such, for instance, as *brim-hlaeste*, 13. 10. *cearig*, 131. 1. *earme*, 94. 26. *fysan*, 173. 12. &c. &c. To find this last word, I was obliged to refer from Lye to the old edition of *Cædmon*, and then to trace it in the new edition by the paging! In other respects this work is edited in a manner which does much credit to Mr. Thorpe; yet, as the critical notes are neither numerous, nor of great importance, it rather surprises one to find in the Catalogue of a well-known biblioplist, lately published, p. 27, an assertion, that the notes in this edition are *principally* taken from some MS. corrections of Lye or Manning, contained in a copy of Junius's edition, in the possession of the bookseller. Now, as no acknowledgment is made by Mr. Thorpe of any assistance derived from such a source, the above assertion, if not founded in truth, should, for his own reputation, be refuted.

Mr. Kemble, in a note in the "*Philological Museum*," has lamented, that the editorship of *Laxamon* should not have fallen into other hands than those now employed on it. He asserts that the language of our English *Edda* is not to be "ascended to," but to be "descended upon." It may be well while therefore to examine how of our Saxon scholars have descended upon" this old *ms* severally published

Poem. The first is Mr. Sharon Turner, called by your correspondent "T. W. "the learned and accurate," in whose "History of England during the Middle Ages," vol. 5, p. 213, 2d edit. is a quotation of about 94 lines, giving a description of the dream of Arthur, previous to his being informed of the treachery of his Queen Guenever, and of Modred his

Turner.

The halle gon to halden,
And ich held to grunden,
That mi riht arm to bras.
Tha seide Modred, Have that,
Adun veol tha halle;
And Walwain gon to nalle
And feol a there corthe,
His armes brecken beithe.
And ich igrap mi sword leofe,
Mid mire leofst honde,
And smot of Modred is hafd,
That lit wend a thene veld.
And tha Quene ich al to anathde
Mid deore mine sweorede,
And seo deðen ich heo adun sette
In ane swarte putte.

Butin mi seolf ich gon æstonden
Uppen ane wolden,
And ich ther wondren agon,
Wide gethd than moren.
Ther ich isah gripes
And gresliche fugeles.
Ther coman guldene Leo;
Lither over driven
Deoren swithe hende.

Tha ure drihten make
Tha Leo me orn foren to,
And iveng me biðan midle,
And forðe hire gun geongen,
And to there se' wende;
And ich sah tha vthen,
I there se driven;
And the Leo iðan ulode.
Iwende mid me seolve,
Tha wet i sah comen.
Tha nthen me hire binomen;
Com then an fise lithe,
And ferede me to londe.
That was al ich wet,
And weri of sorgen,
And seoc.

Tha gon ich i wakien,
Swithe ich gon to quakien.
Tha gon ich to bruem
Swule ich al fur burne, &c.
Wale that ich matte here
Wenhaver mine quene.

nephew.¹ The whole specimen is printed and translated so incorrectly, that it is difficult to believe any knowledge either of Saxon or Old English was brought to bear on it. Omitting the mere errors of transcript (offered nearly in every line), a passage is subjoined of the text and version, as given by Turner, and of the same as proposed by the present editor.

Editor.

þa hælle gon to halden,
and ich held to grunden,
þat mi riht arm to-brac.
þa seide Modred, 'Hæve þat!'
Adun veol þa halle,
& Walwain gon to nalle,
and feol a þere corðe,
his armes brecken beine.
& ich igrap mi sword leofe,
mid mire leofst honde,
and smot of Modred is hafd,
þat lit wond a þene ueld.
And þa quene ich al to-anathde
mid deore mine sweorede,
And seoððen ich heo adun² sette
in a swarte putte.

Butin mi seolf ich gond³ at stonden,
uppen ane wolden,
& ich þer wondrien agon,
wide geond þan moren.
þer ich isah gripes
& gresliche fugeles.
þa com an guldene leo
liðen ouer dune,
dioren swithe hende
þat ure drihten make.⁴
þa leo me orn foren to,
and iueug me bi þan midle,
& forð hire gun geongen,
& to þere se wende.
And ich isah þæ vðen
i þere se driuen,
and þe leo i þan ulode
iwende wiþ me seolue.
þa wit i sæ comen,
þa vðen me hire binomen;
com þer an fise liðe,
and fereden⁵ me to londe.
þa wes ich al wet,
& weri of sorgen and seoc.

þa gon ich iwakien,
swithe ich gon to quakien;
þa gon ich to biuen
swule ich al fur burne, &c.
Wale þæt ich nahþe here
Wenhauer mine quene.⁶

¹ This forms one of the numerous additions made by *Lajamon* himself to his original, and is not to be found in Wace.

² Read *adun*.

³ Read *gon*.

⁴ Read *makeðe*.

⁵ Read *ferede*.

⁶ MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix. f. 165. The passage is destroyed in the later version of MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiii.

TURNER'S TRANSLATION. "Then I went to hold the hall, and I held it to the ground, that my right arm broke. Then said Modred, 'Take that.' Down fell the hall; and Walwan went headlong, and fell to the earth, with both his arms broken. And I grasped my loved sword with my left hand, and smote off Modred's head, that it went into the field. And the Queen I cut to pieces with my dear sword, and her corpse I set down in a black pit. But I myself stood beyond up on a wild, and there I began to wonder, gazing on the wide moor. I there saw devouring and grisly birds. Then came a golden Lion; swiftly he drove over the deer very eagerly. Then our Lord made that the Lion ran towards me, and seized me by the middle, and forth began to stride, and turned to the sea; and I saw the waves. To the sea I was driven; and the Lion then howled. Thinking with myself, then I saw the water come. The waves there took me; but a fish quickly came, and carried me to land. Then was I all wet, and weary from sorrow, and sick. I began then to wake, and greatly to quake. I began then to glow as if I were burnt with fire, &c. I grieve that I have not here, Gwenhaver my queen."

A longer specimen of this curious work, consisting of near 900 lines, and containing the story of Leir and his daughters, is printed by Mr. Thorpe in his "Analecta," pp. 143, 170, and the texts of both the Cottonian MSS. are placed in parallel columns. No translation is attempted, nor is any criticism (except in one or two cases) exercised over the text, although abounding with clerical errors

EDITOR'S TRANSLATION. "The hall gan⁷ to tumble,⁸ and I tumbled⁹ to the ground, that my right arm brake in pieces. Then said Modred, 'Have that.' Down fell the hall, and Walwan began to fall and fell on the earth; his arms to brake. And I grasped my loved sword with my left hand, and smote off Modred's head, that it went [rolled] on to the field. And the queen I cut all to pieces with my dear sword, and afterwards I set her down in a black pit. But I myself began to stand upon a weald, and I then began to wander¹⁰ wide over the moor: there I saw griffins and grisly fowls. Then approached a golden lion over the down, (a beast most fair, that our Lord made;) the lion ran towards me, and took me by the middle, and forth she began to go, and to the sea went. And I as the waves drive in the sea, and the sea went¹¹ in the flood with myself. When we came in the sea, the waves took me from me, but there approached a fish and conveyed me to land; then was I wet, and weary from sorrow,¹² and sick. When I gan to wake, greatly I gan to quake; then I gan to tremble as if I were burnt with fire, &c. Alas! that I have not here Gwenhaver my queen!"

of the original scribe. With very few exceptions, however, the texts are faithfully given from the MSS. and the glossary are inserted most of the difficult words; although here and there one may justly complain of omissions. Upon some of the words which appear in the Glossary, I propose to offer a few remarks in your next Number.

Yours, &c.

K. N.

MR. URRAN,

DURING the three preceding months the Lady Chapel of St. Saviour's has been thrown open to the public, and the Com-

mittee sit there daily to receive subscriptions in aid of the debt still remaining due in respect of the Restoration. I have the pleasure to record an interest-

⁷ The verbs *gan* and *com*, which are used so frequently as expletives in this poem before an infinitive, (and preserved in popular compositions, so late as the 18th century) do not require to be separately translated, and scarcely ever affect the sense. Thus *gan halden* is *fell*, *gan astonde*, *stood*, *ogan wondrian*, *wandered*, *gan geornian*, *went*, *com lithen*, *approached*, &c. In all these cases, and a thousand others, they may be rendered by the preterite sense of the verb governed.

⁸ Not from *healdan*, to hold, but from *hyldan*, to incline downwards; hence the nautical phrase to *heel*.

⁹ Not from *wundrian*, to wonder, but from *wandrian*, to wander.

¹⁰ Not from *wenan*, to think, but from *wendan*, to go.

¹¹ I am in some doubt whether *uf secean* be not a participle first joined to *weary*. Thus, in the metrical translation preserved in the Lincoln MS. the corresponding phrase (Chaucer, is "very forwadded," Rom. R. 3336, &c. "very forwaked," 63 RM.

ing discovery which has lately been made in the nave of this Church. A portion of the structure, to the discredit of the metropolis, still remains without its roof. The sexton perceived that, at the western end of the south aisle, there were indications of arched work beneath the coat of plaster which covered the interior of the walls. He forthwith commenced the removal of the superficial covering, and three arches of the pointed form presented themselves to notice; a similar attempt brought to light three similar arches in the western wall. On clearing away the whole of the rubbish, the original pavement of the Church appeared, composed of coloured tiles. The style of those arches resemble those which surround the circular aisle of the Temple Church, but they are the work of a more recent date; the mouldings are exceedingly bold and finely undercut, and are free from Norman detail.—The small columns which sustain these have leaved capitals; and what is remarkable, one column in each series is absent,

and its place is supplied by a corbel. In one of the western arches is a square formed of plastering, and marked with two concentric circles at the distance of one inch from each other; this was probably intended for an inscription, of which no trace remains at present. The north aisle has arches of a similar character; but the erection of a cistern there forbids any attempt to remove the plaster in that situation. The portion of the Church where these remains exist, is very interesting, and highly deserving the attention of every architectural antiquary. The doorways to the western tower, as well as an elaborate porch attached to the south aisle, are among the earliest, as well as the most beautiful specimens of the Pointed style of architecture in existence. They are important, as affording very early examples of Pointed architecture; and are not only curious for their age, but in common with the whole of the nave, are highly interesting for the great beauty of their forms and details.

E. I. C.



FONT AT CORBENY, NEAR RHEIMS.

Mr. URBAN, *Paris, June 28.*

THE cut given in your Magazine, New Series, vol. 1, p. 549, of the Font at Springfield, induces me to send you a drawing of a probably cotemporary work of sculpture in the parish church of Corbeny, a village in the department of the Aisne, on the high road from Rheims to Laon, sixteen English miles from the former, and twelve and a half from the latter. In the same church remains of a

benedictine Convent, whose west front offers a beautiful display of pointed architecture. On the 17th of September, 1813, when the sketch was made, the Font was, with the exception of the small columns at the angles having been removed, in a state of fine preservation; its height was three feet one inch, and the external diameter of the basin also three feet one inch.

Yours, &c. T. R. UNDERWOOD.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

SONNET

ON LAWRENCE'S PORTRAIT OF LADY PHEL.

By R. Shelton Mackenzie, LL.D.

A face of saddest beauty, pale as death,
 And placid as the Ocean, when the wind
 Plays gently with its bosom,—when no breath
 Ruffles its calmness, and the mighty deep
 Is hush'd and tranquil, as a child in sleep.
 On that proud brow there is the seal of mind :
 In those dark eyes lie light'nings which would blind,
 If tamed not into meekness : proudly fair
 That swan-like neck, round which soft clustering hair—
 Dark as the night—is twining. Yet, e'en there,
 'Mid all this loveliness, a cloud hath been :
 Beneath that mournful glance I deem that care—
 For shadows aye will dim the brightest scene—
 'Mid all so fair around, itself would seem serene.

Liverpool.

ANACREONTIS FRAGMENTA.

The following short Poems, many of them fragments of longer that have perished, and belonging to different poets, are collected in Fischer's edition of Anacreon. Their merit consists in the simplicity of the thought, and the delicacy and elegance of the language; to transfer these graces into English, is a task of no little difficulty, and perhaps the present attempt is not more successful than many that have preceded it.

P. 250. Δέδυκε μὲν, &c.

The Moon is gone down
 On the edge of the sky;
 And the Pleiads have each
 Shut their bright golden eye.
 Night's noon it hath pass'd,
 Morning sits on her throne.
 Ah me! in my cold couch
 I'm sleeping alone.

P. 347. Ἀγῶνός, &c.

Like the thin leaf in the wind,
 Trembled the poor forsaken fawn;
 That in some forest's tangled lawn
 Scar'd from her lair, the fearful hind
 Forgot, and never more could find.

P. 354. Ἀναπετομαι, &c.

Were I that sweet Athenian bird
 Whose song Cephissus' banks have heard,
 On my light plumes I would fly
 To Olympus, and the sky;
 For love of CLEOBULE I burn;
 Why will not he my love return?

P. 355. Μεγαλὸν, &c.

LOVE, he is a warrior strong,
 His brazen falchion bit me deep;
 Then he hurl'd me from the steep
 The torrent's wintry waves among;
 But with fearless heart and brave
 I rose above the stifling wave.

P. 369. φερ' ἄρει, &c.

LOVE, his sunny tresses shaking,
 Gibed me oft with taunting call;
 "Now thy youthful pastime taking,
 Come play me with this purple ball;"
 But she of Lesbos' princely hall,
 Frown'd to see my forehead grey;
 And her plighted promise breaking,
 To other conquests flew away.

P. 371. Νῦν δ' ἄνω, &c.

He was lov'd by the young, he was mourn'd
 by the grey,
 The flower of the t way.

P. 376. 'Ανεσπας, &c.

Ab! stay thine hand, remorseless shredding

The flower of that silken hair;
That crown'd the boy of beauty fair,
Round his fragrant temples spreading.

P. 399. Κλυθι, &c.

Maid of the golden vest, and glossy hair,
To thee the offering of my hands I bring,
Listen to thy suppliant's prayer,
Daughter of the aged king.

P. 390. 'Ηδυμελεις, &c.

Sweet thy twitter, gentle swallow,
Blithely dost thou sing,
For the vernal seasons follow
Thy guiding wing.

P. 391. 'Αρθεις, &c.

The white wave dash'd on the Leucadian steep:

While high above,
And drunk with love,
She plung'd into the hoary deep.

P. 505. Θάου, &c.

Traveller, mark yon marble pile,
And home returning thou shalt say,
In Teos isle, and far away,
I saw ANACREON'S image smile.
Prince of the golden lyre!
His song of fire

He sang to youth, and love, and beauty gay.

Gentle traveller! thou hast said
All that character'd the dead.

To his kind nurse, the Thracian CLITA,
[prais'd] [prais'd]
And lov'd, this tomb bath youthful Mu-
For when a child reeling on her breast,
With soft solicitude she watched his rest.
So grateful this small tomb he rais'd,
that all [call]
Who pass, may CLITA good and gentle

Alcmanis Lyric fragm. ed. Welcker, 4to.
Frag. χ. p. 25. "Ευδουσε, &c.

How still reposing in the moonlight sky,
The silent mountains lift their crests on high.
[deep]
Stern darkness broods o'er grot and cavern
And every shadowy headland seems to sleep.
[breast]

Sweet, gentle earth! on thy maternal
Thy sad and wearied children sink to rest.
Far mid the depth of ocean's purple wave,
The slumbering sea-horse seeks his weedy
cave;

While in each rocky cleft, and forest tree,
Repose the labours of the yellow bee.
E'en they of painted wing and plumage gay,
Who sang their carols to the live-long day,
All hush'd, and silent now, with drooping
breast, [nest]

Close the faint wing, and seek the downy
Benhall, Oct. 1. J. M.

RETROSPECTIVE REVIEW.

ON DUNBAR THE POET.*

IN these days of poetasters and dull copyists, our only way of taking off a little the nausea which they raise in us, is to turn back ever and anon to the pure models which they would ape. True it is, that such small fry has abounded in every age since poets began to multiply on the face of this earth, or at least since they could find people foolish enough to print and to buy their performances. Old Time, however, that purifier and cleanser-out of all things, has long swept from the garner of Fame all such chaff of former harvests. But constant sweeping has too often carried away with the chaff part of the grain also, causing thereby irreparable diminution of those stores which should belong to our heritage. Of the losses which we have thus sustained, no one is more to be lamented than the works of the Scottish poet William Dunbar: and we owe many thanks to that worthy bookseller of the modern Athens, David Laing, for the collection he has here given us of what remains of a poet, whose tales may be safely put in the same class with those of Chaucer and Prior, whose odes and songs are not unworthy to stand beside those of Horace, and whose burlesque is as glorious as that of Aristophanes himself. Dunbar was a first-rate poet; but the circumstance of his having written in the broad Doric dialect of the North, has caused him, like others of his countrymen, to be neglected by us people of the South, whose tongue happens to be formed on the pure West Saxon in which Alfred wrote. We doubt, however, if this very broadness of dialect, though it is a hindrance to his popularity, be not itself a

* The Poems of William Dunbar, now first collected. With Notes and a Memoir by David Laing, 2 vols. 8vo. Edinburgh, Pickering, London, 1834.
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RETROSPECTIVE REVIEW.—Dunbar the Poet.

uty in the kind of subjects in which, to judge by his remains, he has the greatest excellence.

but how came such a poet to be neglected in his own country? men- ders will naturally ask. The history of that country will readily with an answer—

owed by a long period of barbarism, when taste and genius were d a time at least, amid the furious waves of party discord and fan- z. Before they were calmed, the works of her poets had been d the few remnants lay concealed in scattered leaves of manuscript found their way into some private library. Two such manuscript Edinburgh, the other at Cambridge, contain nearly all that rem- bar.

bar, like Homer, wandered under many a clime, and visited many flourishing cities, without leaving anywhere a testimonial of his po- story is not much less obscure than that of the Bard of China. E n, as Mr. Laing tells us, about the middle of the fifteenth century, us from an early period of his life to have been destined for the church b that prospect, he was educated at the University of St. Andrews. d, he assumed the habit of the Franciscan Friars, or Mendicants, a garb travelled over most of the western countries of Europe. Bu of a friar was not congenial to Dunbar's disposition, for he seems to, d the gaiety of a court rather than the wanderings of a mendicant. ne of a "makkar" (maker), a term synonymous in every respect with ek word poet (poet), teaching "Venus lawis," as he has it, to the tinerant preacher, and accordingly he laid aside his friar's habit "proba- o very advanced period of his life." Nearly all the notices we have left vents or circumstances of the poet's history, are the allusions to them ed in his poems: in one of them he tells how, in after times, a friend of eess of St. Francis, appeared to him in a dream, and desired him to me his friar's weeds, and to renounce the world. But Dunbar,

"By him, and by his habit both y-scared,
Like to a man that with a ghost was marred,"

civily declined the proposal, alleging that—

"If ever my fortune was to be a frier,
The date thereof is past full many a year;
For within every lusty town and place
Of all England, from Berwick to Calace,
I oft have in thy habit made good cheer."

the same time he hints that he would with all willingness accept the robe of bishop, and that in this garb he should travel to Heaven with great action:—

"In haly legendis half I hard allevin,
Ma sanctis of bischeppis, nor freiris, be sic sevin;
Of full few freiris that has bene sanctis, I reid;
Quhairfor ga bring to me ane bischoppis weid,
Gife evir thow wald my saule yeid unto hevin."

we give this passage in its original Doric, because we are going to quote a phrase of it in Latin, from the elegant pen of George Buchanan, whose name is an imitation of this poem of Dunbar. The terseness and point of original is, perhaps, rather dissipated in the copy.

"Mentior, aut peragra saxo fundata vetusto
Delubra, et titulos per simulacra lege:
Mulus honoratis fulgebit Episcopus aris,
Rara cucullato sternitur ara gregi.
Atque inter monachos erit hæc rarissima vestis:
Induat hæc, si quis gaudeat ease miser.
Quod si tanta mæx tangit te cura salutis,
Vis mihi, vis animæ consuluisse mem?
Quilibet hæc alius mendicet veste sur
At mihi da mitram, purpuream

hopric, indeed, appears to have been the grand object of Dunbar's ambition in his younger days. But, though he had powerful and princely patrons, yet so much more acceptable were his services there as a poet than as a soldier, that in his manhood no petitions or expostulations of Dunbar himself, or influence of his friends, could prevail on the King to dispense with his military character, or to accede to his earnest solicitations for a pension. To stop his complaints for a time, the King granted him a pension, continued "until he be promoted by our Sovereign Lord to a benefice," which pension was from time to time increased, as his petitions for preferment renewed, till we find it raised to the sum of eighty pounds annually, and he be promoted to a benefice of 100*l.* or above," a good living no doubt for the time. His hopes, however, were not realised, and his solicitations did not; and "it is somewhat amusing to consider with what ingenuity and variety he varies his petitions. In general, he seems to found his chief request for preferment upon former services which he had rendered, his youth spent in the King's employment, while he intimates that his wants are easily satisfied. But, whether in the form of a satirical or of a complimentary appeal to the King, or simply as a congratulation on the new year, or under some humorous personation he brought forward his request, the burden of Dunbar's song was a benefice!" It happens that many of the older pieces which remain to us, were written with this object. At a time when many benefices were vacant, and he saw them all bestowed away, himself passed over, he urgently expostulated to the King, representing the injustice of filling some till they burst, whilst others equally deserving, remained empty.

At this feast of benefice,
 At small parts make great service,
 Equal distribution
 To them content who have reason,
 To have none are pleased no-wise.
 Whether it is almes more
 Him drink that thirsteth sore;

Or fill a full man till he burst;
 And let his fellow die for thirst,
 Who wine to drink as worthy were?
 It is no glad collation [down;
 Where one makes merry, another looks
 One thirsty, another plays 'cup out':
 Let once the cup go round about,
 And win the company's benison."

Another time he touches the subject in a more playful mood, and as the King was his especial friend, and seems to have earnestly wished that his request might be granted, he prays that the King may be "John Thomson's man" a term then applied to a person whose wife, as the saying is now, is "the breechen."

For your grace both night and day,
 Artfully on my knees I pray,
 Devotion that I can,
 Give, ye were John Thomson's man!
 If it so, then well were me,
 Freed I should not be;
 If fortune were ended than;
 Give, ye were John Thomson's man!
 Would some ruth within you rest,
 Of her, fairest and best
 In, since her time began;
 Give, ye were John Thomson's man!
 Light hurt in no degree,
 As, so fair and good as shee,
 Her virtue such worship wan,
 To make John Thomson's man.

I would give all that ever I have
 On that condition, so God me save,
 That ye had vowed to the swan,
 One year to be John Thomson's man.
 The mercy of that sweet meek Rose*
 Would soften you, Thistle, I suppose,
 Whose pricks through me so ruthless ran;
 God give, ye were John Thomson's man!
 My advocate, both fair and sweet,
 The whole rejoicing of my sp'rite,
 Would speed well in my errands than;
 If ye were once John Thomson's man.
 Ever, when I think you hard or dure,
 Or merciless in my succour,
 Then pray I God and sweet Saint Ann,
 Give that ye were John Thomson's man!"

Dunbar remained at court, where he appears all along to have been a favourite, and he seems to have entered into all its gaieties. In his account

* the Thistle are alluded to as the well-known emblems of England and of Henry VII., and of Scotland.

of the "dance in the Queen's chamber," he himself makes not the least conspicuous figure in the picture:—

"Then came in *Dunbar* the Makkar,
On all the floor there was none frakkar,
(*more amble*)

He hopped like a pillie wanton,
For love of Musgrave, men tell so—
He tript, until he lost his pastee *supper*;
A merrier dance might no man be."

And there he danced the Dirrye-danton;

In 1513, the King and his nobility fell at Flodden; and after this nothing is known of Dunbar, though it seems probable that he soon afterwards received from the Queen, now regent of the kingdom, the object of his constant preferment in the church. The latest of his poems which is certainly assigned to the year 1517, and he is supposed to have died about ten years after.

It is not possible to modernize the language of Dunbar's poems in the manner we have modernized most of our extracts, without losing much of their spirit and beauty. We are obliged to retain obsolete phraseology, to substitute for obsolete words, new ones, which do not well supply their places, and we have sometimes to add a word to fill out the rhythm of the line. The diction, too, which in Dunbar are always perfect, sometimes suffer in the translation. We can, however, safely recommend to our readers, who would be acquainted with the poet's beauties, the book itself, which is admirably furnished with sensible notes, and a sensible glossary, containing—seldom the case in books of this kind!—neither too much nor too little, though, if its editors at all, it is by leaning too much toward the latter vice.

It is to be lamented that so few of Dunbar's larger poems have come down to us. The two tales of "The Friars of Berwick," and "The Two Marys, Women and the Widow," are perfect in their kind, and either of them would fully repay the labour—no great labour, indeed, for he is not much more laborious than Spenser—of making ourselves familiar with his language. Here, in the allegorical poems, the "Thistle and the Rose," written to celebrate the Scottish King's nuptials with the English Princess, and the "Golden Targe," which has often been the subjects of deserved admiration. We are not ourselves partial to this old allegorical school of poetry, but from the comparative shortness of these poems, the allegory is less tiresome, and their rich luxuriance of description cannot fail to make them favourites. We have another short poem by Dunbar, somewhat in the style of the two last mentioned, "The Merle and the Nightingale." The poet feigns that he hears these two birds, in the month of May, disputing on the subject of love.

"In May, as that Aurora did up-spring,
With cristall ene chasing the cluddis sable,
I hard a Merle, with mirry notis, sing
A sang of love, with voce ryecht comfortable,
Agane the orient bemis amiable,
Upone a blissful brenche of lawryr grene;
This wes hir sentens suelt and delectable,
'A lusty lyfe in Luvis service bene.'
Under this brench ran down a revir bricht,
Of balmy liquor, cristalline of hew,
Agane the hevynly aiaure sky is licht;
Quhair did, upone the tothir syd, persew
A Nychtingaill, with suggurit notis new,
Quhois angell fedderis as the pacok schone:
This wes hir song, and of a sentens trew,
'All Luvie is lost bot upone God allone.'
With notis glaid, and glorious armony,
This joyfull Merle so salust scho the day,
Quhill rong the woddie of hir melody.
Saying, 'Awak, ye lavaris of this May;
Lo! fresche Flora hes flourest every spray,
As Nature hes hir taught, the noble quene,
The feild beir cloith in a new array;
A lusty lyfe in Luvie service bene.'

Nevir suetar noys wes hard with levand man
 Na maid this mirry gentill Nyehingnail,
 Hir sound went with the rever as it ran
 Out throw the fresche and flureist lusty vaill :
 'O Merle!' quoth scho, 'O fule! stynt of thy taill,
 For in thy song gud sentens is thair none,
 For boith is tynt, the tyme and the travaill,
 Of every Luve bot upone God allone.'"

The Merle, for a time, opposes vigorously the doctrine of her rival songstress, alleging, among other reasons,—

"O Nychtingaill! it wer a story nyce
 That luve suld nocht depend on cherite;
 And, gif that vertew contrair be to vyce,
 Than luve mon be a vertew, as think is me;
 Foray to luve envy mone contrair be:
 God bad eik luve thy nychtbour fro the splene,
 And guho than ladeis suetar nychtbouris be?
 A lusty lyfe in Luvis service bene."

She, in the end, however, acknowledges herself beaten, and joins with the Nightingale in singing—

"All Luve is lost bot upone God allone."

Dunbar's smaller poems, with the exception of a few moral and religious pieces, are mostly such as were suggested by the times and people among whom he lived. But in elegance and wit, and epigrammatic point, they stand high above the common standard of such productions. The commendation he bestows on the subject of his esteem, or the sarcasms and abuse which he heaps on the objects of his dislike, are equally original and interesting. Among the foremost of the objects of his aversion were the Highlanders. In one of the most magnificent of Dunbar's works, "The Dance of the Seven Deadly Sins," a poem which abounds in descriptions such as have been realised only by the pencil and graver of Callot, after noticing the want of musicians, for no "gle-men" were in Hell, "except a menstrall that slew a man," the devil signifies his desire for a Highland "padyane," as the most proper music for the occasion—

"Then cried Mahoun for a Highland Padyane:
 When ran a fend to fetch Macfadyane,
 Far northward in a nook;
 By he the Correnoch had made shout,
 Erse men so gathered him about,
 In Hell great room they took.

These termagants, with tag and tatter,
 Full lowd in Erse began to clatter,
 And croak like raven and rook.
 The devil so deafen'd was with their yell,
 That in the deepest pot of Hell
 He smored them with smoke."

In explanation of the last line but one of this passage, it is only needful to observe, that, according to the popular notion of that time, the souls below were generally punished in *pots* or cauldrons.

Tailors and Souters (or Shoemakers) had also provoked his displeasure, and he takes ample vengeance on them in his satirical account of "The juts between the Tailor and Souter," held, like the last-mentioned scene, in the infernal domains. The "Amends to the Tailors and Souters," possesses much elegant point. He tells them that he has dreamt, in a moment of inspiration, how an Angel appeared to him, declaring aloud their praise, and proclaiming it before God.

"The cause to you is not un-ken'd,
That God's mis-makes ye to amend,
By craft and great agility,
Tailors and souters, blest are ye.

Souters, with shoes well made and meet,
Ye mend the faults of ill-made feet.
Wherefore to Heaven your souls will
Tailors and Souters, blest are ye. [die:]

And tailors, too, with well-made clothes,
Can mend the worst-made man that goes,
And make him seemly for to see;
Tailors and Souters, blest are ye.

Though God make a mis-fashioned man,
Ye can him all shape new again.
And fashion him better by 'sic thre.'
Tailors and Souters, blest are ye.

Of God great kindness may ye claim,
Who help his people from crook and lame,
Supporting faults with your supplie:
Tailors and Souters, blest are ye.

On earth ye show such miracles here,
In Heaven ye shall be Saints full clear.
Though ye be knaves in this countrie:
Tailors and Souters, blest are ye."

Another especial object of Dunbar's satire, was "Mr. Andro Kennedy,"
"an idle dissolute scholar," whose testament commenceth thus—

"I maister Andro Kennedy,
Curro quando cum vocatus,
Begotten by some incubi.
Or by some friar infatuated;
In faith I cannot tell readly,
Unde cut ubi fui natus.
But in truth I know truly,
Quod cum dicholus incarnatus.

Nunc condo testamentum meum.
I leave my soul for evermore,
Per omnipotentem Deum,
Unto my lordes wine-cellar.

Quis in collaris cum cervisia.

I 'd rather lye both early and late,
Nudus solus in commissa.

Than in my lordes bed of state,
A barrel bung aye at me bosom.

Of worldes goods I had na mare;
Et corpus meum ebriatum.

I leave unto the town of Air;

In a grain mixen for ever and aye,

U' ike sepeliri queam.

Where drink and grain may every day

Be casten *super faciem meam.*"

The ceremonies at his interment are to be equally characteristic—

"*In die mea sepultura,*
I will none have but our own gang,
Et dato rusticis de rare
Bearing a barrel on a stang;
Drinking and playing 'cup out,' even
Sicut agnati alebam.
Singing and shouting with high steven,
Potum meum cum fletu mucebam.
I will no priests for me to sing
• Dies illa, dies mea •

Nor yet the bells for me to ring;

Sicut semper solet fieri;

But a bag-pipe to play a spring.

Et vnam sic-wosp ante me;

Instead of banners, for to bring

Quatuor signata cervisia;

Within the grave to set such thing

In vasum crata juxta me.

To drive the fends, then boldly sing.

De terra jernasti me."

Mr. Laing observes on this last poem:—

"The late Octavius Gilchrist, in his remarks on Macaronic poetry Bridges' *Censura Literaria*, vol. III. p. 337, in mentioning Theophilus Folengo of Mantua, known best under his assumed name of Merlinus Coccius, as the supposed inventor of that kind of verse, in his 'Opus Macaronicum,' first published in 1517, says, 'he was preceded by the laureat Skelton, whose works were printed in 1512, who was himself anticipated by the great genius of Scotland, Dunbar, in his 'Testament of Andro Kennedy,' and the last must be considered as the revivor or introducer of Macaronic or burlesque poetry. This opinion, however, is not quite correct, as the mixture either of Latin and English words, or in alternate lines, as used by Skelton and Dunbar, does not constitute what is called Macaronic verse, the peculiarity of which consists in the use of Latin words, and of vernacular words with Latin termination, usually in Hexameter verse. One of the earliest and most celebrated pieces of the kind which is known in this country, is Drummond of Hawthornden's *Poem to Medusa*."

Mr. Laing is doubtless right in saying that Dunbar's poem is not Macaronic verse. How Gilchrist could think that this kind of writing, alternate lines of Latin and English, was not older than Dunbar, we cannot conceive. We could make a collection of some twenty or thirty songs in the same style, from the sixth century to Dunbar's time, and such a song in Latin and old High

Dutch, on an event of the tenth century, preserved in a MS. of the middle of the eleventh century, which begins

"*Nunc almus assis filius
thero euuigero thieruum*

*Benignus fautor mihi
thaz ig iz cosan muosi," &c.*

has been printed more than once. As, however, Mr. Laing does not seem to be aware that Macaronic poetry is of old date in England, we will, in conclusion, print a short Macaronic poem from a MS. of the reign of Henry VI. (at Cambridge), describing quaintly the characteristic commodities of most of our English cities.

London'	{ Hec sunt Londonia pira pomaque regia thronus Chepp stupha. coklana. dolum. leo. verbaque vana Lancea cum scutis. Hec sunt staura cuntutis.
Eborac'	{ Cap't'm kekus. porcus. simus Eboracus Stal. nel. lamprones. kele et mele salt salamonos Ratus cum petys hec sunt staura cuntutis.
Lincoln'	{ Hec sunt Lincolne. bow. bolt. et bellia bolne Ad monstrum scala. rosa bryghta. nobilis ala Et bubulus flatus. hec sunt staura cuntutis.
Norwicus	{ Hec sunt Norwicus. panis ordeus. balpenpykys Clausus porticus. domus Habruhe. dyrt quoque vicus Plynt valles. redo thek. cuntutis optima sunt hec.
Couentr'	{ Contreye mirum. sopanedula. tractaque wirum Et carmen notum. noua stipula. pedula totum Cardones mille. hec sunt insignia ville.
Brystoll	{ Hec sunt Brystollis. bladelys dozelys quoque bollys Burge negones karine clocheriaque cheuones Webbys cum rotis hec sunt staura cuntutis.
Cantuar'	{ Hec sunt Cantorum iuga dogmata bal baculorum Et princeps tumba. bel. brachia. fusaque plumba Et asserem potus hec sunt staura cuntutis.

*Poems on several occasions, by S. P. (Samuel Pordage.) Gent. 1660. 12mo.—
Troades, a Tragedie, written in Latine, by L. A. Seneca, translated into
English, by S. P. 1660.*

Some in my speedy pace I must outrun,
As lame Mephibosheth the Wizard's son.

SO sings the muse of Dryden in his Absalom and Achitophel; and under the name of Mephibosheth, was concealed that of the person whose works stand at the head of our paper, Samuel Pordage. S. Pordage wrote Azariah and Nushai, 1681, to answer Absalom and Achitophel; also 'the Medal Reversed.' He published a Romance, called Ithana, and prepared a new edition of Reynolds's God's Revenge Against Murder, 1679. Pordage is not mentioned in Ellis's Specimens, or Southey's, but some account of him may be seen in Scott's Dryden, vol. ix. p. 372. We find also the following work under his name: 'Mundorum Explicatio, or an explanation of an hieroglyphical figure, shewing the progress of a soul from the coast of Babylon, to the city of Jerusalem, a Sacred Poem;' 8vo. 1661. This volume, as well as that at the head of this article, is very rare. S. Pordage was a member of the Society of Lincoln's Inn, and, in addition to what is mentioned above, he wrote two plays in heroic verse.

1. Herod and Mariamne, 4to. 1673, acted at the Duke's Theatre.

2. Siege of Babylon, 4to. 1678, founded on the Romance of Cassandra.

He was the son of the Rev. Mr. John Pordage, Rector of Bradfield in Berkshire, and formerly head steward to Philip, the second Earl of Pembroke. We are unable to give any further account of the Poet.

It is some little time since we read his translation of the *Troades* of *Seneca*, but these harmonious lines of the Chorus, ever since remained in our memory.

For what husbands should we I trow
Hiding our breasts, our *puder* shew.
Let upper coats your under tie,
So that your hands at libertie
May be; with furious strokes your breasts
To wound, this habit likes me best.
Your company I do agnize,
Let now return your wonted cries,
Exceed your wonted manner too,

'Tis Hector now *lament* we do.
Our rent and much decayed hair
We all have loos'd; and now we wear
It hanging down untidy; we spurt
In our own faces Troy's own dirt.
Buttoned about your sides now wear
Your gowns; and shew your shoulders
bare.

Mr. Pordage's notions on the subject of lyrical harmony of numbers were very singular, as *exempli gratia* :—

— " Let
The greedy hope, the sad fear set.
Where thou shalt be, don't *quere*
When dead? where the unborn now are.
Time us and chaos doth devour,
Body and soul yields to Death's power.

And

Great grief desires still to see
Many fellows in miserie,
And not alone the pain to bear
None *will* when all suffer a share,
No man wretched himself doth behold
If all are so. Men rich in gold
Remove; remove all such that are
To cut rich land with a hundred ploughs.

Again

When that the golden fleeced ram
On 's gilded back bore *etc* and him,
And she 's fell thence into the sea
Deucalion and Pyrrha, they
When they nothing beheld but waves,
When all but they had made their graves
Grieved less together. Alas! all we
Anon shall separated be,
And tossed ships disjoin our tears,
When that the sayls of mariners
At trumpet sounds shall hoist, and *when*
With winds and hasty oars they *from*
The flying shores hast to the deep, &c.

Of Mr. Pordage's translation, we presume our readers have now had sufficient specimens. We could have wished his rhymes had been a little more symphonious than *ram—him*; and *when—from*; but we cannot say at this distance of time, how Mr. Pordage may have pronounced these words, or how near the Berkshire provincial accent brought them together. His original poems consist of about fifty pages, and begin with a panegyrick to his Excellency General Monck, March 28, 1660; and another on his Majesty's entrance into London, in which the Monarch must have been pleased with the matter, if not the poetry of the following couplet :

Adorn'd the female beauties of the land,
To see their Sovereign, in balconies stand.

especially as it is followed by the wish expressed in these lines,

May Nestor's years his happy reign attend,
May Heaven his breast with *Solomon's choice* befriend.

Verily, the Merry Monarch was not much behind him, who 'by fair idolatresses fell.' Then come 'some tears dropt on the herse of the incomparable Prince Henry Duke of Gloucester.' In 'his Praise of his Mistress,' he is lavish of his ornamental diction.

Her shape in wax it would be most hard
to frame;
Her nose, a comely prominence, doth part
Her cheeks, the mirror of Dame Nature's
art.
Her lips are *snips* of scarlet July flowers,
Spread with the tincture of vermilion hue,
Blessed in self kisses.—

Her arms due measure of proportion have,
Her hands the types of snowy excellence,
With onyx tipp'd—her legs and feet
enslave [thence.
Our eyes, and captive hold from falling
Her whole frame's equal symmetry is
brave,

And to spectators pays a recompense.

If we are not mistaken, the last line is in the true genuine vein of the late noble poet Edward Lord Thurlow; and so saying, we now leave Mr. Samuel J. M.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Lives of the Sacred Poets. By Robert Aris Wilmot.

THE most impartial criticism would find in this volume much to praise, and, we sincerely think, little on which any disapprobation could justly hang. Whether the term of '*Sacred*' can be with full propriety applied to persons who among a mass of miscellaneous poetry, some amorous and jovial, have intermixed a few serious strains, we think may admit a doubt; but granting that these gay cavaliers, and sword-and-buckler men were truly designated; we think the manner in which their biographies are composed, their merits elucidated, their beauties unfolded, and their characteristic points discovered, is highly creditable to the author. Mr. Wilmot's research and industry have been rewarded by many valuable rectifications of ancient errors, as well as by the advancement of much previously undiscovered truth; his criticisms are sound and just; the animation and feeling with which he writes, show a practical mind; and the moral tone which is diffused over the whole work, is in harmony with the gentle character of the subject on which it is employed. We will venture to say that this volume contains some of the most graceful and elegant pieces of critical biography that have lately issued from the press. The Committee of General Literature have judiciously selected their workman in this instance. Having said thus much, we shall merely note down a few remarks of not much consequence, as they occurred in the perusal.

P. 21. 'He feeds me in fields which *been*' (23d Psalm by Francis Davison). On which the author observes, 'so in the original *Ms.*' The word is *bin*, the old word for 'be,' altered by the transcriber for the sake of the rhyme.

P. 27. Mr. Wilmot says that the torch of allegorical poetry was extinguished in the hands of the *bro* *Fletcher*.—Has he forgotten, when he made this assertion, Thomson's *Cat-*
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tle of Indolence? or Dryden's Hind and Panther?

P. 36. 'The Rev. A. Norton, the present *Rector* of Alderton.' Mr. Norton is not the Rector, but the *Curate*.

P. 40. When Mr. Wilmot says, 'there is little to blame in the execution of Sannazar's poem '*de Partu Virginis*,' he does not do justice to that fine and elegant poem, to the delicacy of its imagery, and the classical purity of its style. We can trace a passage in it, which Collins did not disdain to imitate.

P. 47. 'There is one exquisite line in the 82d stanza (of Fletcher's *Christ's Victorie*, in allusion to the shepherds at the Nativity (says Mr. Wilmot),

'A star comes dancing up the orient.'

But the image and expression belong to Chaucer.

P. 57. The mention of '*Sylvester*' reminds us to ask why his name does not appear among the Sacred Poets? Does Mr. Wilmot believe that singularly striking poem, '*Go, Soul, the Body's Guest*,' belongs to Sylvester? It is in the folio edition of his works. Of Milton's early and assiduous study of him, we have no doubt. He appears to have had a Sylvester always open on his table.

P. 74. Mr. Wilmot ought to have mentioned Samuel Rowlands as an early satirist; and one 'who anatomises the follies of the time in which he lived with a satirical force not inferior,' says Sir Walter Scott, 'to that of Hall or Donne.' His '*Letting of Humour's Blood*,' was published in 1600, and ran through four editions before 1611. They are in a lighter and pleasanter vein than either of the satirists just named.

P. 77. '*Shenstone* was thankful, that his name presented no facilities to a punster.' What would he have said, had he read the epitaph written on him by Mons. Garatin, and which would have taxed his gentle spirit as much as a pun. Here it is, as it

As in the gardens of Ermenonville,
Maps to the present day :

• This plain stone
To William Shenstone.
Who in his mind possess'd
A genius natural :
Who in his garden dress'd
Artificial greens,—rural."

• 127. 'The Psalms of Milton are
worthy of Hopkins.'—Alack a
I when did Mr. Hopkins thus in-

Tho by His all-commanding might
All the new-made world with light,
Caus'd the golden-tress'd Sun
The day long his race to run ;
Horned Moon to shine by night,
Id her spangled sisters bright,
With his thunder-clasping hand,
He the first-born of Egypt's land ;
In despite of Pharaoh fell,
Brought from thence his Israel.
Rudly waves he left in twain
The Frythaven main,
Flood stood still like walls of glass,
He the helmet'd hands did pass,
Full soon they did devour
Tawny King with all his power.

• He'd hold Scen and his host,
• Held the Amorron coast,
• Large-humb'd (fig he did subdue
• All his over-hardy crew," &c.

• 148. We think Mr. Wilmot
Oy fan to the merits of 'Cooper's
• Denham had a rich vein of
• though licentious. His famous
intrain' was so popular, that we
in a poem called 'Apollo's Edict,'
following verses.

Anna's happy reign you praise,
Not a word of 'haleyon days ;'
Let my votaries show their skill
Ping lines from *Cooper's Hall*.
Now I cannot bear to hear
Mimicry of—"deep yet clear."

• 196. Mr. Wilmot has not done
ee to Heywood's 'Hierarchy of
Blessed Angels,' which is a work
great curiosity and merit, and
ement. We beg leave to refer
readers to the work itself, and
'wards to Bridges's 'Restituta,'
I. p. 240; Drake's 'Shakspeare,'
• 698; and Blackwood's Maga-
• Now, 1818, p. 171.

• 199. The play of 'Argalus and
Henia,' 1639, is by Henry Glap-
pe, and the plot is founded on the
of those two lovers in Sir Philip

Sidney's *Arcadia*. It is slight, but
pleasing.

P. 212. Benlowe's 'Theophila' is
not 'excessively rare,' as far as the
text goes; but it is very rare to find it
complete in the plates.

P. 232. 'On Sundays (Lord Her-
bert) would have his chaplain read
one of *Smyth's Sermons*.' This was
Master Henrie Smith, who was called
'The Silver-tongued Preacher.' His
Sermons were printed in 1594; and
reprinted in 1674, with a Life by Ful-
ler. There is an epigram of Haring-
ton upon him; and there is an en-
graved portrait of him, copied by Mr.
Nichols, in vol. II. of his *History of*
Leicestershire; where are also ac-
counts of him by Fuller and Wood.
—Quarles, in his 'Divine Fancies,'
p. 76, says, 'Smith's dainty Sermons
have in plenty stored me.' In Sylves-
ter's 'Du Bartas,' p. 401, is 'Micro-
cosmographia, the Little World's De-
scription, or the Map of Man, from
Latin Sapphics of that famous late
Preacher in London, Mr. Henrie
Smith, translated and dedicated to the
Right Honourable Honoria Lady Hay,
by Joshua Sylvester.' Also, 'Cet-
tain Epigrams of the same Master
H. S. translated and dedicated to my
dear-affected, dear-respected Dr. Hall
and Dr. Hill.' Id. p. 404. The Ser-
mons themselves are admirable, and
are often read by the unworthy writer
of this note, to purify as well as to
enrich his mind, when it is soiled by
the business and contention of the
world, and starved by the barren dis-
courses of modern divines.

P. 234. Mr. Wilmot observes,

"Religion (i. e. religious feelings) in a
child is generally considered wonderful,
as if the visitations of that daughter of
Heaven were only made to us when op-
pressed with years, and in the winter of
our days. But this belief is one of the
many errors in which we are so fond of
indulging. A cross of pure and beauti-
ful thoughts is entrusted unto each of us
at our birth, and if we treasure it as we
ought, and employ its divine potency
only in the nourishment of the good and
the holy, it will not waste or diminish in
the hour of adversity."

To all this we agree, for it is no-
thing more than a truism which all
must acknowledge; but is there no-
thing of every thing, be-

tween childhood and the oppression of years, and the winter of our days? Who ever 'indulged the belief' that religion was only made for age; or how does it so follow by any logical consequence, because it is rare in childhood? Most children will have certain religious sentiments and feelings, if nurtured and carefully guarded by their protectors: but all beyond this;—a strong devout bearing towards godliness, or yearning of the heart after the Gospel, is wonderful in any child or youth; and is the later fruit of years and thought, and much knowledge, and many cares, and a conscience that, looking at itself and the world, 'beholds that all is vanity.' Such convictions ripen late in the minds of the generality of men,—in a few.

'*Quæis meliore luto fixit præcordia Titan.*'

in a happy and select few, the temple of the uncontaminated heart is, from the first dawn, open and garnished for the reception of the Deity.

P. 283. 'In an age of biography it is somewhat strange, that a full and accurate life of Bacon should still be wanting.' It is an age of biography; but of biography that is written without talent, published without demand, and perused without instruction. Sir James Mackintosh could have written it, or Dugald Stewart, or Mr. Coleridge; Perhaps it is reserved for the joint-stock company of the Penny Magazine, or it may form an episode in one of the new novels published under the patronage of Lady

P. 259. We do not think we should have called Duport "the most elegant Grecian:"—clever, learned, and laborious he certainly was; but perhaps the objection is hypercritical.

P. 266. Mr. Wilmot must not cast censure on the world, on account of the neglected compositions of John Norris. Before persons expect to be read, they must condescend to write so that they may be understood. Warburton said well, 'Poetry made Milton an enthusiast, and enthusiasm made Norris a Poet.' There is a line in one of his poems—The Parting, which is the unknown parent of a very well known offspring.—

—!-visits short and bright.'

This line passed into Blair's *Grave*, and thence into Campbell's *Pleasures of Hope*, from which last alone it is always quoted. Let it now be restored to its rightful owner.

P. 271. All Mr. Wilmot's eulogies cannot revive the *caput mortuum* of Donne's rugged, mystic, and metaphysical poetry; but he might have dwelt with delight on his valuable prose writings, especially his volume of sermons, which he has bequeathed to us. 'He has perished through not being understood;' but the same intellects which have been brought to the study and admiration of other poets, if employed vainly on his, speak not to their own incompetency, good Mr. Wilmot!

P. 291. Henry Vaughan might have had more room given to him; besides the *Olur lacanus*, 1651, which was published with another title page in 1679, and the *Silex Scintillans*, printed 1650 and 1655; he was author of a volume not mentioned by Mr. Wilmot, "*Flores Solitudinis*, or certain rare and elegant pieces," 1654; from which a specimen should have been given. In an advertisement on the reverse of the title page of the sixth edition of Beaumont's *Philaster*, is—'The Mount of Olives, or Solitary Devotions,' by Henry Vaughan, Silexist, with an excellent discourse of the blessed estate of man in glory, written by the most Reverend and Holy Father Anselm, Archbishop of Canterbury.

308. In the account of Crashaw, Mr. Wilmot does not seem to be aware that the '*Sospetto di Herode*,' was translated in 1675, by a person unknown, who signs his initials T. R. The translation itself is superior to Crashaw's. See an account of it in 'Headley's Specimens, vol. ii. p. 142. *Maty's Review*, March 1785. Whoever the author was, his mind was deeply imbued with the phraseology of Milton.

P. 325. Mr. Wilmot, when censuring the quaint conceits and extravagance of Cowley's Poetry, should have done justice to the purity, the idiomatic elegance, the grace and propriety of his *prose*.

P. 335. Mr. Wilmot should have mentioned that there are two editions of Beaumont's *Psyche*, the one in 1643, the other in 1702, having four

new cantos, and corrections. Not only Pope, but Collins read this poem, and Milton also. We will give a passage, which will remind every lover of poetry, of a beautiful picture in *Kehama*.

Here having knocked her breast and
 turned her eye, [scap,
 Her generous eye, three times upon the
 She chid herself profoundly with a sigh,
 And looking then with noble fervor up,
 'Yet why should I demur,' she cried,
 'since mine [thine,
 Own will is not my own, but long since
 'And now I know thy will is mingled here
 With this sad potion, whatsoever be
 The present relish, Psyche doth not fear
 But it will end in purest suavity.
 I fear it not'—and here she took the cup,
 And bravely to the bottom drank it up.

Mr. Willmot observes that, "if *Psyche* is republished, it will be the duty of the editor to show that the art of stealing wisely is not lost among us." We rather think this sentence is written on a random guess, and founded probably on Pope's assertion. The present writer has twice read Beaumont's *Psyche*, and finds the chief coincidences of expression to be by Milton. Whether Pope borrowed his description of *Melancholy* in the *Eloisa* from the following, cannot be known.

— and Melancholy sate
 Shrouding her hideous self in mid-day
 night;
 The heavy nodding trees all languished,
 And every sleepy bough hung down his
 head.

Some other Authors ought to have been mentioned, as—

1. *Divine Poems*, written to his Most Excellent Majesty King Charles. By Sir John Strachling, Knt. and Baronet, 1625; 4to. The writer's copy of this poem, belonged to the Poet Dyer.

2. *Poems occasioned by a Melancholy Vision*. By Humph. Moll, 1639.

3. *The Church Militant*. By William Vaughan, Knt. 1640.

4. *Divine and Moral Speculations*. By Doctor R. Aylet, Master of Chancery, 1654.

5. *The Divine Wooer*. By J. Horne, a Servant of God, 1673.

6. *Treasury of Divine Raptures*. By N. Billingsley, 1667, who wrote many other works.

7. *Prison Pietie*. By Samuel Spald, Prisoner in Ludgate, 1677.

8. *Divine Poems and Meditations*. By William Williams of *Concord*, when he was a Prisoner in the *Fort* and 63rd year of his age. 1677. *multis aliis*.

Thirty Years' Correspondence between John Jebb, Bishop of Limerick and Alexander Knox, Esq. 2 vols. 8vo.

A WORK of singular interest containing the correspondence of two persons united by the bonds of a tried and virtuous friendship, and rendered valuable from the learning and knowledge which it displays on subjects connected with religion, and with the opinions of theologians, the tenets of different churches, and the interpretation of Scripture. The name of Mr. Knox is one always mentioned with the honour due to a most sound *divine*, a zealous and conscientious churchman, a wise and powerful reasoner, an able writer, and a man of sincere piety. To pay an eulogy on Bishop Jebb would be quite superfluous; for he had won the probatation from all who had known the guilelessness of his manner, the plainness of his disposition, the elegance and variety of his attainments, and the kindness and care with which he administered the duties of his high and venerable office. By those who are interested in the subject of the interpretation of the Scriptures, and the true signification of the great and leading doctrines of the Church, the correspondence will be read with delight, but it is of a nature not so adapted of extracts within the very confined space we could allow, as it mainly consists in advancing and maintaining arguments on Scriptural subjects, through processes of reasoning which could not be separated from each other, or abridged without losing the writer's own language. We beg however to refer our readers to vol. i. p. 130, for a letter of Mr. Knox's on the purposes served by *Calvinistic* opinions; and vol. ii. p. 171, on the *Church of England*. After excellent observations on its character and use, a passage is met with, unfortunately too truly prophetic of what ten years afterwards has taken place.

from the causes mentioned by the writer.

"I am sure all things will eventually serve the sublime purposes of divine philanthropy; but it is awful to think of the providential measures, which arguing from the past to the future, we may imagine likely to intervene. I therefore almost tremble to mark the *complying spirit of our statesmen*, as I fear, however sincerely they may wish to fix a ne-plus-ultra, they will at every fresh conciliatory, or rather compromising step, find it less practicable and even less rationally maintainable. In short, I am not without fear that the *Church of Ireland will eventually be sacrificed* to the preservation of what will be considered central integrity. But sure I am, that if the *one Church goes, the other will soon follow*, and what the political constitution will then become, I only wish they might now have the prudence and the sagacity to make a matter of grave consideration."

Observations on the Colonies of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land.
By John Henderson. 1832.

MR. HENDERSON is a person of a very acute and vigorous understanding, and of very considerable acquirements. He has made curious and extensive observations on the political economy of the countries which he visited, most worthy indeed of the attention of our Government, to whom the awful trust is given of administering to the tranquillity and welfare of a colony composed of most stubborn and singular materials. We find Mr. Henderson to be acquainted also with the natural history and botany of the country. He has a curious remark at p. 33, that the *old and original description of trees* are disappearing under the gradual enrichment of the soil, and young ones rising to supply their place. He also mentions, that as in America, when certain forests have been cut down and burnt, trees of a different description have sprung up in their room—and as in England, when quick-lime is sprinkled on certain soils, white clover is produced—so in New Holland, by the conflagration of the vegetation, in conjunction with the superficial soil, the *wattle, or acacia inermis* is produced.

The method employed by the natives

of tracing the wild bee to its sylvan hives of hoarded sweets, is very ingenious.

"During the heat of the day, the bees resort to the neighbouring streams to obtain water. They are there sought for by the natives, and on being discovered, its body is cautiously wetted with saliva. While it remains imprisoned, during the act of drying, the light white down of the cockatoo, being dropped upon it, becomes closely cemented to its body. So soon as it again recovers the use of its wings, the insect flies away, bearing along with it this conspicuous mark, which is sufficiently heavy to retard its progress, and enables the keen eye of the native to trace it to its horde."

Mr. Henderson mentions, p. 137,—

"That the *black swans* which inhabit the outlets of the sea and the mouths of rivers are rapidly decreasing, as the country is becoming colonized. They are caught during the moulting seasons, when they are unable to fly: after this, *they are slowly starved to death*, in order that the oil may be absorbed from their skins, which are afterwards intended to decorate the ladies of England! they are stated to survive in this manner without sustenance, for from ten to fourteen days."

The work ends with a very ingenious letter on a *nomenclature of botany*, addressed to M. Q. de Quincy, of the Institute at Paris; but which we consider, like Bishop Wilkins's universal language, to be too *abstracted* and philosophical, ever to be brought into use, although the defects of the present system must be felt and acknowledged by all. Our author's plan is, that supposing a *million* of plants, each differing in qualities from each other, we should be required to arrange them so that any particular individual might be selected from the whole, by the quickest and simplest process. The above problem resolves itself into *dividing, or continuing to divide the whole quantity, until the remainder be unity, by such divisors, that their sum total shall amount to the smallest possible number*. Accordingly, by continuing to halve, quarter, &c. the given sum, one million, (that is if we divide it constantly by two,) we arrive after twenty-three times division at unity as required. The next step is to find a *similar intrinsic and permanent quality*, which shall bisect both

the dividend and quotient; thereby another quality must be obtained, which shall again bisect both of these quotients and dividends; the same process being continued, or the nearest approximation made towards it, until either the quotient or remainder be unity.

A Short Exposition of the Creed, with an Introductory Letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury. By John Woodhead, Esq.

THE author of this little volume was anxious to enter into holy orders, and for that purpose applied to the bishop of the diocese in which he resides; who declined ordaining him on account of his age, it having been determined by the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London, to admit no candidates to ordination unless they were under thirty-five, or thirty-six years of age. Mr. Woodhead having in the course of preparation directed his mind to theological studies, has given the result of part of them in the present volume, which contains a very clear and judicious exposition of the Creed, in accordance with the sentiments of our best divines. In his letter, Mr. W. professes his strong attachment to the Church of England, and passes the following well-deserved compliment on the venerable primate:

"The characters of those persons who are placed in high and influential situations, are in some sort the property of the public; so that I may venture to say, as one of that public, and it is, my Lord, without flattery, that your sound and extensive learning, graced by mild and conciliatory manners, at this momentous crisis, makes you an ornament and safeguard to the Established Church. These acquirements and virtues have obtained for you much silent and unobtrusive, but no less valuable approbation. I have said at this momentous crisis, for you have been called, my Lord, to your high station, in times that make it a station of awful responsibility."

The Author then proceeds to some observations on a subject, which, however out of delicacy seldom touched on by the friends of the Church, is not less worthy of deep attention; we mean the manner in which the Bishops are generally speaking secluded, or

separated, not only from the society of the clergy, but of the laity in general.

"I firmly believe," says Mr. W. "that the serious and thinking part of the community, silent and unheard though they may be, do not wish to alter the essential character of our Established Church. They do not wish to curtail or abridge the power of the Bishops to live in an affluent and dignified state, nor do they object to that acquired personal nobility of a bishop, which often is and always ought to be the reward of learning, piety, and virtue. The serious and thinking part of the community, true friends of the Established Church, wish to see more of these pastors and chief shepherds of Christ's flock. They wish them to reside very generally in their dioceses, to mingle with the laity as well as the clergy, so that friendly affection and regard may be cultivated and increased among all classes towards the head, or chief minister of our Established Church in each diocese. They wish them repeatedly to preach and visit in different parts of their dioceses taking advantage, which this opportunity would offer, not of declaring only the fundamental doctrine of the Gospel, but of showing the imperative necessity of a practical obedience to those precepts which exhibit the relative duties of man to man in his social character, &c. These visitations and discourses of our Bishops, in different churches over their large and extended dioceses, would countenance and give great encouragement to the parochial clergymen frequently to dwell on such subjects, that are of vast practical consequence to the community."

With this wish we cordially agree; the residence of the parochial clergy, should go on the presumption that the bishop is residing; the visitation of the clergy among their parishioners, should be formed in imitation of the bishop's visitation among them; but an active and laborious parish priest, and a bishop secluded in his palace, and almost a stranger to his diocese, is a strange anomaly. Whether this is the case, we will not presume to say; but we think that the printed addresses or charges of the Bishops ought to be more frequent and more important than they are; not to be for ever employed on secular concerns, as residence and repairs, and school-rooms, and vestries; but on the elucidation of disputed doctrines, on the

refutation of erroneous opinions, on the fallacy of dangerous heresies, on the prosecution of theological studies, and the advancement of religious truths. For this the clergy would be grateful, especially if it were accompanied by an anxiety on the part of the Bishops for their temporal welfare, and a zealous desire to remove them from the state of depression under which they are now languishing. We fully agree that the Bishops should be placed in a state of affluence, but we add that their clergy should also be placed in a state of *comfort and independence*; but a bishop with 5000*l.* or 10,000*l.* a-year, and his clergy on an average income of 200*l.*,* is a scandal and reproach to any Church. On this subject, we consider the Bishops are bound to exert themselves; to prove to the clergy that they are, what they profess to be, "their affectionate brethren;" and no longer to permit their clergy to be in a situation, which they themselves would peremptorily decline to hold. If a bishopric is poor, a stall or deanery is attached to it, to make its value sufficient to support the dignity of the bishop; but if a living is too small even to support its pastor, no such addition, however necessary, is found for him. We are no advocates for an equalization of Church property; far from it; but we say it is a question of degree; and that the present difference is far too great. The body of the clergy are too poor; it is the great scandal of the Church; it is the point to which the eyes of the enemies of the Church are directed for attack, and it is the point to which its friends are looking with anxiety to see removed. That enlightened, amiable, and excellent man, and conscientious prelate, who presides over the see of Gloucester, has shown a noble example to his brethren on the bench, in appropriating a *fourth of his net income* to the wants of his clergy. We lament to say, that this example of Christian feeling, this truly apostolical love, which sheds a lustre on the mitre he wears, has not found a single supporter even in the richest dioceses.†

* See the charges of the Bishops of Bath and Wells, and Exeter.

† Since the above was written, we perceive with much pleasure, that several

Physiognomy founded on Physiology, &c. By Alex. Walker.

WE never had any doubt of the system of Craniology having been founded on some broad and general truth; nor are we less strongly assured that it has been pushed by its admirers and interpreters into extremes preposterously absurd, and totally erroneous. We believe it to be just as easy to map out with correctness, into different kingdoms and states, the whole interior of Africa, as to divide into artificial compartments the human brain. But still we hold that there is truth in the general outline; and that the shape of the external skull or head, in some measure, is connected, through the brain, with the powers of intellect and will.

The head of Plato or Aristotle, opposed to the head of a Caribbee or a negro, would speak of a race of men in whom the intellect and reason were largely developed; and the organs that manifested the animal passions and appetites modified and subdued. Mr. Walker opens some ingenious views on the subject. The main novelty of his work is in the opinion he holds on the use of the *cerebellum*, which with him is the organ of *volition*, while the *cerebrum* is the organ of *intellect*; and secondly, on the fact which Mr. Walker says he announced years before it was known to other persons, "that on the *length* of the cerebral organs depends the intensity of their function, and on the *breadth* of these organs, the permanence of their function." Of the French people, our author, speaking as a philosopher and physiologist, appears to have formed a very low opinion. Of the beauties of *la belle France*, he thus speaks:

"Most English and Scottish gentlemen (I speak not of the Irish, as they have a taste for female ugliness,) most English gentlemen who are above being taken by superficial pretension, are aware of the *almost universal ugliness* of French women. The hard, sharp, and wrinkled face, the *greenish* dark complexion, the hair on the upper lip, the hoarse voice, the almost bestial expansion of the lower ribs to contain enormous viscera." (!)

And this, according to our author,

livings have been enriched by the well-timed liberality of the Bishop of Durham.

elicits the curious consequence of inspiring a *desperate ingenuity* to the invention of new fashions to conceal the deformities of nature. We have not room to give the portrait of the French gentleman, but beg to refer to the note at p. 162, where it will be found for the delight of our Gallic neighbours.

The Natural Influence of Speech in raising Man above the Brute Creation.

THE most interesting part of this volume, is that in which accounts are given from the authority of travellers of the sagacity and instinct of the animal creation: if it is not possible to define the line that separates the reasoning powers of man from the instinctive knowledge of the brute, it is interesting and useful to possess records of the latter under all its modifications, and in its highest degree of excellence. Perhaps in the next edition (for who does not look to a second edition?) the Author will expunge or soften the following passage, which is to our feelings objectionable, from its appearance of levity on the most awful of all subjects, vide p. 221. He is speaking of the future destiny of animals:—

"There will be frogs, toads, lizards, and worms, all kinds of insects, the wasp, the musquito, and the locust, with lice, spiders, and fleas; if one be raised, all will be raised. There will be the poly-pus, which is half a vegetable, and the oyster which is incapable of locomotion, and the snail, which is composed almost entirely of water; all these will be endowed with immortal life; and as the Supreme Being does nothing without a reason, and that reason can frequently be discovered, what would be the use of it? Would these creatures be endowed with an incorporeal nature, somewhat resembling their present form? Would they be refined and adapted for a dwelling in the skies? Would they be rewarded according to their works? Only think of a herd of oxen, or a flock of sheep, or a drove of pigs, brought to judgment! Only think of a division among kangaroos and sea-lions and porpoises, some righteous and others wicked!" &c.

We are sure, from the general tenor of the book, that our Author

had no desire to speak lightly on such a subject, but to say the least, we consider such suppositions to be quite superfluous; and the more minutely pursued, the more absurdity is apparent.

Oriental Fragments, by the Author of the Hindoo Pantheon.

THOUGH this volume is full of matters of curiosity, though it abounds in research and reading, and though it is written in a pleasing and jocular vein, with infinite good feeling, it is one that defies analysis, and makes even extracts difficult. The part of most interest to scholars, is that which attempts to prove the all-pervading influence of the *Sanscrit* language over most European tongues. And many fanciful coincidences, and ingenious assimilations, no doubt but that many of the etymologies are correct, and perhaps the principle is sound; however, on this point it is evident that the Author has never studied deeply the laws by which such etymological changes are governed, nor has he been brought up in the logical and philosophical school of Grimm. We observe at p. 498, a trifling mistake, where we should not expect to have seen it.

"I do not," says Mr. Moor, "find that the *sycamore* was especially a mystical tree among any ancient people. I cannot see any thing mystical or peculiar about it, save perhaps the peculiarity of exhibiting a variety of dark spots on its foliage. Egyptian mummy-cases are said to be made of it. Whether this was from its supposed durability, or from any superstitious feeling, who can say? If from the first (its durability), our notion on the point of ligneous duration, does not accord with that of the ancient Egyptians," &c.

It is singular that Mr. Moor was not aware that the *Sycamore* of Egypt and the tree of the same name in England, which are here confounded, are totally distinct. The first is a tree of prodigious size, and bears a small fruit like a fig, a native of Egypt and, we believe, of Syria: the other, the pseudo-platanus, is a native of Britain we believe
-f Germany, and below
the maple. ?

ficus, common in Africa; * its wood is very durable. (Seeleby and Mangle's Travels, p. 177; Brown's Travels, p. 270; Jowett's Christian Researches, p. 75; often alluded to in Scripture; see 1 Kings x. 27; Amos, vii. 14.) Mr. Fraser in his Travels on the Shores of the Caspian, p. 41, calls the Chinar tree of Persia a Sycamore, which we believe to be a Plane; two words always confused by Scotch gardeners. What he says of its spontaneous combustion we do not understand.

Fully convinced as we are of Mr. Moor's good feeling to the Church of England, we cannot help lamenting the manner in which he speaks of the necessity of her reform; and especially when he says, 'What should we think of our Army and Navy, if no improvement or reform had taken place in them for the last century?' To which we answer inprimis, that in the knowledge and by the confession of all, even its enemies, the Church, in discipline, conduct, and bearing, *has much improved*; secondly, that the improvement of the Army and Navy has followed the improvement of science and art applied to military and naval purposes; and that they may still go on improving, and be rendered more complete instruments of defence or destruction, as the ingenuity of man advances, is certain: *but religion is not science*; and if the pastors of the Church are men of good conduct, sound learning, and zeal tempered with moderation; if its revenues are rendered suitable to the wants and situation of such persons, and its superfluities diverted to more useful channels, we think that the Church has arrived at its ultimatum here on earth,—it will then convey the waters of life to those who wish to drink of them, plentiful and pure;—but still, be it remembered, it will be conveyed in 'earthly vessels.' If, when Mr. Moor speaks of the reform of the Church, he uses that word in its true sense, not for the Clergy alone, but the general members

and community of the Church, the body of the people, the communicants, —we fully agree with him, that they stand in great need indeed of amendment; did they but second the desires and duties of the Clergyman as they ought, the Church would be purer and brighter than it is;—did they rise in her defence as they ought to have done, she would not be in the situation of danger in which she is;—did they love her as they ought, they would not bear her calumniated in silence and aloof.

History of Framlingham and Saxted.
By R. Green.

THE town of Framlingham in Suffolk is distinguished for the remains of its Castle, which was said to have been built in the time of the Saxons. It was one of the principal seats of St. Edmund the Martyr. William Rufus gave this castle to his favourite Roger Bigod. Subsequently, Edward the First gave it to his second son Thomas of Brotherton, Earl Marshal of England. The next grant was made by King Henry IV. to his son Henry Prince of Wales, who kept his first court here in 1404-5. On the attainder of the Duke of Norfolk, the castle became forfeited to King Henry the Eighth, and descended to his son Edward the Sixth, who kept his first court there; he bequeathed it to his sister Mary; and it was soon after restored to the Duke of Norfolk. In 1625 it was sold with its manor, &c. for 14,000*l.* to Sir Robert Hitcham, Knt. and he settled it on the master and fellows of Pembroke College, who now possess it.

After a copious and accurate narrative relating to the Castle, and an excellent sketch of the lives of the proprietors, Mr. Green proceeds to the history of the beautiful church that adorns the town, built of flint and stone, and decorated with the tombs of Norfolk and of Surrey; he then enlarges on the charities bestowed on the town, and on the manors and rights appertaining to it.

The book is composed with much local research, and has, we think, fairly exhausted the subject. Such should be the works that form the true and solid foundation of a country

* It is somewhat singular that these large Egyptian sycamores, some of them from 400 to 600 years old, grow and flourish in Upper Egypt, without a single drop of rain ever falling for six years together in that country.

history. Mr. Moor has in his Oriental Fragments expressed a strong desire that such a work should appear for the country in which he resides, and has mentioned the rich and ample materials long collecting by that industrious and well-informed antiquary, Mr. Davy—but "tempus fugit," and if the work is not soon completed, Major Moor, and the writer of this article, instead of having the pleasure of reading this History, may perchance be read of there, and be found thus preserved in the Index.

Major M.—, of Great Dealings, antiquary, general scholar, orientalist, p. 1005; author of *Hindoo Pantheon*, vol. XVI. p. 1500; of *Oriental Fragments*, do. 1670; of *Suffolk Glossary*, vol. XXI. p. 400; Appendix, Curious fact of Hells spontaneously raging in his house, vol. X. p. 2; fond of conversing with *hippies*, do.; lived to a remarkable age, v. Index; left behind him large collections on various subjects, do.; wished to dispose of his oriental curiosities, do.; deeply regretted by a large circle of acquaintance; Inscription on, in Sanscrit and English, v. tom. XI. et al.; mistaken for Moore the poet in the French Bibliographie.

The Revolutionary Epick. By D'Israeli the Younger.—Parts I.—IV. 4to.

MR. D'ISRAELI says, that he conceived the idea of this poem on the Plains of Troy, for there he deemed himself a Poet, and cursed the anti-poetical age in which he lived. "What," he exclaimed, "is the Revolution in France a less important event than the Siege of Troy? Is Napoleon a less interesting character than Achilles? For me remains the Revolutionary Epick!" Our readers will best understand the framework of this epic, if they see some of the beams and rafters on which it rests and rises.—Sect. 1. *Magros*, the genius of Federalism, and *Lyndon*, the genius of Federalism, appear before the throne of Demogorgon. Magros errates a new race of men. Magros musing, listens to a heavenly chorus. Two beautiful youths salute Magros. Portrait of a true Noble. Murder of the Queen of France. What constitutes a People? Faith and Fealty quit earth in despair, and describe to Magros the ravages of the monster Change. Lyndon asserts the antiquity of the Federal principle,

and describes the Pantheon. Lyndon quits earth in despair in the reign of Nero. Lyndon returns to earth with the invention of Printing. Meets a beautiful maiden called *Opinion*, on the banks of the Rhine—her cousins, Luther and Calvin. Britannia summons Lyndon and Opinion to England. Opinion falls into a trance, and is carried by Lyndon to America. Napoleon pledges his faith to Lyndon. Soliloquy of Napoleon. Magros starts up the King of Sardinia. Battle of Mondovi—agitation at Milan. Opinion, assuming the form of young Visconti, rises in the great square and curses the Germans. Triumphant entrance of Napoleon into the capital of Lombardy. Planting of the Tree of Liberty.

Such is an outline of the story. It is executed in blank verse printed by Messrs. Bradbury and Evans, and sold by Mr. Morton. We must now give an extract or two, whose extracts from epic poems are very difficult of selection. We know a gentleman, who, being asked for an extract from Virgil, put the whole poem into his friend's hand. Want of room alone prevents our copying his example, and informing our readers previously, that *Magros* and *Lyndon* turn out to be two large Crocodiles.

Huge, strange, and motionless, like those vast shapes,

The pilgrim marks on some Nilotic tale,
Basking their trunklike forms in temperay.

Nor let any one rashly suppose, that this form of an alligator was ill adapted for a hero to assume—depend on it, it has its advantages, and the late learned Dr. Adam Clarke clearly proved, that it was under this seductive shape, and not in the inferior form of a snake, that Satan tempted Eve. It is true our Author gives them helmets and spears; but that divers beasts formerly, before they were under the dominion of man, used to wear these regal ornaments, is clearly shown in the science of Heraklity, where lions may be seen waving flags, and leopards covered with collars and crowns of gold. The first fifty-two Cantos of the Poem are occupied in conversations on political economy, and international law, much in the manner of the Times paper, between *Magros*, *Faith*, and

Faenty. We must own that they are occasionally eloquent, and have the power of adorning their truths and creeds with very ornamental robes; but they all three are too much addicted to garrulity, and, like Mrs. Malaprop, are anxious to talk fine. There are more leaves than fruit on their Tree of Knowledge. What a phalanx of words is brought out to describe the gambols of a whale!

And thou, Leviathan! whose heaving bulk
Calls the quick colour from the sailor's
check;

What time some wave like to a ridgy hill,
Tipp'd with the snow, long, dark, and desolate,

Save where the cresting waters whitely
foam, [spair;

E'er yet they break and vanish in de-
What time some wave, some solitary wave,
Itself an ocean, with the low'ring sky
Blending its rising form, its mighty wings
South-east, south-west extending, from
the Cape,

Where valiant Vasco and his pallid crew,
The giant Genius of the storm invok'd,
Sweeps its full course, while mid the
darkened world

The thick *alab* gloom a single flash reveals
Struggling with forky light, the shriek in-
sane

Of moaning sea birds tell the direful fate
Of those that brave the tempest,—such
thy power,

Awful Leviathan!

When it comes to Lyndon's turn to speak, we find him not less verbose and long-winded than his predecessor, with the addition of a few *false quantities*, when he has occasion to talk Greek; and a little too figurative when he attempts to describe the portrait of the beauteous maid 'Opinion.' Hethus commences:

"Her long locks bursting from their modest fillet,

No more a barrier to her swelling veins;
Her dark eyes glittering with a meteor's blaze,

And her distended nostril like a steed's
That pants for war, and paws the sluggish earth,

Wild as a Mœnad from her studious seat
Opinion sprang."

We must pass over an unsuccessful attempt of French cavalry, headed by the republican generals near Turin.

"Two columns from the host
Pour forth their pride—*Massena* one—the
next
Serrurier leads."

"*Lannes* who knew not fear,
His feathered hat upon his bloody head,
All wildly waving, dashed aside the foe,
And beat him back, meantime *Massena*
turns,
Massena, child of fortune and of war,
The hostile flank.

We must leave *Murat*, who comes forward in due time to settle the dispute, to hasten to the concluding stanza of Triumph and of Liberty:

—"Italy is free,
The people shout, our Italy is free!
Long live Napoleon—live our mighty
friend,
Saviour of Italy. A thousand garlands
Wave in the glorious air, a thousand flags
Respond in triumph; but the Conqueror
yields

No further pleasure to the raptur'd crowd,
But seeks the chambers of their recent
Our Italy is free, our glorious land [lords.
Hath gained once more her lavished heri-
tage;

Thus says triumphant Milan. Shout aloud,
Our dark-ey'd daughters, and our valiant
sons, [fair,

Raise your brave voices in our beauteous
For Italy is free! The rod is broken,
The chains are burst, the oppressor over-
thrown.

Then with victorious chorus do they march,
To where the ramparts yield a pleasing
shade, [maiden

What time the sun descends, and many a
Gazes with softness on the evening star.
No play of love, no soft voluptuous sport,
Their purpose now; but where its lofty head
A lusty poplar raises, now they crowd;
Fast to its trunks they fix the ready ropes;
Advances then a band of nervous youth,
And singing as they toil with daring grasp,
Up by the roots the mighty branches drag,
And on a car bedecked with laurels, bear
Their vigorous burthen to the Palace gates;
With renovated life before those walls
They plant their spoil, and then with
deafening shouts,

Tossing their caps within the giddy air,
Dance round the tree of Lombard liberty.

Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature. Vol. II. Part 2.

A WORK full of learning and interest, containing very curious philological and antiquarian treatises, among which the following stand conspicuous for ingenuity of reasoning, and depth of research.

1. *Nolan on the Theoretical Munc of the Greeks.*

2. *Nolan on the Grecian rose.*—This inquiry involves a question on the age of Anacreon, by whom the rose is so highly praised. Mr. Nolan proves that Theophrastus, who died B.C. 287, never himself, though a botanist and florist, saw a *fine rose*. Anacreon's age must be placed in B.C. 650, two centuries earlier than Theophrastus. Our author therefore argues, that he could only have been acquainted with the *rosa sylvestris*, the wild dog-rose, which would not be worthy of such eulogy.

"It cannot, however, be disputed, that in Anacreon's time, and previously to him, in the age of Homer, the name *roses*, which was subsequently appropriated by the rose, was not only known, but found a place in the imagery of the poet. It seems therefore expedient to ascertain the flower to which the term was applied, as necessary to discover the species known to Anacreon. The irreconcilable discrepancy which may be thus proved to exist between any flower that he could have ever known under that term, and that (flower) so extravagantly praised in the Ode inscribed with his name, involves an argument no less fatal to the authenticity of that work which is generally received as his composition."

Mr. Nolan then goes on to prove, that the word *roses* was, in its primary acceptation, taken to express any flower that was employed in dying; as the balustrum, or flower of the wild pomegranate; and that in this sense it alone could have been known to Anacreon or Homer. Mr. Nolan thus turns the rose of Sharon into a spurge, or orange-lily, and the rosy-fingered Morn, into a lady with her nails dyed red; and proves that the privet, the lily, and the madder, were all called roses—white rose, red rose, and dog-rose; further, the cistus, the lychnis, and the mallow, were called roses, or dye-flowers. In time, as the rose by cultivation improved in beauty, and as the pomegranate blossom, as a dye, was superseded by the murex, the word *roses* became appropriated to the true rose of our gardens.

3. *Review on the MSS. at Holkham.*—The foundation of this library was laid by Lord C. Justice Coke, in the time of Elizabeth. Several of his MSS. and autographs remain. Among the curiosities is a Latin Bible, with

decorations, it is supposed by Giffes. A fine MS. of the Iliad, of the 12th century, on fine vellum; a beautiful MS. of Virgil, in 2 vol. folio; also a MS. of Persius and Horace, very splendid, with numerous arabesques and drawings in gold and silver, transcribed from Raphael de Moscatelli's. The celebrated MS. of Livy, that belonged to Alphonso I. King of Naples, with notes and references in the handwriting of that monarch; this MS. was lent to Drakenborch, who, in return, dedicated his edition of Livy to Lord Leicester; a fine MS. of Seneca that belonged to Lipsius; an ancient MS. of Chaucer, varying from the printed copies; a Treatise by Leonardo da Vinci, unpublished, in his own hand, on the nature, strength, and motion of water, with sketches; a volume of original drawings, by Raphael, chiefly architectural, of 35 folio sheets, done with a red pen in bistre, and accompanied with short memoranda in Raphael's handwriting; a fine sketch of Moses raising the Brazen Serpent, as painted by M. Angelo on the ceiling of the Sistine chapel, may assist in deciding the warmly-contested question, whether Raphael studied the works of M. Angelo. These are some of the curiosities existing, among many others of scarcely less importance, belonging to the princely palace of Holkham, and the owner of which appears to know and estimate the value of his dead sheep-skins, as well as his live ones.

4. *The Essay on the Prometheus of Æschylus*, by Mr. Coleridge, is a fine monument of his learning and philosophy, but will not bear an extract, being all closely cemented together by the great builder in his argument; which is intended to shew the purpose of the Greek drama, and the connection of the Greek tragic poets with philosophy, and thence to lead into larger and deeper inquiries connected with the nation of Greeks. It being the office of the tragic poet, under a disguise of the Sacerdotal Religion, mixed with the legendary and popular belief, to reveal as much of the mysteries interpreted by philosophy, as would counteract the demoralizing effects of the state religion, without coming into the "anxiety" of "angquility" and that

paramount resource, without which a republic (such as the republics of ancient Greece were), could not exist.

5. A Dissertation of much interest, by A. W. de Schlegel, on the origin of the Hindoos: which treats of the earliest migrations of them from their original *souche*, and the consequent division of tongues. Mr. Schlegel opposes Dr. Pritchard's views in his learned book on Celtic researches.

There are other papers of less importance, but of much curiosity, in the volume; among which, Mr. Wilkin-son's dissertation on 'Memnon,' is not the least worthy of attention. We believe that he has unmasked the old juggler at last, and that the 'fabled voice' turns out to be a hammer.

History of the British Colonies, by R. Montgomery Martin, F.S.S. &c. &c. in Five Volumes, vol. 2. Possessions in the West Indies, 8vo. pp. 523.

THE production of a second volume of this useful work, within the year, is very creditable to the industry of Mr. Martin, who has in this as in his former volume embodied in a well-arranged narrative a great quantity of valuable materials, illustrative of the geography, history, physical aspect, climate, mineral, vegetable and animal produce, population, revenue, government, and trade of the British settlements in Guyana and Honduras, and on the West India islands.

A sketch of the discovery and settlement of these colonies, together with a narrative of the rise, progress, and final abolition of the traffic in Slaves and Slavery, form a part of the introductory chapter. Upon these topics the author writes with moderation, but at the same time avows his decided hostility to the system of slavery, and offers his congratulations on its total extinction.

The introduction also contains some particulars of the character and fate of the early inhabitants of the West Indies, which are expressed in terms that do credit to Mr. Martin, both as a man and an historian, while the facts narrated reflect but little honour upon the Spanish nation, or on those other Europeans, including some of our own countrymen, by whom the natives of these colonies have been

nearly extirpated. The following note, on page vii. is, in our judgment, worthy of particular attention.

"Some retributive justice has already been dealt out to Spain by the Supreme Disposer of events. At one period the Spaniards possessed entirely the Floridas, Mexico, Darien, Terra Firma, Buenos Ayres, Paraguay, Chili, Peru, and California: they are now utterly expelled from every one of these possessions, their dominion execrated, and new and flourishing republics are rising on the ruin of their once valuable colonies."

We must at the same time express some doubt as to the propriety of referring, as Mr. Martin has done on the same page, to the "decrees of Heaven," in a manner calculated to give a sort of sanction to the lawless actions of men. Much evil may be the consequence of carrying an author's speculations so high. On the contrary, it might have been sufficient, we apprehend, for his purpose, had he observed that the love of power which is usually associated with the spirit of enterprize, but too frequently hurries men on to the perpetration of unjust acts; such as perhaps they had not before contemplated, and as their consciences did not at first approve; and that when the sense of moral accountability has been deadened in them, and its force at length altogether subdued, such men have but too frequently fallen under the influence of the worst passions, and perpetrated the most appalling deeds of cruelty and injustice; but for which they were not the less accountable to the righteous Judge of the whole earth. In consistency with these views it may be presumed that, in the case before us, the *extirpated* and the *extirpators* having long since passed to their account in the unseen world, the former will receive, as *unenlightened idolaters*, a righteous doom for their sins of ignorance; and that the latter, as *Christians*, will also receive a doom equally righteous, for sins against light and knowledge, in the perpetration of acts, which were at variance not only with the doctrines and precepts of Christianity, but with the dictates of humanity.

Some more detailed particulars of the extirpation of the aborigines, are given under the several heads of Guiana, Jamaica, Grenada, Dominica,

St. Christopher's, and the Bahamas. On those of Guiana Mr. Martin remarks—

"That when that country was first visited by European mariners, it was found densely peopled, but few of whom now remain to indicate the aboriginal inhabitants of a land which the whites have made their property."

And he adds, with great truth, that this fact offers

"A melancholy contrast to the progress of European colonization in the eastern hemisphere."

The governments of the colonies in the West Indies are divided into two classes—those which are called emphatically the Crown colonies, each of which is managed by a Viceroy; and those, being the much larger number, of which the administration is entrusted in part to representative assemblies. In all the colonies the Statute Law of England, administered by courts, civil, military, and ecclesiastical, has some force; but in several of them it has not hitherto, in all cases, been permitted to control the ancient colonial laws, which are of Spanish, Dutch, or French origin. It is a remarkable fact, that under the system of slavery recently abolished, the qualification for a vote in the representative Government of Guyana, was the possession of 25 slaves. The Government of Honduras is represented as the most completely popular of them all, and is described by Mr. Martin as worthy of being an example for young colonies.

The natural history of the West Indies forms an interesting portion of the work, and is given with great clearness and brevity, the animal kingdom furnishing fewer details than the vegetable, which latter contains many productions remarkable both for utility and splendour. The animals of Guiana, which are numerous and various, including samples of almost every species of wild animal known on the continent of America, are an exception.

Much more appears to be known of the Geology of the west than of the east, and considerable pains have been taken with this portion of the work before us. It gives a tolerably clear and satisfactory view of the sub-

stances which form the outer crust of this part of the globe, and describes among the geological phenomena of peculiar interest, the volcanic mountains and pitch-lake of Trinidad and the sulphureous mountains of Dominica.

Mr. Martin has appropriated a separate chapter (xvi.) with an appendix of accounts, making together more than ninety pages, to West India commerce. It is not in our power to give any abstract of the valuable statements contained in this part of the work. They relate to the staple commodities of the West Indies, sugar, cocoa, rum, molasses, and tea; to the principles and votes of taxation; to the capabilities of the West Indies for the receipt of a large additional white population; to the abolition of colonial monopolies, and to the compensation of 20,000,000*l.* granted by Parliament, for the extinction of slavery, an event which appears, much to the honour of Antigua, to have been anticipated in that colony by an act of the colonial legislature passed in February, which declared that "From and after the 1st of August, 1834, slavery shall be, and is hereby utterly and for ever abolished and declared unlawful within this colony and its dependencies."

Prefixed to this volume is a table, exhibiting at one view the location, extent, 177,140 square miles; number of the white population, 74,240; of the black population, 884,600; annual revenue, 541,500*l.*; annual expenditure, 551,600*l.*; value of imports, 5,806,400*l.*; of exports, 9,932,500*l.*; amount of shipping engaged in the commerce, inwards, 238,600 tons, outwards, 260,500 tons; value of property annually created, 21,972,549*l.*; moveable & immoveable, 126,600,000*l.*, together with the dates and modes of the acquisition of each settlement. We feel disposed to doubt the accuracy of the two last items.

It appears that some strong expressions in this volume on the subject of negro bondage, and particularly the republication in Mr. Martin's introductory chapter, of some extracts from the Negroes' Memorial, have subjected him to the charge of being an "Alderman

et," a charge

* See 1st

Oct. 1, 1844.

which he has peremptorily denied; at the same time utterly disclaiming any acquaintance with the members of the Anti-Slavery Committee. Having, on reference to his first volume, observed that his acquaintance with the author of the work referred to, commenced in connection with the East and not with the West Indies, we can readily believe him to be conscientious in this disclaimer. It is nevertheless a fact well known to us, although Mr. Martin knew it not, that that gentleman has been, since the year 1825, and still is, a member of that Committee.

But we are by no means convinced that this circumstance furnishes a valid objection to the work before us, the Author of which appears to have availed himself, indifferently, in the absence of other sources of information, of such historical materials as were to be found in the controversial writings respecting slavery. We have accordingly, on perusing his volume, discovered several extracts from pro-slavery writings, more obnoxious to criticism than those in question; and, did not the general merits of his work screen the Author from the severity of criticism, some of those might be pointed out. We will refer to one instance only, a paper in page 54, purporting to be a scale of life on occupation of the different classes of society. It is a document altogether factitious, and its object evidently to convey an impression that the slave in his state of slavery was the most happy—because, as is asserted, the best provided for—of all the colonists.

The republication of such a paper might well have been spared; but having been reprinted, it merely furnishes an additional proof of a well-known fact, that in the ardour of controversy on this for a time all-absorbing subject, the zeal of interested parties not only biased their own judgments, but in some instances tainted the current of evidence, and was opposed to the ends of justice. Historical data furnished by such authorities, certainly required the closest scrutiny and much serious consideration before they were adopted. We are therefore disposed to make considerable allowance for an Author, who was called to occupy a literary field so overgrown with dangers and difficulties as this was; and, notwithstanding these blemishes, to express a favourable opinion of his work. Should it, as it most probably soon will, pass to another edition, these exceptionable parts may be revised, and an enlarged and therefore more satisfactory view given of the state and progress of education, and of the exertions of the Missionary Societies in these colonies. On these latter subjects, which are of high interest, Mr. Martin is less diffuse than many of his readers will wish that he had been.

In the further prosecution of his great and important undertaking we cordially wish him success; feeling that a full and impartial history of the British Colonies has long been a desideratum.

Sermons, chiefly for particular Sundays and occasions. By the Rev. JAMES ASPINALL, M.A.—Mr. Aspinall is advantageously known by three volumes of Doctrinal and Practical Sermons, which he had previously published. The present volume will assuredly not detract from his well-earned reputation, as a divine and practical teacher of the Word. The Sermons are elevated above the common mass of parochial discourses, in style and argument, and are well adapted for such a congregation as he instructs and advises. We beg, as it were, once for all, to remark, that Sermons are compositions little adapted for extracts, unless room can be afforded to a considerable extent. Their merit lies in the

clearness of the argument, in the neatness of the illustration, in the warmth and zeal which fuses and combines the whole, and pours the appeal of the preacher through the approving understanding, into the convinced and responding heart. In short, it is the general effect of the whole composition that is to be looked to; in this point of view, Mr. Aspinall's present volume will satisfy the demands of the reader. In Sermons of a totally different kind, like those of Butler and Horsley, where disputed texts are examined, and doubtful tenets weighed, with powerful logic and deep erudition, we grant that specimens of the author's talent may be selected and advantageously arrayed; but we are now

only employed in advancing the reason why we prefer rather to give the general characteristic merits of plain practical discourses, than to attempt to deduce that character from specimens and extracts, which cannot do justice to the talents and intentions of the writer.

Sermons, by the Rev. R. Clarke Burton, M.A. preached in the parish Church of Rugeley.—Such Sermons as the Minister of a rural parish should deliver to his congregation, and such as they may turn to good practical account. The numerous volumes of plain, practical, parochial Sermons that are constantly coming from the press, we consider to be of infinite advantage to the Church; such a class of Discourses, adapted to the understandings and moderate knowledge of the lower orders, was almost unknown thirty or forty years back. We are great advocates for the language that is delivered to the poor and needy, being as plain as it can possibly be made: and for that reason, and that alone, we wish that some words in our noble Liturgy and in the Services of the Church were altered. We would have 'happiness' substituted for 'felicity,' and 'go before' for 'prevent;' and most foreign words exchanged for native, as far as can be done with propriety; that the common people may hear nothing, at least in language, that passes their comprehension.

Sermons, by Rev. W. Howels, with a Memoir by Charles Bowdler. Vol. I.—Mr. Howels, as is well known, was Minister of the Episcopal Chapel, Long-acre; and those who have either frequented its Service, or even passed near it, at the time its congregation was assembling, can bear witness to his popularity. The memoir of him, prefixed to this volume by Mr. Bowdler, is written in very good taste and feeling; and has hit the true medium of not saying too much, or dwelling too long on a favourite subject; while at the same time nothing that could illustrate the character, or evince the talents and piety of Mr. Howels, is omitted. He appears to have been a very single-minded, sincere Christian, of considerable talent, and little learning; who in the school of sorrow, and even poverty, for a considerable portion of his life, had truly learned how 'the uses of adversity are sweet, and how they chasten the spirit, and soften and purify the heart.'—His Sermons are plain, perspicuous, vigorous, urging the great doctrines of our faith on his hearers with correctness, and enforcing them and illustrating them with a strong convincing

eloquence. More need not be said of one who was esteemed and loved by those who had the happiness to know him; who possessed the entire confidence of his friends; and, lastly, whose funeral sermon was preached by Mr. Nelson, whose Life has been written by Mr. Bowdler.

The Truth of Christianity proved by the ancient Prophecies, and especially by the Prophecies of Jesus himself. By R. Walker, A.M. 12mo. This volume of the prophetic evidence of the truth of the Christian Religion, is judiciously and lucidly arranged; and will be carefully perused by all who have neither time nor learning for works which demand extensive scholarship, and great information. The author's notions are sound, his views temperate and judicious, and his inferences just. Together with Mr. Davison's admirable Sermon on the same subject, the general reader will have in this little volume all that can be desired; till the interest he feels in the important subject discussed, leads him to the learned repositories of citation amassed by our elder divines;—the deeper he enters on the subject, the more he will be satisfied of the truth of the word of prophecy.

Scripture Biography, by the Rev. Wilson Evans, M.A. This work has the merits of the one last mentioned. It is a familiar and concise biography of the characters in Scripture eminent for piety and virtue. The language is sufficiently elegant; and the deductions are reflections practical and useful.

Argument to prove the Truth of the Christian Revelation. By the Rev. J. Rosse.—We agree with Mr. Coleridge that we want no more proofs or evidence of the truth of the Christian Revelation; its truth is established beyond the reach of powers and principalities to shake; it is in the hearts and heads of all sensible and pious men. Its evidence is as perfect as the nature of the thing permits, and that evidence has been long powerfully illustrated, explained, arranged, and enlarged on, from the apostle Paul to our own Paley, in a vast body of argument impenetrable, and unassailable.

To the present work we have a few objections to state. It is written on competent information, and is certainly dictated by a truly devout and conscientious feeling. The Author's account of the history of the Great Jehovah is open to more doubts than he seems dis-

as a subject that can alone give interest, when in the hands of truly good and scientific men.—The *Apocrypha*, on the time of the writing of St. John's Gospel, is very well reasoned and written.

Whale Coffin, or the Whale Fishermen.

—We must leave to other critics reviewers to give to the public the rational impression which this tale may upon them. To us, we confess, was no part but that which described the capture of the Whales, with the habits of the animal, the dangers of the crew, the escapes, the bravery, the pursuit, and the conquest, which are well drawn, that of any interest. Our novelists of recent days go just upon the opposite principle to A. Caracci, who used to say, 'I will give you a good outline, and put bricks in the middle.' Now they take no care of their outline, which is their plot; they can insert a few scenes of power, interest, and stirring passion in the middle of their work—and when that is done, the rest is a *caput mortuum*. This is a novel or romance writing, of the kind at present in vogue, in a state of the lowest degradation; and we only wonder who can be, who delight in regaling on so offal. As there is a Temperance Society for the disease of dram-drinking among the mules, so ought there to be one for the diminution and subsequent abolition of these inebriating and mischievous creatures called novels, among the ladies' maids.

Les Quatre, or the Days of the Year.

3 vol. There is something of an elegance about this little work, which makes it superior to the common ones of its brethren, and some of its best scenes are drawn with effect. To us, we must confess, it is sadly deficient of a continued and increasing interest; which is the very main-spring of fiction, and without which the ornaments of fancy and taste, instead of embellishing, only overload the tale. It is an historical novel, intermingled with fictitious characters, as in old romances, where all the company masks but the King and his attendants.

This did well in the hands of Scott, could turn all metal into gold; but common hands it is a difficult and arduous task to manage. However, we only repeat, that this story is defective in the conduct and progress and development of the plot; and, saying that, allow hardly any merit which can reach a defect. There is no principal light to the picture, and at this

moment we know not who is to be considered the hero or heroine of the tale, unless it is the jester—Chicot.

Mokanna, or the Land of the Savage.

3 vol.—Improbabilities of all kinds by land and water, in city and in desert, are here collected; and how the heroine could survive her incessant adventures, and perils, and escapes, and at last settle comfortably near Cheltenham, we cannot imagine. We don't know any young lady who could have done the same, except that one class of English young ladies, who make nothing of walking over Monte Rosa, and the Rigi; but our heroine had not the advantage of those civilized and careful guides, Jean and Paul—being generally under the protection of a pirate or a savage. Some of the scenes of wild life are ingeniously and forcibly drawn, especially the destruction of Hendrick Van Sluysie's house on his bridal night. But the general plan and ground-plot of the tale is very defective.

Catherine de Medicis, or the Rival Faiths.

—This is an historical romance, beginning with the death of Francis the Second, and ending with the massacre of St. Bartholomew. Fictitious characters are mixed with real personages, as in Mr. Barry's paintings at the Society of Arts, where Dr. Burney is seen swimming in a cocked hat and wig, by the side of a naked Triton. There is some descriptive talent in the work; but the defect is a grievous one, viz., that the real authentic history of the wretched period described, is far more deeply interesting than the adorned fiction. The historic novel truly requires a master's hand.

Lardner's Cabinet Encyclopedia.

Arithmetic, by Dr. Lardner. Manufactures in Metal. vol. 3.—Two very useful Treatises, conveying much information; the only objection we find to the latter one is, perhaps, unavoidable to the plan of the work, viz., that the subjects are too much abridged. We allude particularly to the articles of telescopes and watches.

The Rival Sisters, with other Poems.

—We presume that this volume is the production of a lady; the sentiment, feeling, and indeed the frame-work of the leading story, lead us to that conclusion. The *Rival Sisters* is a tale of deep distress, as our readers will know to their cost when they peruse it, for both sisters go mad. The versification and language are respectable. Of the smaller poems we must for want of space select a short one:—

new cantos, and corrections. Not only Pope, but Collins read this poem, and Milton also. We will give a passage, which will remind every lover of poetry, of a beautiful picture in Kehama.

Here having knocked her breast and
turned her eye, [cup,
Her generous eye, three times upon the
She chid herself profoundly with a sigh,
And looking then with noble fervor up,
'Yet why should I demur,' she cried,
'since mine [thine,
Own will is not my own, but long since
'And now I know thy will is mingled here
With this sad potion, whatsoever be
The present relish, Psyche doth not fear
But it will end in purest suavity.
I fear it not!—and here she took the cup,
And bravely to the bottom drank it up.

Mr. Willmot observes that, "if *Psyche* is republished, it will be the duty of the editor to show that the art of stealing wisely is not lost among us." We rather think this sentence is written on a random guess, and founded probably on Pope's assertion. The present writer has twice read Beaumont's *Psyche*, and finds the chief coincidences of expression to be by Milton. Whether Pope borrowed his description of *Melancholy* in the *Eloisa* from the following, cannot be known.

— and *Melancholy* sate
Shrouding her hideous self in mid-day
night;
The heavy nodding trees all languished,
And every sleepy bough hung down his
head.

Some other Authors ought to have been mentioned, as—

1. *Divine Poems*, written to his Most Excellent Majesty King Charles. By Sir John Stradling, Knt. and Baronet, 1625; 4to. The writer's copy of this poem, belonged to the Poet Dyer.

2. *Poems occasioned by a Melancholy Vision*. By Humph. Mill, 1639.

3. *The Church Militant*. By William Vaughan, Knt. 1640.

4. *Divine and Moral Speculations*. By Doctor R. Aylet, Master of Chancery, 1654.

5. *The Divine Wooer*. By J. Horne, a Servant of God, 1673.

6. *Treasury of Divine Raptures*. By N. Billingsley, 1667, who wrote many other works.

7. *Prison Pietie*. By Samuel Speed, Prisoner in Ludgate, 1677.

8. *Divine Poems and Meditations*. By William Williams of Cornwall, when he was a Prisoner in the 62nd and 63rd year of his age, 1677, *cum multis aliis*.

Thirty Years' Correspondence between John Jebb, Bishop of Limerick, and Alexander Knox, Esq. 2 vols. 8vo.

A WORK of singular interest, containing the correspondence of two persons united by the bonds of a long-trying and virtuous friendship, and rendered valuable from the learning and knowledge which it displays on subjects connected with religion, and with the opinions of theologians, the tenets of different churches, and the interpretation of Scripture. The name of Mr. Knox is one always to be mentioned with the honour due to a most sound *divine*, a zealous and conscientious churchman, a strong and powerful reasoner, an able writer, and a man of sincere piety. To pass an eulogy on Bishop Jebb would be quite superfluous; for he had won approbation from all who had known the guilelessness of his manner, the amiableness of his disposition, the elegance and variety of his attainments, and the kindness and care with which he administered the duties of his high and venerable office. By those who are interested in the subject of the interpretation of the Scriptures, and the true signification of the great and leading doctrines of the Church, this correspondence will be read with delight; but it is of a nature not to admit of extracts within the very confined space we could allow; as it mainly consists in advancing and maintaining arguments on Scriptural subjects, through processes of reasoning which could not be separated from each other, or abridged without leaving the writer's own language. We beg however to refer our readers to vol. i. p. 130, for a letter of Mr. Knox's on the purposes served by the *Calvinistic* opinions; and vol. ii. p. 477, on the *Church of England*. After some excellent observations on its character and use, a passage is met with, unfortunately too truly prophetic of what ten years afterwards has taken place,

for the Closet, or the way to keep the heart right with God.—This is one of the many ebullitions of pious and patriotic feeling to which the abolition of colonial slavery has given rise. It is a production creditable to its author; who regards the abolition of slavery as a manifestation of the divine Providence, and a display of the divine benevolence to our age and country.

He views it in all its bearings; in its present effects on the negroes, and on their late proprietors; on the future successes of British philanthropists, and on those nations who have not yet abandoned the system; inferring, and very probably, the eventual extinction of slavery in every part of the world, by the force and effect of British example and influence.

On page 35, Mr. Jefferson apostrophises America in terms of more complacency than we think the occasion called for; we nevertheless approve the general tenour and spirit of the address, which may deserve the attention of those who had not the opportunity of hearing it delivered.

A pleasing little poem called *The Hermitage*, reminds us of the style and manner of Thomas Warton; but this we must pass over, in order to extract a pretty production of fanciful simplicity, with a little touch of quaintness that would have delighted Fletcher, and not displeased the youthful author of *Comus*.

TO A LILY

Flowering by Moonlight.

Oh! why, thou Lily pale! [light,
 Lovest thou to blossom in the wan moon.
 And shed thy rich perfume upon the night,
 When all thy sisterhood
 In silken cowl and hood
 Screen their soft faces from the sickly gale?
 Fair horned Cynthia woe thy modest
 And with her beaming lips [flower,
 Thy kisses cold she sips.
 For thou art aye her only paramour:
 What time she nightly quits her starry
 Trick'd in celestial light [tower,
 And silver crescent bright.
 Oh! ask thy vernal queen
 If she will thee advise
 Where in the blessed skies
 That maiden may be seen, [the day,
 Who hang like thee her pale head thro'
 Lovesick and pining for the evening ray,
 And liv'd a virgin chaste amid the folly
 Of this bad world, and died of melancholy.
 Oh! tell me where she dwells,
 So on thy mournful bells
 Shall Dian nightly ring
 Her tender sighs to give thee fresh perfume,

Her pale night lustre to enhance thy bloom,
 And find thee tears to feed thy sorrowing.

We have no more room, or we would gladly give a specimen of the Sonnets; and so we conclude with earnestly requesting Mr. Roscoe to favour us with a complete translation of Klopstock's *Messiah*, of which his specimen augurs so favourably. It is a desideratum in English literature, and one which ought to be supplied, together with all the poetical works of Goëthe and Schiller. Oh! thou eloquent translator of Wallenstein, of what are we not bereaved, in losing you!

THE ANNUALS.

The Oriental Annual, or Scenes in India, from Original Drawings, by William Daniell; and a descriptive account, by the Rev. H. Caunter, B.D.—The present volume describes the presidency of Calcutta, as the last did that of Madras. India has been fortunate in having the grandeur of her mountain scenery, and the splendor of her historic architecture, delineated by the very accurate and elegant pencil of Mr. Daniell. The same accomplished artist has also caught the attitudes and forms of the wild animals that fill her tangled jungles, and swarm in almost undisputed sovereignty over her boundless plains, with truth and effect. The narrative is written by a gentleman who accompanied Mr. Daniell in his tour; and one of the most interesting parts to us, has been that which recites the extraordinary history of one of the most celebrated women in the East, *Noor Jehan*, 'the light of the world,' whose life, though confined within the walls of a seraglio, was one signal display of intellectual energy, marvellous enterprise, and boundless ambition. The history also of the *Raipootna Bride*, (at p. 144) is of much interest; and the anecdotes of Indian hunting, and of the herce conflicts among the gigantic monarchs of the Desert, are told with spirit. The writer is however wrong, in company with many other naturalists, in the supposition that the culture is allured to its prey by its power of smell, that this is not the case, some clear and decisive experiments have proved; and it is also known that, in common with the eagle, it possesses an astonishing keenness of sight, extending to prodigious distances—a sense almost distinct from any that we know. The style of engraving of the plates is not first-rate, but the engraver has caught successfully the manner of the painter; and not attempted, as some do, to shew off their own excellence at the expense of the original. The great temple at Bode Gynah, (p. 242,) is a very

the ramparts of the great fortress. You may hear the clank of arms, and if you listen at the exact moment, and keep a sharp look out, you will not fail to hear the tramp of the armed steed, and catch the dark shadows of the old Moorish squadrons." The plates, by Goodall and Fisher, are executed with spirit and taste; and we have no hesitation in pronouncing this to be one of the most beautiful *Annals*, which bids fair to become a *Perennial*.

Heath's Picturesque Annual. Scott and Scotland, by Leitch Ritchie; from Original Drawings by George Cattermole, Esq.—These plates are meant to illustrate the romances and poems of Sir Walter Scott, as well as the history of Scotland; to delineate with the utmost fidelity the existing scenes, and to superadd a moral interest, by peopling them with the creations of genius. Of the poetical epistle to the artist Mr. Cattermole, we cannot say much that is favourable; but the different narratives are written with spirit and good taste: and the descriptions are, as they should be, simple, graphical, and clear. Of the plates, that of the interior of Melrose is in *Prout's* best style; and the view of the West Bow, Edinburgh, reminds the traveller of the rich massive groups of ancient and irregular architecture, which cast such a fine picturesque feeling over the courts and streets of Nuremberg and Augsburg. We must not forget our noble bard Sir Walter, as he is painted musing over some grand rising creation of his genius in Mary's bed-chamber; his arm resting on her toilet, and her portrait by Zuccheri above him—a very pretty and captivating design. Roslyn Chapel, built by William St. Clair in 1446, and known to all—for all have read, who have read at all, the Lay of the Last Minstrel—is given with that care and detail which its rich though capricious architecture and sculpture deserve. The designs we least like are—Nidpath Castle, at p. 20, where the Lady who bends over the battlements, is not much to our taste; and her pocket-handkerchief, if handkerchief it is, much resembles what in Suffolk is called a *drop dumpling*: the plate of Linlithgow is woolly, and defective in its lights and shadows; and lastly, we have no commendations to give to the Murder of the Regent Murray, by Bothwellhaugh. The features of the assassin are without due expression; and there is a wide, unmeaning stony stare in his eyes. The deadly, incurable hatred, the firm and deep resolve, the long-matured and clenched design;—these are visible. Had all

his body been concealed, and only his keen eye and contracted lip, and collected brow, been seen beside his earline; we are sure the effect would have been such as the painter wished to produce—and far greater than he has realised in the present plate. But beauty must have her blemishes; and there is enough of merit in this work—of elegant design of the painter, and corresponding execution of the engraver—to make it a very acceptable purchase to all lovers of the fine arts; to the works of Sir Walter Scott it is a valuable accompaniment.

Friendship's Offering, and Winter's Wreath, for 1835.—Though this united annual does not attain the gorgeous display of art, which proves the utmost endeavour of the painter and engraver, yet it is very respectably got up, and elegantly and gracefully arranged. We do not much like the *Brazilian Ride* by Borden, because there is nothing *Brazilian* about her, but too much that is *Brass-horn*; but "Lucy" is a charming portrait, worthy of Newton, or Miss Sharpe; and the 'Devoted' is a very pleasing plate. As a landscape, Salzburg is not without beauty, though a little too indistinct; but we think Mr. Barnett's Scene in the Appenines must have derived some of its charms and features from the painter's fancy. The prose tales, with the exception of 'Hel's Hollow,' are well written. The first, called the 'Intercepted Letter,' would have made a pleasing tale for Crabbe in his lighter moods; and the Client's story would have suited his pencil when he dilt it in storm, and passion, and misery. In the 'Beauty of the Village,' we strongly suspect that Miss Mitford has described 'her own pretty flower-garden, at Three Mile Cross.' *Le voilà!*—"The old buildings matted with roses, honeysuckles, and jessamines, broken only by the pretty out-door room which Lucy called her green-house. The pile of variously tinted geraniums in front of that prettiest room; the wall, garlanded, covered, hidden with interwoven myrtles, fuschias, passion-flowers, and clematis; the purple wreaths of the maureaudia, the orange tubes of the acrima caspia, and the bright pink blossoms of the lotus spermum; the beds filled with dahlias, salvias, calceolarias, and carnations of every hue, with the rich purple and the pure white petunia, with the many-coloured marvel of Peru, with the enamelled blue of the Siberian larkspur, with the richly-scented changeable lupin, with the glowing lavatera, the splendid hibiscus, the pure and alabaster cup of the white anemone,

the lilac clusters of the philly, and the delicate blossom of the yellow anemone, must elegant among flowers. All these, with a hundred other plants too long to name, and all their various greens, and the sweet weed mugionette, growing like grass in a meadow, and mingling its aromatic odour among the general fragrance, all this sweetness and beauty, glowing in the evening sun, and breathing of freshness and cool air, came with such a thrill of delight on the poor village maiden, who, in spite of her admiration of London, had languished in its heat, dirt and noise, for the calm and quiet, the green leaves and light flowers of her country home," &c.

There are some pleasing little poems; and we will select from them a sonnet by Mr. Housman.

A Green Lane.

My homeward path wound thro' a woody lane.

Green and of summer beauty, up its banks
Climb flowers of every hue, in glowing ranks.

And drooping yet with newly fallen rain,
Scarce could my sense the pleasing load sustain.

Of intermingling odours breath'd away,
From the unruffled wreaths that near me lay.

Threading the ground in many a curious vein.

From neighbouring thickets sweetly pour'd
The thrush

His mellow notes, beneath a rosy sky,
And oft I paus'd, to hear the tiny gush
Of undiscovered rill, or spring-lit sky,
Dripping for ever with a gentle sound,
Like fairy footsteps dancing on the ground.

The History of a Life, by Barry Cornwall.

Day dawn'd—within a curtain'd room
Fill'd to faintness with perfume,
A lady lay, at point of doom.

Day clos'd—a child had seen the light,
But for the lady fair and bright,
She rested in undreaming night.

Spring came—the lady's grave was green,
And near it oftentimes was seen
A gentle boy—with thoughtful mien.

Years fled—he wore a manly face,
And struggled in the world's rough race,
And won, at last, a lofty place.

And then—he died—behold ' before ye
Humanity's poor sum and story,
Life—death—and all that is of glory.

The Comic Offering, or Ladies' Melange of Literary Worth, for 1845. Edited by Louisa Henrietta Sheridan, &c.—Miss

Sheridan is the soul, spirit, and grace of this volume. She has all the refinement of Thackeray, and all the gusto of grace of Ariel. I like her wit, she is light in puns, and cannot express herself without a double entendre. In her portrait in the title-page, she is dressed a Whig; but her views of the things is not the worse for that. As that her publisher is named *Black & Co.* it throws a damp on the value of such names allied to age, are considered in books set apart for Thackeray. *Payson Foss* would hardly be worse. No comic publishers should be Messrs. *John or Darton*, or *Cranock and Day*, or *Lea* of Hables street, all good men, whose appellations are in honour of their productions; and the only *Amos* worthy of their patronage under the name of Mr. *Wilmington*. This is a list for next year; in the mean time but not *mainly* spent we find in this volume some very laughable designs, and some comic poems. Among the former, *Living Pumps*, *Lad Lane*, *General Gardner*, *Early Rising*, and I wish you joy, among the best. We need not say that there are some attempts not quite successful, and some failures; for we can recollect what the Roman poet tells us of that head.

Omnia vult Matho bene dicere; dic aliquando,

Bene, dic neutrum, dic aliquando male.

It is no more every shot that can be fired from a wit's pop-gun, than from a soldier's musket; but all *disparatissimi* they must both fire away, though with different purposes. The soldier's aim is to thin the *columns*, the wit's to *kill* them; the soldier takes his wound, and a *fest*, the wit takes his *intent* to his wound, the one cannot fight in that *hum* and *drum*, ("the *hum* of either army cills pounds," *SUMMER*;) the other, if *you drum*, cannot fight at all; the one finds pleasure in a *camp-leisure*; the other finds pain in a *camp-leisure*; but we will hasten on to give a specimen of the song.

A MARRYING MAN. By Mrs. Thdy.

Never warn me, my dear, to take care of my heart

When I dance with yon Lancer so fickle and smart.

What phantoms the mind of eighteen can create,

That boast not a charm at disconcert.

A partner, it's true, I would command,

But that partner for houses, and

the quantity of valuable statistical information it contains, the Map is rendered doubly valuable. Much of this matter has been evidently collected with great care and research.

The following are the public bodies and individuals who are fortunate enough to possess the principal estates in the Borough:

In Paddington parish — 1. Dean and Chapter of Westminster. 2. The Pickering Estate. 3. Bishop of London. 4. Grand Junction Canal Company. In Mary-le-bone Parish — 5. Harrow School. 6. Col. Eyre. 7. E. B. Portman esq. 8. Duke of Portland. 9. The Crown. 10. Lord Southampton. 11. Duke of Bedford. 12. Skinners' Company. 13. Foundling Hospital. 14. The Harrison Estate. 15. Lord Calthorpe. 16. Lord Somers. 17. Brewers' Company. 18. Marquis Camden. 19. St. Bartholomew's Hospital. 20. Duke of St Alban's. 21. Earl of Mansfield.

The increase in the population of the three parishes during the present century, has been enormous.

	1801.	1851.
St. Mary-le-bone	63,982	122,206
Paddington	1,881	14,540
Pancras	31,179	103,548

A List of the Ecclesiastical buildings in the three parishes is given, with the dates of their erection. From the elevations and plans of the public buildings (20 in number) being all drawn on one scale, their relative dimensions are pleasingly shown, and the neatness and accuracy of these representations are deserving of particular commendation.

We can have little to remark on the *Illustrations of the Bible*, by WESTALL and MARTIN, after our former testimony to their merits, because they form a series, in the styles characteristic of those artists, maintained with a uniformity of excellence such as might be expected from their acknowledged talents. The work, however, forms an area in which the abilities of our best wood-engravers are displayed in great variety, but perhaps altogether more triumphantly than in any former publication. Some of them approach very closely to line-engraving on plate; and there is one piece of Delilah and Sampson, by C. Nesbit, which we may say fully competes with it.

BIRMINGHAM MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

Oct. 7. The Birmingham Musical Festival for the benefit of the General Hospital of the town, commenced this day. The opening of the magnificent structure de-

nominated the Town Hall, and the session of an organ of so gigantic a size, as to form a second orchestra, constituted a combination of attraction which could not fail to draw from different parts of the kingdom, the professors and many who compose the musical intelligence and taste of the country. The performance commenced with the *Cornutus* by them, "Zadock the Priest," which once brought forth the full power and strength of the orchestra. The effect was truly magnificent. It has established the Hall as by far the best constructed as well as the most splendid, music room Great Britain, if not in the whole world. The Hall was filled with company, and among whom were many of the chief nobles and gentry of that part of the kingdom. The Concert in the evening was still more numerous attended than the Organ of the morning. The receipts of the day amounted to about £4,000, and those of the following day to £3,266; thus raising, at this period of the Festival, the sum in 1851, by the sum of £1,736.

The Hall is a magnificent building in the style of a Roman temple of the Corinthian order, erected upon a high rectangular base. The structure is of brick faced with Anglesea marble, of which are the columns and their accessories composed. The portico is supported by 24 columns, which, with the 24 on the side, give it a most imposing and truly magnificent effect. The building is long, extending externally to 160 feet by the projection of the arcaded pavement in front of Park Street over the causeway. The height of the basement above the causeway is 6 feet; the columns resting upon its upper surface, or platform, are, with their entablature 45 feet, and the pediment 15 feet high, making a total height of 66 feet from the causeway to the acroterium. The columnar ordinance is said to be in imitation of the Roman foliated or Corinthian temple of the temple of Jupiter Stator; the columns are fluted, and the entablature greatly enriched. The length of the grand music hall is 140 feet; its height from the floor to the ceiling is 65 feet. The time given for the completion of this edifice was 18 months, and the total cost was said to exceed £18,000. It is said that the marble used in it has been supplied by the proprietor of the quarries free of cost, for the purpose of bringing the article into public repute. The large proportions of the hall, its commanding height, and its splendid series of Corinthian columns, which run completely round upon a rustic arcade, render it not only the most imposing building in Birmingham, but one which has been surpassed by no temples either ancient or modern.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

New Works announced for Publication.

The Life of Thomas Linacre, M.D. Physician to King Henry VIII. and Founder of the College of Physicians in London, with Memoirs of his Contemporaries, and of the Rise and Progress of Learning, more particularly of the Schools, from the ninth to the sixteenth Centuries inclusive, by JOHN NOBLE JOHNSON, M.D. Edited by R. GRAVES of the Inner Temple, Esq.

History of Edward the Black Prince. By G. P. R. JAMES, Esq. author of *Mary of Burgundy, &c.*

Historia Technica Anglicana, a systematic arrangement of the leading events in English History, from the earliest notices of the Country to the present time. By THOMAS ROSE.

A New Edition of the Works of Milton, with Life and Notes. By Sir EDWARD BAYNES; with Historical and Imaginative Illustrations, by J. M. W. Turner, Esq. R.A.

Notes on Italy and Rhenish Germany, with professional notices of the Climates of Italy, and the Mineral Springs of Germany. By EDWIN LEE, Esq. M.R.C.S.

The first Volume of the Transactions of the Entomological Society of London.

Skeletons of the Sermons of the most eminent British Divines. By the Rev. T. S. HUGHES, Preb. of Peterborough. In Monthly Parts.

The Architectural Director, with a Glossary and Plates. By JOHN BILLINGTON, Architect.

The Revolutions of the Globe familiarly described; in a Series of Letters addressed to a Lady. By Dr. BEATRICE.

Letter to Lord Melbourne, on the State of Education in England. By the Rev. N. S. SMITH.

Keats, a Poem. By THEODORE NOTTON. With a Portrait, engraved by S. Reynolds, from a sketch by Cousins.

The First Part of a quarterly publication, to contain a Series of 143 Plates of Roman Coins and Medals, comprising all the important Varieties of the Consular or Family Series, and those of the Empire, from Pompey the Great down to Trajan Decius.

The Spirit of Chaucer. By C. C. CLARKE, author of "*Tales from Chaucer*," in Prose.

Tough Yarns. By the Old Sailor, author of "*Greenwich Hospital*," &c. embellished by George Cruikshank.

A New Edition of Oriental Memoirs, Fables, &c. Edited by his

Daughter the COUNTESS DE MONTALEMBERT.

Hector Fieramosca, or *The Challenge of Barletta; an Historical Tale.* By the MARQUIS D'AZEGLIO. From the Italian.

The Duties of Women in the Nineteenth Century. By Mr. ROSCOE, author of "*The Landscape Annual*," &c.

Houses of Parliament.—We learn that Messrs. Brayley and Britton are preparing a History and Description of the old Palatial buildings at Westminster, with such illustrations as may serve to characterise the styles, &c. of the Norman edifices; and also of those that have successively been added to them. Correct views will likewise be given of some of the principal features of the ruins after the Fire. From such experienced Authors we may fairly expect to be indiged with authentic and discriminating accounts of the interesting mass of buildings which have for ages adorned Thorney Island.

HISTORICAL INSTITUTE OF PARIS.

A Society has been lately established at Paris, under the title of "*Institut Historique*," which is likely to have important consequences. The Society is provisionally divided into six sections—1. Natural History. 2. History of social and philosophical sciences. 3. History of the languages and literature of different nations. 4. History of physical and mathematical sciences. 5. History of the Fine Arts. 6. History of France. The members are also divided into classes.

—1. The titular or working members, who reside at Paris, regularly attend the meetings of the Society, and perform its active duties. 2. Free associates, who also reside at Paris, but who do not regularly attend the meetings, although they transmit such information as they may obtain. 3. Corresponding members, who reside in the provinces, or in foreign countries. This Society has been founded by some of the most distinguished men in France, among whom may be mentioned M. Michaud, the Academician, Count Alexander Laborde, Dr. Broussen, H. Carnot, the Duke of Choiseul, M. Alexandre Duval, member of the Academy, M. Elie de Beaumont, M. Geoffroy de St. Hilaire, Professor Lacretelle, Academician, M. Lamarque, Academician, M. Lemerrier, Academician; and the Society already includes several hundred members, some of whom stand in the highest rank of literature and science.

CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL.

Oct. 2. The introductory lectures of the Medical School commenced this day. The first lecture was given by Dr. Sigmond on the principles of Materia Medica and Pharmacy. The Professor stated the outlines of the plan on which this institution was founded, and on which it is intended to be conducted. On the same day Mr. G. Jones gave a lecture on Anatomy and Physiology, and Doctors Golding and Chowne, on Midwifery. The next day Mr. Maugham delivered a lecture on Chemistry; Dr. Shearman on the principles and practice of Medicine; and Messrs. Pettigrew and Howship on Surgery. Mr. Pettigrew, in the course of a very able lecture, gave an historical sketch of the science from the earliest period to the present time, and then proceeded to show the acquirements necessary to form an able surgeon. On the 7th of Oct. a lecture on Botany was given by Mr. Salisbury; and three others on Medical Jurisprudence by Dr. Sigmond, Dr. Chowne, and Mr. Maugham. On the 7th of November, a lecture on Mechanical Philosophy is to be given by Mr. Toplis.

THE LONDON UNIVERSITY.

Oct. 1. A very numerous meeting of the proprietors of shares in this Institution, as well as of the students, took place to hear the introductory lecture on the opening of the academic session for the present year. Dr. Lindley, the professor of botany, was appointed to deliver the lecture, in the commencement of which he referred to the favourable prospects of the University on the opening of the present session, and proceeded with his lecture on the importance of the knowledge of botany. The North Hospital is proceeding towards completion; but, in consequence of the union among the operative builders, it has been much delayed. The Council of the University expect it to be ready to receive patients by the 1st of November.

KING'S COLLEGE.

Oct. 1. The Medical school of this College was opened for the season by an introductory lecture from Professor Mayo. The theatre was completely filled, and the auditors appeared to be highly pleased with the address of the talented lecturer, which was alike remarkable for acute observation and elegant diction. Classical literature he maintained to be the ground-work in making a competent practitioner. To this should be added a considerable knowledge of French and Italian, Natural History, Chemistry, &c. But Mathematics, he said, need not be

studied; or, at all events, but slightly. The lecturer then proceeded to explain the plan adopted by the professor at King's College, going into the minutest details; and after paying a hot compliment to several of his teachers, and to the Rev. W. Otter, the Principal, he concluded a learned, yet lucid and interesting lecture, amidst the loudest plaudits of his auditory.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.

Sept. 28. The annual Orations by the two senior scholars were delivered in the great hall, St. Matthew's-day having fallen this year on a Sunday. The Lord Mayor attended, with the Sheriffs, and several of the Aldermen, and a numerous body of the clergy and of "Blues." The Latin oration, consisting of a panegyric on the royal founder, and on the importance of the proper education of youth, contained a happy allusion to the merits of the late Mr. Coleridge, and also to the degree of Doctor of Divinity having been conferred on Dr. Greenwood, the head master of the school. It was well delivered by a scholar named Cohen, as was the English oration, by Guillemard.

LECTURES ON ARCHITECTURE.

Mr. ELMES, the well known architectural author, proposes shortly to deliver, at Exeter Hall, two courses of Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Architecture, and its connection with the other arts of social life; illustrated by drawings, casts, and models. The first course will embrace the philosophy of Architecture, and its connection with history, literature, civilization and manners, from its first contribution to the necessities of mankind till its final employment in adding to the elegant enjoyments of social life. It will develop the symbol as well as the form of Architecture, its logic as well as its beauty. The second (to be delivered alternately with the other) will be practical; and demonstrative of the science as well as of the art of building. It will include design, construction in every material, bridge building, the formation of roads, so much of the science of civil engineering as belongs to Architecture in calculating the equilibrium of arches, vaults, and cupolas, laying foundations on land and in water, and as much of geometry, proportion, mathematics, calculations, mechanics, chemistry, hydraulics, materials, and jurisprudence, as is absolutely necessary to the education of an Architect.

NEW OBSERVATORY.

An Observatory
intude every

*TELESCOPE.

* in mag-
nitude. is

about to be built at St. Petersburg, by command of the Emperor. The Observatory itself will consist of three towers, with moveable cupolas. Two of these towers are to be appropriated to the Königsberg heliometer, and the Dorpat refractor: but the centre tower is destined for the reception of an instrument exceeding in size all others of the kind. In the lower part of the towers, the meridian and transportable instruments will be placed. Spacious habitations for five astronomers will be connected, by two corridors, with these towers; so that the whole will form a continuous building, 510 feet in length. Smaller subordinate buildings for various purposes, will increase the establishment; for the site of which, an eminence between six and seven miles from St. Petersburg has been selected.

USEFUL INVENTIONS.

At one of the last sittings of the Académie des Sciences, Dr. Majendie made a report upon an instrument, invented by Dr. Hérisson, called the Sphygomètre, which shows the rate of the pulse, its rhythm, and anomalies. As the Sphygomètre gives the numerical force of the pulse, it has now become possible, according to the observations of Dr. Hérisson, to prevent such attacks of apoplexy as arise from a too great determination of the blood towards the head. By this instrument, also, may be calculated the effect of blood-letting upon the strength of a patient.

A very singular musical instrument has been lately invented by a mechanic at Vienna. This instrument, which is called a phonomime, is considered by musical composers and others to be the most remarkable that has ever been produced. It is in appearance something like an organ; but the inventor has found a method, by means of numerous pipes and machinery, to cause it to emit the sound of a fine chorus of male voices. The sound of the human voice is stated to be admirably imitated by the instrument, and a person who was not aware of the nature of the instrument could not distinguish the difference. Three of these instruments were tried at the house of one of the dilettanti of Vienna. In a room adjoining was a large company of musical composers and others, and they had no suspicion but that what they heard was actually a chorus of male voices, and the beauty and precision of the performance were universally admired.

A chemist of Liverpool, well known from his many useful discoveries of the arts, has lately perfected and brought to bear a new principle of printing topically from colour; and this he has been enabled to do from the discovery of an entirely new colouring principle, which is so modified as to produce purples, lilacs, reds, &c. This must be of inestimable value to the calico and silk printers, as all the various chintz colours can now be printed at once on the tables, after the blues and greens. The economy with which these benefits are obtained will shut the foreign printer altogether out of the market.

M. Lecoq, an able Parisian engraver, has introduced the use of aquatinta in the execution of maps with the most perfect success. This mode, by which all desirable corrections can be made without difficulty, appears likely to rival lithography in cheapness and celerity of execution, without relinquishing any of the advantages of engraving.

Some successful experiments have lately been made in the river Thames with an apparatus invented by Mr. Wells, for purifying sea water on board ships, and rendering it fit for the purposes of drinking, cooking, &c. an invention which promises to be of great utility. The apparatus itself is in height about four feet six inch and in breadth and length about four feet. It is a steam kitchen, calculated to supply the place of a galley and cabouse, and capable of cooking for 70 or 80 persons. It weighs about 11 cwt. and consumes in 12 hours about 2 cwt. of coals. It purifies sea water at the rate of a quart a minute; the steam or distilled water is condensed with great rapidity by means of a pipe or tube through which it passes, being carried along the outside of the bows and side of the vessel, and brought into immediate contact with the ocean, by which means it is rendered immediately cool; the pipe re-enters the vessel, and the fluid drops from it as from the worm of a common still. The water is fit for cooking or washing immediately it descends from the end of the pipe, and for drinking after filtration or exposure to the atmosphere. A very superior one, made in copper, has been ordered by the King of the French. It is in construction precisely similar to the one described, but is furnished with additional steam-pans, boilers, &c. for culinary purposes, consumes an almost incredibly small quantity of fuel, and is capable of cooking for 50 or 60 persons.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

ABORIGINES OF SOUTH AMERICA.

At the late meeting of the British Association at Edinburgh, Mr Pentland, in an interesting and concise communication, stated that all about the lake Titicaca, in South America, he had discovered innumerable tombs, hundreds of which he had entered and examined. These monuments were of a grand species of design and architecture, resembling Cyclopean remains, and not unworthy of the arts of ancient Rome or Greece. They therefore betokened a high condition of civilisation; but the most extraordinary fact belonging to them was their invariably containing the mortal remains of a race of men, of all ages, from the earliest infancy to maturity and old age, the formation of whose crania seemed to prove that they were an extinct race of natives, who had inhabited Upper Peru above a thousand years ago, and differing from any mortals now inhabiting our globe. The site is between the 11° and 15° of north latitude, and the skulls found (of which specimens are both in London and Paris) are remarkable for their extreme extent behind the occipital foramen, inasmuch that it could hardly be believed their owners could move in a perpendicular position; for two-thirds of the weight of the cerebral mass must have been deposited in this wonderfully elongated cerebellum; and as the bones of the face were also much elongated, the general appearance must have been rather that of some of the ape family than of human beings. In the tombs, as in those of Egypt, parcels of grain were left beside the dead, and it was another singular circumstance that the maize, or Indian corn, so left, was different from any that now existed in the country.—Mr. Pentland entered into details to show that the extraordinary forms thus brought to the light of day from their long sojourn, could not be attributed to pressure, or any external force, similar to that still employed by many American tribes; and adduced, in confirmation of this view, the opinions of Cuvier, of Gall, and of many other celebrated naturalists and anatomists. On these grounds he was of opinion, that they constituted the population of these ele-

vated regions before the arrival of the present Indian population, which, in its physical characters, its customs, &c. offered many analogies with the Asiatic races of the old world.

RIVER OF FLODDEN FIELD.

The workmen employed in excavating for additional works for the Gas Company, at Coldstream, on a spot said to have been formerly part of the burying-ground of the Priory of Cistercian monks, immediately below the surface discovered a great number of human skeletons, which seemed to have been buried in the greatest confusion. Upon getting deeper, a trench was discovered, four feet wide and eight deep, and extended in length as far as was necessary to be excavated for the works about to be erected (upwards of twenty feet), filled with bones, generally in a very decayed state, but among which were many entire skulls with the teeth in a high state of preservation. At the bottom of the trench the blade of a knife, seven inches in length, was found. It is a well known fact, that the bodies of a great many persons of note slain in the battle of Flodden were brought in carts to Coldstream, by order of the Lady Abbess, that they might be interred in consecrated ground. About ten years ago, a stone coffin, hewn out to the shape of the human body, was discovered a few yards farther to the south. Below the coffin was another skeleton, on the skull of which were three wounds.

ROMAN ANTIQUITIES IN LONDON.

The workmen employed in digging for the foundations of the houses in the new street extending from Eastcheap to the Mansion-house, are daily bringing to light relics of our Roman predecessors. Only a few coins have been discovered, and these are in a very corroded state, as is the case with all that have been turned up in that neighbourhood. There are many fragments of pottery, both of the common sort, and also of the Samian ware. The workmen lately found a very fine amphora at the end of Eastcheap, which they managed to get out entire; but it fell to pieces after a few minutes exposure to the air.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

SPAIN.

The Procuradores having resolved that the existing debt of Spain, excepting the Guebhard loan, shall be acknowledged, that the principal shall be considered active debt, and the interest passive debt, have granted to the minister of finance power to raise a new loan of 100,000,000 of reals, or 200,000,000 of francs, or 4,000,000 sterling, to be applied to the payment of the dividends due on the French debt, and to the expenses necessary to carry on the war in the north with vigour.

General Mina, who was to have taken the command of the Queen of Spain's troops against the insurgents of the north, is too ill to travel; and Rodil, who was to have kept the command until Mina arrived, has left the army in disgust. General Armiñerz commands, *ad interim*, the troops in Navarre, and General Caratela, Governor of Tarragona, assumes the command in the Basque provinces. Thus the civil contest remains as unsettled as ever.

PORTUGAL.

Don Pedro, the Regent of Portugal, is no more. After a protracted illness he expired at the palace of Queluz on the 24th of September. His health had been gradually giving way for some time, and on the 18th Sept. his case was so hopeless that he received the last consolations of the Catholic religion, took leave of his family and friends, and resigned the Regency of Portugal into the hands of the Cortes, calling on them to do their duty to the country, and to provide for the emergency which his incapacity to act had produced. The Cortes, after brief deliberation, declared that the young Queen, Donna Maria, had attained her majority, and her reign commenced on the 24th. The first act of her Most Faithful Majesty was to call to her councils the Duke Palmella, whom she appointed her foreign minister and premier, with power to select a cabinet. Don Pedro was buried on the night of the 27th, at the monastery of San Vicente, and by his own directions, only the ceremonies usual at the interment of Generals were observed. On the procession quitting Queluz, the Duke of Terceira pronounced the oration over the body. The heart of

Don Pedro was removed to Oporto. The Queen and the widowed Empress of Brazil, Duchess of Braganza, removed from Queluz to the Palace de las Necessidades, and on the 2d Oct. Donna Maria held her first Court at the Ajuda Palace. A general amnesty has appeared, and the Queen has ordered that the economy in the palace expenses enforced by Don Pedro shall continue.

AUSTRIA.

A dreadful fire has entirely destroyed the town of Werrlar Neustadt, a suburb of Vienna, which was a sort of commercial magazine for the supply of the capital and other parts of Austria. Of five hundred dwelling-houses, only five remain standing, besides the Military Academy, the prison, two barracks, the sugar refinery, the principal church, and one convent, both of which, however, have had the steeples and roofs burnt, and the bells melted. So terrific was the fire that the people could not stay in the streets or give any succour, and the fire-engines were deserted and burnt. Of 10,000 persons, the greater number are reduced to want. Many were killed, and a still greater number were wounded. Subscriptions have been entered into in England for the relief of the sufferers.

RUSSIA.

Toula, the great manufactory of arms in Russia—the only one, we believe—has been completely burned. The Emperor instantly set off for the spot; and whoever knows the importance that this event may exercise upon Russia will not be surprised at the haste with which the Emperor hastened to the scene. The environs of the city are full of villages belonging to the Crown, the inhabitants of which are entirely free from taxes, though living in a very fertile plain, well watered, and covered with immense fields of corn. These wretched serfs, impelled by despair, and unable to procure the means of existence for their families, have themselves set fire to the manufactories which have caused their ruin. For centuries these expert but unfortunate workmen continued to toil, from father to son, for a wretched pittance, which barely sufficed to sustain their miserable existence, and without the hope of one day reaping the fruits of their labour.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

IRELAND.

Sept. 12. The Lord Archbishop of Armagh convened a private meeting of the beneficed clergy of his diocese in the library of his palace, "to take into consideration the necessity of raising a fund for the purpose of enabling the clergy to recover the income of their parishes, due in November, 1824, in case of resistance on the part of the payers of tithe compositions." At this meeting it was determined that five per cent. upon the net income arising out of every parish should be paid by each beneficed clergyman, by instalments, when called for by a committee; the first instalment of 14 per cent. to be paid before the 1st of November. A committee of rural deans was appointed, over whom his Grace is to preside. It was then resolved that the rural deans should communicate with the clergy, request their concurrence in the resolutions of the meeting, and receive their subscriptions. A certain set of queries was directed to be transmitted to the clergy, for the purpose of obtaining accurate information of the state of the clerical revenues, and of the nature and degree of the existing combinations against collection. The assembly agreed to hold a meeting of deputies of the beneficed clergy of the several dioceses of Ireland, on an early day, in Dublin. This convocation accordingly took place on the first of this month, in the rooms of the "Association for Discourteous Vice." Thirty dignitaries attended, the Venerable the Archbishop of Armagh in the chair. The resolutions of the meeting were directed to be advertised in certain English papers.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

New Churches.—The Fourteenth Annual Report of the Commissioners for the Building of New Churches and Chapels has been printed, and affords a very satisfactory result during the last year. Ten churches and chapels have been completed, at the following places:—viz. at Nineveh, in the parish of St. Martin, Birmingham; at Tockholes, in the parish of Blackburn; at Great Yarmouth; at Hedden Bridge, in the parish of Halifax; in Love-lane, Liverpool; at Wuerdle, in the parish of Rochdale; in Burleigh-st. in the parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields; at Shelton, and at Lane-end or Longton, in the parish of Stoke-upon-Trent; and at Stratford, in the parish of West Ham, Essex. In these ten churches and chapels,

accommodation has been provided for 12,811 persons, including 6,531 free seats to be appropriated for the use of the poor. Thus, on the whole, 208 churches and chapels have now been completed, and therein a total provision has been made for 279,049 persons, including 135,000 free seats. Five churches and chapels are being built at the following places:—viz. In the parish of St. Mary the Virgin, Dover; at Cross-stones, in the parish of Halifax; at Bollington, in Presbury, Cheshire; at Spotland, in the parish of Rochdale; and at Norbury, in the parish of Stockport. Plans for two other chapels have been approved of. At Tredegar, in the parish of Bedwellty, co. of Monmouth; and at Tynemouth, Northumberland. The commissioners have proposed to make grants in aid of building churches and chapels at the ten following places: viz.—at Carmarthen, at Davley, Salop; at Oldbury, in the parish of Hales Owen; in the parish of St. George in the East, Middlesex; at Sheerness; at Bridgewater; in the parish of St. John the Evangelist, Westminster; at Stayley Bridge, in Ashton-under-Lyme, Lancashire; at Duckettfield, in the parish of Stockport; and at Burnley, in Whalley, in the county of Lancashire. The parish of Saint Martin, Birmingham, has been again divided into two distinct and separate parishes, under the provisions of the 56th Geo. III., c. 43. Ecclesiastical districts under the same act, have been formed out of the respective parishes of Great Budworth, Cheshire; Saint Giles, Oxford; and Kingston-upon-Thames; and a district chapel has been assigned under the 36 Geo. III., c. 134, to the new chapel at Enfield.

Sept. 3. The great Will cause at Lancaster, (*Tatham v. Wright*.) which commenced on the 23rd of Aug. terminated this day. The property in contention is the manor of Hornby, in Lancashire, which was purchased by the late proprietor, John Marsden, Esq., in 1795. Mr. Marsden was unmarried, and from the year 1793 up till 1826, when he died, he continued to reside almost constantly at Hornby Castle. Admiral Tatham, the plaintiff, is first cousin to the deceased, and his heir-at-law; but was never on cordial terms with Mr. Marsden. The defendant, Mr. Wright, was steward to Mr. Marsden, and almost entirely managed the whole of his affairs. The latter was a man of peculiar habits, was shy of strangers, and his education had been neglected. When Henry died, he came into the family

property, called *Winnington Hall*, which he soon disposed of to enable him to make the purchase of *Hornby Castle* and manor. The value of this property, at its highest period, was from five to six thousand pounds per annum; at present it is stated to be worth from four to five thousand pounds per annum. The will of Mr. Marsden completely cut out the Admiral and his branch of the family. It provided that Mr. Wright should have 1,000*l.* a year as trustee; that the property of *Hornby* should go to John Lister, who was deceased's second cousin—Mr. Lister to take the name and the arms of Marsden; and, in default of his having male issue, the said property to descend to J. Marsden Wright, the son of the steward. A bill was filed in Chancery, and a commission was issued, which sat for six days in Lancaster, examining witnesses; and an issue having been directed, the cause came on for trial at the spring assizes in York, in 1830, before Mr. Justice Park and a special jury. The trial lasted several days. The question at issue was the validity of the will, it being contended, on the part of Admiral Tatham, that the late Mr. Marsden was utterly incapable of managing his affairs, and, being so, quite incompetent to make a will; but the result was a verdict establishing its validity. An application was made for a new trial; and, the present Lord Chancellor having refused to hear the argument, because he had been engaged as counsel in the cause, the case came on before Lord Lyndhurst, Lord Tenterden, and Chief Justice Tindal, and these Judges finally decided against granting a new trial. On the part of Admiral Tatham, a proceeding was then instituted by action of ejectment, which was tried at Lancaster in spring, 1833, before Mr. Baron Gurney; and, after three days, went off on a point of law, a verdict being taken for the Admiral, which, upon argument before all the Judges, was set aside, and another trial ordered. Mr. Pollock, on the present occasion, occupied nine hours in opening Mr. Wright's case. Mr. Serjeant Atcherley, and Messrs. Wightman, Tomlinson, and Martin, were engaged with him. For Admiral Tatham, Sir J. Scarlett was retained at a fee of 600 guineas, and a refreshment of 50*l.* per day, as well as Messrs. Creswell, Starkie, and Armstrong. Thirty witnesses gave evidence on the part of the defendant as to the competency of the deceased to make his will: among these were Baron Holland, Lieut.-Colonel Bradshaw, the Rev. J. Garneiss, the Messrs. Lushing-

ton, and the Bishop of Bath and Wells. One hundred and ten witnesses gave evidence as to the inability of Mr. Marsden: among these were Lord Stanley, Dr. Lingard, Dr. Cookson, Mr. Gibson Barker, and others.

Mr. Baron Gurney, on the tenth and last day, summed up the evidence at great length, and the jury after three hours' consultation found a verdict for the defendant (Mr. Wright), as at York; thereby deciding in favour of the validity of the will of Mr. Marsden. Among the documents produced in the course of the trial, were the wills of Mrs. Cookson, Miss Tatham, and Mr. Hensdale, the attorney; under which, Mr. Wright and his family took legacies amounting to near 22,000*l.*

Some valuable improvements have recently been effected in the far-famed cathedral of *Elgin*, one of the most magnificent ruins in Great Britain. A band of masons have been engaged in this work; removing obstructions, closing up crevices, the rents and flaws of time, restoring dilapidated walls and fallen columns, and otherwise completing the plans suggested by Mr. Reid.

The quantity of coals consumed in England and Wales is calculated as follows:—In the manufactories, 3,500,000 London chaldrons; in household consumption, 5,500,000; making 9,000,000 London chaldrons consumed from inland collieries; the quantity sent coastwise on both sides of the island is 3,000,000 chaldrons, making 12 millions in all.

A parliamentary report on light-houses has been printed, from which it appears that, for maintaining 134 lights, nearly 250,000*l.* is exacted from the shipping of the country, though the expenses of the 134 lights do not amount to 75,000*l.*, exclusive of nearly 23,000*l.* for collecting! The Trinity House collects 80,000*l.*, nearly half of which is applied to charities. The Longships, the Smalls, and the Mumbles light-houses are held under lease from the Trinity House. The Longships is let to Mr. Smith for 100*l.* a-year; the light costs 1,184*l.*, and the collection 1,074*l.*, the whole receipts being 7,303*l.* Therefore Mr. Smith has a net income of 5,000*l.* a-year from his leasehold of Longships. This calculation is for 1831. The Small costs about 500*l.* a-year, and 700*l.* for collection of the tax, the net income being about 10,000*l.* It is supposed that 13,000*l.* might be saved to the public by a better regulation of this light.

The report of the fifth half-yearly meeting of the Manchester and Liverpool Railway Company has been published, from which it appears that, compared with the corresponding six months of the previous year, the increase in merchandise conveyed along the line has been 7,727 tons, and in passengers 29,255 persons; and that a profit on the half-year's business has accrued of 34,691*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.*, which enables the Company to declare a dividend, for that period, of 4*s.* 10*s.* per 100*l.* share, leaving a reserved fund of upwards of 4,000*l.* to meet contingencies. The total expenditure on the construction of the railway and works is stated at 1,132,075*l.* and the net profit between July, 1833, and July, 1834, at 75,573*l.*, being at the rate of 6*s.* 15*s.* 6*d.* per cent. per annum.

The increase of trade and commerce at Liverpool appears extraordinary. During the month of August not less than 900 vessels arrived at the port, 300 of which were from foreign parts, the remainder from Ireland and coastwise. As connected with the increase of trade, we may mention that the number of subscribers to the Exchange News Room, who are all engaged in commerce, was never greater than it is at the present period.

Sept. 22. The Leeds and Selby Railway was opened. Only one engine of eighteen horse power was launched on the occasion, which, after some impediments at the commencement, proceeded at the rate of twenty miles an hour. The length of the railway is about twenty miles and a half. For about eight miles from Selby the road runs nearly upon the same level as the surrounding land. On the approach to Milford, considerable embankments have been necessary; but between Milford and Killingbeck there are several very deep and long cuttings. Between Killingbeck and Osmundthorp, a very expensive embankment and viaduct was necessary, and almost immediately adjoining the Leeds station is a very deep tunnel, above half a mile in length. The railway has been mainly constructed by Messrs. Nowell, the contractors, from the designs of Mr. James Walker, engineer. It runs through a country abounding in lime, coal, and other minerals, and is likely to be highly beneficial both to the manufacturers of Leeds and the shipping interest at Selby. Since the opening of the railway, travelling by this route has continued to increase, and during the week commencing on the 3rd of October and ending on the 9th, both days inclusive, the number of passengers from Leeds to Selby,

amounts to 1,569, and from Leeds to 1,507.

Two other engines have been launched; and six additional engines have been ordered. Preparations are making for erecting houses at the stations where the carriages stop to take up or set down passengers, with a water-closet in each, for the accommodation of the company. Couches from York, Lancaster, and Bradford have been ordered to communicate with the railway. It is not at all unlikely that the first train will be starting to leave Hull at seven o'clock in the morning, by the steam power, and to arrive in Leeds, by the railway, at twelve o'clock the same day.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

In consequence of the rejection of the East India Company's charter, and consequent termination of their business as a trading company, they have commenced reducing the number of labourers in their employ, by the discharge of 385 of the oldest and most infirm of them, who, in consequence of the rainy days now approaching, when the labourers are reduced, have volunteered to be pensioned off. The scale on which the men are pensioned is—(for every year who has served the Company) under 20 years, 7*s.* 6*d.* per week; that term, and under 25 years, 8*s.* 6*d.*; that up to 30 years, the allowance increases to 10*s.* 6*d.* The Company are discharging 715 other labourers at Christmas, effecting a total reduction of 1000 men. The whole of the business now consists of deliveries, and as the men are made, the men will gradually be pensioned off. The clerks, elders, and officers of the warehouses are to be pensioned off, with two-thirds of their salaries.

By an Act of Parliament passed in the last Session, the use of heaped measure abolished from the 1st of January, and all bargains, sales, and contracts made by the heaped measure after that time are to be null and void. At the same time also no weight made of lead powder is to be used. In the same Act there is a clause enacting that from the 1st of January the weight denominated a stone shall in all cases consist of eight of such stones, and a hundredweight shall consist of 20 such hundredweights, and all contracts made by any other stone, hundredweight, or ton, shall from the 1st of January be null and void. This is a

to most people in trade, as it prevents them from making contracts by customary rights, declaring them void altogether. The magistrates in quarter sessions are to provide imperial standards, and to appoint inspectors. All articles, except gold, silver, platinum, diamonds, and drugs, retail, are to be sold by avoirdupois weight.

Oct. 10. The most ancient revenue department in the State, the Receipt of the Exchequer, with all its complicated machinery and checks—such as Auditor, Clerk of the Pells, Tellers, Deputy Tellers, Examiners, &c., terminated on the various accounts of the last quarter being made up, and the new establishment came into practice the next day. The Comptroller's Department will, for the present, be carried on in the old building in New Palace-yard. The Paymaster's Department is at the Treasury, where all pensions and moneys for the public service will in future be disbursed by cheque on the Bank of England. In lieu of the revenue being received at the Exchequer, the different receivers will pay it into the Bank of England, to the public account,

a new office having been established there for this purpose. The expense in salaries, &c., of the Old Exchequer was about 45,000*l.* per annum. The following is the scale of the new departments:

New Exchequer.—Comptroller, the Right Hon. Sir John Newport, 2,000*l.*; Assistant-Comptroller, Arthur Eden, esq., 1,000*l.*; Chief Clerk, Ashburnham Bulley, esq., 800*l.*; Accountant, 500*l.* to 550*l.*; First Clerk, 250*l.* to 300*l.*; Second Clerk, 200*l.* to 250*l.*; Third Clerk, 150*l.* to 200*l.*; Fourth Clerk, 125*l.* to 175*l.*; Fifth Clerk, 100*l.* to 150*l.* Exchequer Bill Office.—Senior Clerk, 600*l.*; Assistant Clerk, 200*l.*; Junior Clerk, 130*l.* Weights and Measures.—Senior Clerk, 650*l.*; Second Clerk, 100*l.* Paymaster of Civil Services, Treasury.—W. Sargent, esq., Paymaster, 1,500*l.*; S. Beltz, esq., Deputy-Paymaster, 800*l.*; E. Saunders, esq., Cashier, 600*l.*; E. W. Cleere, esq., Accountant, 600*l.* Senior Clerks, 1st Class, 100*l.* maximum, after 25 years' service. Clerks, 2d Class, 50*l.* maximum, after 25 years' service. Junior Clerks, 200*l.* maximum, after 25 years' service.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Sept. 21. Royal Artillery, Major-Gen. G. Salmon, to be Colonel Gen.

Sept. 26. Capt. H. Prescott, R.N., to be Governor of Newfoundland and its dependencies.—4th Reg. foot, brevet Major J. H. Phelps, to be Major.

Sept. 30. Sir Charles C. Pepys, Knight, to be Master of the Rolls. Richard Baker Wingfield, esq., to be his Chief Secretary, and James A. Murray, esq., to be Under-Secretary and Secretary of Causes.

Oct. 3. 76th Reg. foot, Capt. Thos. Mannin to be Major.—Brevet Major W. Wyld, R.A. to have the local rank of Lieut.-Col. while employed on a special service in Spain.

Dublin, Oct. 6. Mr. Crampton to be a Judge of the King's Bench. Mr. O'Loughlin to be Solicitor general, and Mr. R. W. Green to be a Sergeant.

Oct. 8. Knighted, Lieut.-Col. Thos. S. Sorrell, K.H., Consul general for the Austrian States in Italy.

Oct. 10. Adm. Sir John Wells, to be G.C.B.—Rear-Adm. Edw. Bruce, to be K.C.B.—7th Dragoon Guards, Major Fred. Brownlow, to be Major.

Sir Geo. Shee, Bart. to be his Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Prussia.

Oct. 14. 1st Foot, Lieut. Gen. Sir Edward Barnes, K.C.B. to be Colonel.—7th Foot, Major-General Sir Lionel Smith, K.C.B. to be Colonel.—4th Foot, Major-General William Hurlston, to be Colonel.

Oct. 14. Rear Adm. Charles Adam, to be a Lord of the Admiralty, vice Dundas, dec.

Naval Promotions.—To be Captain, Hon. George Grey.—To be Commanders, B. W. Walker, W. H. Jervis, W. Shillard, and Geo. St. Vincent King.

Doctor John Hudson to be his Majesty's Advocate general.

GENL. MAG. VOL. II.

ECCLIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Joseph Allen, D.D. to be Bp. of Bristol. Rev. H. Douglas, to be a Preb. in Durham Cath. Rev. E. Moore to be Canon of Windsor. Rev. J. Ball, St. Lawrence V. Reading, Berks. Rev. J. Bates, Cleveland R. co. Lincoln. Rev. F. C. Bylesford, Layton St. Margaret P.L. Suffolk.

Rev. W. M. Blencowe, Shawell R. co. Leicester. Rev. G. B. Blomfield, Sirvenage R. co. Hertford. Rev. T. Collyer, Bungay V. Suffolk. Rev. H. Cooke, Black Notley R. Essex. Rev. T. Cox, Kimcote R. co. Leicester. Rev. A. F. Daubney, Bourton-on-the-Water R. Gloucestershire.

Rev. J. G. Dowling, St. Mary de Crypt W. Gloucester.

Rev. J. Eade, Wotton-le-Wear P.C. Durham.

Rev. J. Edmendes, St. Martin R. Wales.

Rev. J. M. Hodgson, Gidley B. Devon.

Rev. H. F. Hutton, Gate Burton R. co. Lincoln.

Rev. A. Johnson, St. George's P.C. Wolverhampton.

Rev. A. Lane, St. Thomas P.L. Piddletren, Lanc.

Rev. T. F. Laurence, E. Farndou R. co. Northampton.

Rev. A. McCreight, Castleterra R. co. Cavan.

Rev. E. G. Marsh, Waltham R. co. Lincoln.

Rev. J. Mickle, South Leverton V. North.

Rev. G. Park, Haxham V. co. Lancaster.

Rev. J. Penlezan, Brack Torrington R. Devon.

Rev. Sir G. Prevost, Stinchcombe P.C. co. Gloucester.

Rev. A. J. Ham, Towcester V. co. Northampton.

Rev. E. Squire, Ashen R. Essex.

Rev. J. Smith, Ealing V. Middlesex.

Rev. J. Taylor, St. John's P.L. Newcastle upon Tyne.

Rev. F. Thompson, Heyworth R. co. Nottingham.

Rev. C. Tomblin, Langthorpe V. co. Lincoln.

Rev. T. Webster, St. Botolph's R. Cambridge.

Rev. G. Whitford, Wotton R. Suffolk.

Rev. C. W. White, Clonme R. co. Derby.

Rev. J. R. Whyte, Greshamton V. Devon.

Rev. G. Williams, Wickford V. co. Worcester.
Rev. W. Williams, Lyman II. co. Devon.
Rev. C. Wright, St. Peter's V. Dorset.
Rev. B. Taylor, Chap. to Earl Nelson.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 19. At Beckingham, near Gainsborough, the Lady of Sir Joseph Huddell, Bart. a son and heir.—21. At Highenden Vicarage, Bucks, the wife of the Rev. F. Vincent, a son.—22. The wife of the Rev. Peter Spencer, of Foston, Kent, a son.—At Tonbridge Wells, the wife of Major Scoresby, late of the 1st reg. a son.—27. At Keston Park, Nottingham, the Lady Henrietta Allen, a dau.—28. The wife of Lieut. Col. Rolt, a dau.—The Lady of Sir Peregrine Palmer Fuller Palmer Acland, Bart. of Lafield, co. Somerset, a son and heir.—In Curlew terrace, Regent's park, the wife of Patrick Crutchfield, esq. a son and heir.—The wife of Gen. H. Rogers Harrison, esq. of the Herald's College, a son and heir.—The wife of Spencer Percival, esq. a dau.

Sept. 20. The Lady of the Hon. Philip Stourton, a dau.

Oct. 1. At Haydon rectory, the wife of the Rev. Evan Nepeau, a son.—At Purley House, Reading, the wife of Thomas Fitzgerald, esq. a son.—At Gloucester, the wife of J. G. Fisher, esq. Bombay Civil Service, a son.—In town-vicar place, the lady of Sir James Graham, Bart. a dau.—At Otlands, Lady Frances Herbert, a son.—At Highfield Parsonage, the wife of the Rev. H. Richards, a dau.—Mrs. Burder, of Parliament street, a dau.—Lady Henry Cholmondeley, a son.—At Charlton, the wife of Capt. Saunders, R.A. a son.—At Gillbraud Hall, Lancashire, the wife of H. R. Parakerley, esq. a son.—In Park-st. Grosvenor, the wife of C. W. Puller, esq. a son.—The wife of W. Clarkson, esq. barrister-at-law, a son.—The Hon. Mrs. Martin, wife of Capt. Fanshawe Martin, R.N. a son.—At Kirby Rectory, Nottingham, the Hon. Mrs. John Vernon, a son.—At Kempstone, Dorset, the Lady Caroline Calcraft, a son.—At Pitham, the wife of the Rev. Stephen Reed Cattle, a son.—At Chertsey, the wife of Capt. Falm. Dyer, a son.—At Great Harvelly, the wife of the Rev. W. Barker, a son.—At Leamington, Lady Edmonstone, a dau.—At 49, Berkeley square, Mrs. Wyndham Portman, a dau.—In Connaught-st. the wife of James Renshaw, esq. a son.—At Brighton, the wife of J. Newton Wigley, esq. M.P. a dau.—At the Royal Hospital, Dublin, the wife of Lieut. Col. Arbuthnot, a dau.—At Ryhope, Durham, the wife of Christopher Davison, esq. of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 2. At Marylebone Church, Joshua S. Crumpton, esq. M.P. Stou Hill, Yorkshire, to Mary, dau. of the late Claud. Alexander, esq. of Bolebroke, Ayrshire.—3. At St. Pancras New Church, James Pater, esq. second son of the late Lieut. Gen. Pater, to Rosa, second dau. of John Croft, esq. Brunswick-st. Green-square.—4. At Oakley, Suffolk, Capt. Baldwin Wall Walker, R.N. to Mary Cath. Sinclair, only child of Capt. John Worth, R.N.—5. At Ladykirk, David Majoribanks, esq. of Dalwell, Surrey, youngest son of the late Sir John Majoribanks, Bart. to Miss Robinson, of Ladykirk, and dau. of Sir T. Jaggerston, Bart., of Ettingham.—6. At St. Mary's Marylebone, M. Thackeray, esq. Vice Provost of King's College, Comb to Augusta, dau. of the late J. Yeau, esq. of Gloucester pl. Portman-sq.—7. At Brighton, W. R. H. Browne, esq. of Upper Stamford street, to Ann, eldest of the late Lieut. Col. Staunton.—8. At Canterbury, the Rev. E. Dix, Rector of Truro, Cornwall, to Martha, only dau. of the Rev. J. Dix, D.D.,

Vicar of Faversham, Kent.—9. At St. James Westminster, Douglas Strathairn, Esq. to Marjorie Watson, esq. the lady being dau. of Sir Mark Masterman Barr, of Somerset Barr.—At Farnfield, the Rev. T. W. Smith to Mary Anne, dau. of Joshua Jobb, esq. of Walton Lodge.—At Netley in Kent, W. J. Mann, esq. only son of the late Lieut. Col. J. Mann, to Eliza, eldest dau. of H. Horne, esq. of Five Street House.—10. At Carmarthen, Sir Peregrine, esq. of Albion street, Hereford, to Julia, dau. of Thomas Moore, of Leominster Castle, esq. High Sheriff for the County of Merthion.—At Rotherham, Geo. Harrow, M.D. to Elleanor, dau. of the late John Abbot, esq.—At Ipswich, W. B. Clarke, M.D. to Julia, dau. of W. D. Jennings, esq. of Ipswich, famous.—20. At West Thurrock, James Broom, esq. bank agent and solicitor, Somerset, to Harriet, dau. of Geo. Curtis, esq.—A dau. Capt. Chas. Sturt, to Charlotte, Christiana, dau. of the late Col. Goswold, Auditor general Bengal.—21. At Rotherham, Miss Anne, Barrister at Law, esq. to Helen, eldest dau. of Sir James Lubbock (Craig of Rotherham, Bart.)—Rich. Flaxman, esq. of Queens-wood, Somerset, to Catherine, dau. of the late Hon. Rich. Lee Hay.—22. At All Souls, Manchester, Canon H. Russell, esq. of the Admiralty, to Harriet, second dau. of P. Francis, esq. of St. James square.—Walter Paton, esq. of Chesham, Rutland-sh. to Mary, eldest of the late Mrs. Campbell, of London.—At Highfield, Northamptonshire, the Rev. H. Fred. Hutton, Rector of Great Hutton, co. Lincoln to Louisa, eldest dau. of the late Rev. H. J. Worthington, of St. Nicholas, co. Chester, & D. Vignot, of Paris, to Carolina Julia, eldest dau. of the late Rev. J. O'Brien Pryse, Bart., of Newtown-hall, Montgomeryshire.—30. At Woodchester, Capt. to Hon. M. F. Berkeley, R.N. to the Hon. the Countess Moreton, dau. of Lord Ingleby.—At Winchester, W. Fife, esq. to Amelia, eldest dau. of the Rev. Dr. Williams, Head Master of Winchester College.—At Stepney, Mr. Robert Sainsbury, of Sainsbury's court, to Eliza, youngest dau. of Mr. Pattison, E. L. Col. of service.

Sept. 2. At South-East, the Rev. H. Miles Atley, Rector of Foulsham, Norfolk, to Deborah, eldest dau. of Col. W. Green.—At Frinton, to Rev. J. Dudley Oland Cruise, Rector of Paulin, near Bridgewater, to Margaret, dau. of the Rev. J. Birnagar, of Alington.

Oct. 4. At Hampstead, Oct. Heathfield, esq. Barrister at Law, to Miss Helen Hetherington.—At St. Margaret's, Westminster, Mr. Wallace, esq. architect, of Parliament street, to Louisa Christina, dau. of the late John Vassar, esq.—At St. George's Southwark, J. C. Addison, of Chiswick-hall, Suffolk, esq. only son of Lieut. Col. Addison, to Anna, dau. of J. Brown, of the Kent-road, esq.—4. At Edinburgh, John S. O'Halloran, esq. Bengal Army, son of Reg. Gen. O'Halloran, to Elizabeth, dau. of the late Gen. J. Dingle.—5. F. Noel Harris, esq. son of Lieut. Col. N. Harris, to Mary, only child of the late Reginald Henry Harris, of Bathurst.—7. At St. George's Church, Hanover-sq. Capt. Falcon, R.N., to Louisa Graham, widow of the late Capt. Curzon.—8. At Cambridge, the Rev. Toms Hilditch, to Mary Susan, only child of the late W. Francis, esq. of Chesham.—At Whitcomb, H. Bell, esq. Customs Officer for the Port of Southampton, to Miss Harriett, dau. of Capt. Harriett, R.N., of Hill Villa.—11. At St. Pancras Church, Capt. Cass. English, R.N. to Emma Georgiana, only dau. of the late J. Carden, esq. of Bedford-sq.—12. At Bovingdon, the Rev. Harris Jerome Begg Withers, Rector of Worthing, Hants, to Eliza Harriet, dau. of W. Appleton, esq. of Goldings.—14. The Rev. W. Fallowfield, of Old Pancras Church, to Helen, dau. of J. esq.

OBITUARY.

DONNA FRANCISCA OF SPAIN.

Sept. 4. At Alverstoke rectory, Hampshire, aged 34, Donna Maria Francisca de Asis, titular Queen of Spain.

She was born April 12, 1800, the second daughter of John, the late King of Portugal, by Louisa Carlotta, Infanta of Spain.

She quitted the land of her birth at an early age, when King John VI. withdrew to Brazil, whence she and her sister, Donna Maria Isabel, proceeded to Spain; the one to be espoused to the late King Ferdinand VII., and the other to the Infante Don Carlos. Her marriage took place on the 29th of Sept. 1816.

She was a woman of undaunted courage, never having evinced the smallest symptoms of dismay, even when within the hearing of her pursuers. Besides Rodil's two first irruptions into Portugal, one on the 1st December to Miranda de Douro, and the other on the 4th of the same month to Braganza, with a view to put the royal family to death, smugglers were hired to waylay and murder them. After they had lost their language, on one occasion it actually happened that the late Queen had only thirty reals in her pocket, whilst flying through an impoverished country, where with difficulty they found even bread and wine. Bivouacking in the open air, or only sheltered in an unfinished hovel, she more than once cooked the dish of lum and rice which was to serve for the suppers of the King and Infantes. She kept a diary of her adventures, and had recently been beguiling her exile with the revision of its contents.

She had been about ten weeks in England. Her illness commenced with a cold, and terminated with a bilious fever, aggravated by the intense anxiety which she felt for the situation of her husband. On the first symptoms of her illness the Bishop of Leon proceeded to Portsmouth, and never quitted the bedside of his royal mistress until she ceased to breathe. He administered to her the sacraments, and penned her last wishes in the form of a will. The Queen left to all some token of remembrance, and directed that her mortal remains, instead of being deposited in the Royal Pantheon of the Escorial, should, when a seasonable opportunity offered, be conveyed to Orihuela, an episcopal city in the province of Valencia, four leagues from the Mediterranean, and thirty from the capital, where she had founded and endowed a convent for forty nuns, on the principle of that of Las

Silesas, in Madrid, where young ladies of distinguished families are educated, or find an asylum either from the misfortunes of the world, or the tyranny of an obdurate parent wishing to marry his daughter from mere views of interest or ambition. It appears that soon after her arrival in Spain she formed this plan, and accordingly allowed her pin-money and other funds which she derived from her own private sources, to accumulate. In her undertaking she was encouraged by her husband, as well as by her sister, the Princess de Beira, and when a sufficient sum had been raised, it was laid out under her immediate directions by M. de Plazuela, the confidential secretary of Don Carlos. The church and buildings are in the first style of taste and elegance; three years ago, when a dreadful earthquake desolated a part of Valencia, and was severely felt at Orihuela, it was by the inhabitants of the place deemed a miraculous circumstance that every stone of the new building was left unharmed.

She has left three sons, who, together with her elder sister the Princess de Beira, attended on her last moments; and have since removed to London, to a house in Hanover-square.

The body was laid in state for several days in the principal room of the rectory. On the coffin was engraved the following inscription:—

Maria Francisca Asis Regali ex progenie
Braganza et Bourbon,
Jovnis VI. Lusitaniz Fidelissimi filia
Regis,
Caroli V. Hispaniarum quoque Regis
Conjux amantissima,
Sti Francisce a Sales Monialium fundatrix
Regalis Monasterii Civitatis Ori-
lensis pia et religiosa,
Pridie nonas Septembris anni millesimi
octingentesimi trigésimi quarti,
ætatis sue incepto trigésimo quinto,
Alverstoki parvo Magnæ Britanniz
oppido,
obdormivit in Domino.
R. I. P.

His Majesty sent to the Princess de Beira a letter of condolence by the hands of Sir H. Taylor. Adm. Sir Thomas Williams and Gen. Sir Thos. M'Mahon, visited her Royal Highness to offer their condolence in their own names, as well as in that of the government; the Admiral also assured the Princess that he had a letter from the Duke of Sussex, expressing his deep regret at her recent loss, as well as at his own inability to visit her in

person; adding that he never could forget the marked attentions which he himself had experienced from the Braganza family in Lisbon.

The funeral took place on the 16th of September. The ships of war in port hoisted the Spanish ensign, half-mast high, at the main. The batteries did the same, and fired minute guns from the time the corpse left the house till the ceremony was over. A guard of honour received the body at the Rectory, and was relieved by another at Gosport chapel, two miles distant. That building was so small, that it was found necessary to enlarge it, and seats were allotted to 140 persons, who paid 2*l.* each for their tickets.

At an early hour in the morning an immense concourse of spectators surrounded the Rectory House. Two companies of infantry, with a regimental band of music, arrived by water from Portsmouth. The procession left the Rectory at eleven o'clock, in the following order:

Beddles with staves covered with crape, two and two. The Undertaker, and ten men, with cloaks and bathbands. Mourning coach and four, with velvets bearing the ciphers and royal crown of Spain, conveying Donna Francisca's private secretary, and medical attendants. Two others, conveying the pall-bearers. Two mutes on horseback, in silk furniture. The state lid of black plumes, with silk pendants, having the royal crown of Spain emblazoned thereon. The state horse, with appropriate housings, ornamented with the royal ciphers and crown of Spain, rode by a gentleman of the household, uncovered, and carrying the royal crown of Spain on a crimson velvet cushion and gold tassels; the horse being led by two grooms in silk velvet caps, and attended by two pages in silk furniture. The Body, in a hearse drawn by eight horses, covered with plumes, and velvets ornamented with armorial bearings of the Royal houses of Spain and Portugal. Mourning coach and six, and seven mourning coaches and four.

The Bishop of Leon, Lord Stuart de Rothesay, and Baron Capelle, had seats in the first mourning coach; in the others were the magistrates of Gosport and Alverstoke, the Spanish and English physicians, the several members of the late Princess's household, and various Spanish and Portuguese military officers and civil functionaries.

The hearse reached the chapel door at a quarter past twelve. The body was placed on a platform raised in the centre of the building, with burning tapers around. After the first part of the ceremony was over, an impressive and appro-

priate funeral oration was pronounced in English, in which the orator dwelt at some length on the virtues and charitable disposition of the late Princess, enumerating various acts and endowments which had endeared her to the poorer class of Spaniards, giving his hearers to understand what might have been expected from her if she had obtained the throne. He also spoke of the undaunted courage which she had displayed in Portugal. The service ended at half-past four, when the body was deposited, at its temporary resting-place, in a small vault, purposely constructed at the foot of the altar.

The names of the young Princes left by Donna Francisca, are Don Carlos-Louis-Marie, born 31 Jan. 1818; Don John Carlos Marie, born 15 May 1822, and Don Ferdinand-Marie, born 31 Oct. 1824.

MR. JUSTICE JEBB.

Sept. 3. At Rosstrevor, near Newry, the Hon. Richard Jebb, one of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench in Ireland.

He was born at Drugbeda, the elder son of John Jebb, esq., Alderman of that city, by his second wife Alicia Foster; and was the only brother of the late learned Bishop of Limerick, of whom a memoir will be found in our number for February last, together with some particulars of the Jebb family.

The late Judge was named after his second-cousin Sir Richard Jebb, M.D. Physician in Ordinary to King George the Third, who left him his heir, while he was a student at Lincoln's Inn. He was called to the Irish bar in the year 1787. In 1799 he published, "A Reply to a pamphlet intitled, Arguments for and against a Union." After having acted for several years as one of his Majesty's Counsel, he was successively appointed Third and Second Serjeant; and in Dec. 1818, fourth Justice of the Court of King's Bench.

In Judge Jebb, society has lost a valuable member—the bench, an ornament—and Ireland a firm, though humane and impartial judge. During his residence at Rosstrevor, he was beloved, respected, and almost venerated, by all classes. His death was an unexpected event. It was reported to have been occasioned by a very rapid attack of cholera; but subsequent and more credible accounts attribute it to a very different cause—the explosion of a soda-water bottle which he was shaking preparatory to opening. A fragment of the glass entered his thumb, and some efforts were made to extract

it. This brought on a serious nervous excitement, to which the Judge was habitually subject, and in the course of a few hours it became so violent as to terminate his existence. It is not decidedly stated whether the attack partook more of tetanus or paralysis. His body was carried for interment to the family vault at Drogheda.

Mr. Justice Jebb married Jane-Louisa, eldest daughter of John Finlay, esq., M.P., for co. Dublin in several Parliaments before the Union, and had issue five sons and one daughter.

RT. REV. DR. DOYLE.

June 15. At Carlow, the Right Rev. James Doyle, D.D. Roman Catholic Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin.

This celebrated polemical divine was descended from an ancient family. He was educated in the University of Coimbra, in Portugal, from whence he was transferred to the Professorship of Theology in the College of Carlow, and, in the year 1819, was appointed Bishop of the Catholic Diocese of Kildare and Leighlin, being then the youngest man who had ever obtained a similar rank in the Irish Catholic Church. At that period religious controversy was very rife in Ireland; and Dr. Doyle came to the assistance of his co-religionists with a zeal and devotion which nothing could tire. For some years he merely signed the letters J. K. L. (James Kildare and Leighlin) to his productions, and it was under this signature that he first attacked the late Archbishop of Dublin (Dr. Magee) on the subject of that Prelate's celebrated Visitation Sermon about twelve years ago. In that sermon his Grace warned the Clergy to keep a watchful eye on two enemies which threatened to undermine the Established Church, which enemies he designated as "A church without religion, and a religion without a church."

This antithesis brought down a host of assailants, both Roman Catholics and Dissenters, on the Archbishop's head, but among them all none shone so conspicuously as J. K. L. Affecting the greatest humility, he displayed extensive erudition—and, in a masterly letter, in which all the subtleties of dogmatic theology were clothed in the most powerful and argumentative language, he took a review of the Reformation, tithes, pluralities, the appropriation of Church property, and, finally, denounced the Church itself as a usurpation, and the Bishops as usurpers, maintaining that the Apostolical right of succession could never be transferred from the Catholic Church to the Protestant. From this period he

continued at intervals to publish various letters and pastoral addresses. He was a strong advocate for the introduction of a well regulated system of poor laws into Ireland, and succeeded in bringing over Mr. O'Connell to his opinions; but, that gentleman having subsequently changed his mind on that subject, Dr. Doyle addressed a most severe and sarcastic letter to him, pointing out his inconsistencies, and proving both from the Sacred Writings and from general history that a man capable of so constantly changing his opinions, was not fit to be intrusted as the leader of a great party, and ought not to possess the confidence of his countrymen. It was in answer to this letter that Mr. O'Connell denounced consistency as a "rascally doctrine."

It is surprising that a prelate so eminently gifted should have been the first to promulgate the Hohenlohe miracles in this country, in the existence of which he appears to have placed implicit belief; indeed, were it not for the powerful influence of Dr. Doyle's name, it is thought that, even among the Roman Catholics, few believers in the Hohenlohe miracles would have been found.

A grand cathedral was built at Carlow under the auspices and by the exertions of Doctor Doyle. For many years he laboured to collect funds and contributions for this magnificent object of his ambition, which he lived to see completed. He lies buried in its aisle. No ecclesiastical structure of equal splendour and extent has been raised in Ireland within the present century. Near the town is Braganza House, a handsome residence, which the public bought for Dr. Doyle and his successors in the see of Leighlin. It was built by Sir Dudley St. Leger Hill, now the Governor of St. Lucie, who is a native of Carlow. He it was who gave it the name of Braganza, in honour of the Royal Family of Portugal, in whose service he reaped laurels and dollars during the Peninsular war. Doctor Doyle furnished the house at his own expense, and, at his death, bequeathed the furniture, books, and every thing else of value which it contained, to his successor.

Dr. Doyle died after a long and painful illness. A correspondent of the *Standard* says—"I have just come from seeing the remains of Dr. Doyle. The body, lying as he died, on a narrow, not six inches wide, recently, and with, beneath him; 'bodily penetrating illness' that Dr. I of money."

The greater part of his income went in charity, or was devoted to the building of a Catholic cathedral in Carlow.

The funeral of the late Dr. Doyle took place at Carlow on the 19th of June. The procession consisted of about 300 children of the Nursery School, a like number from the National school, the members of the Philanthropic Society, the boys of the College School, the collegians, the farmers, tradespeople, shopkeepers, the priests, &c. followed by the hearse, with the body, drawn by six horses. The pall was borne by Mr. Blackney, M.P., Mr. Wallace, M.P., Messrs. Archbold, Tench, Vigors, T. Haughton, and Cassidy. The hearse was followed by Dr. Nowlan, Bishop elect, and some others as mourners, members of Dr. Doyle's family.

VICE-ADM. SIR R. KING, BART.

Aug. 3. At Sherbourn, of cholera, in his 63d year, Sir Richard King, the second Baronet, of Belleure, in Kent, (1792) G.C.B., Vice-Admiral of the Red, and Commander-in-Chief at the North.

Sir Richard was born Sept. 28, 1771, the elder son of Admiral Sir Richard King, Knt. and Bart. and M.P. for Rochester, by Susannah Margaret, daughter of William Coker, of Mapowder in Dorsetshire, esq.

He entered the Navy at an early age, and became a Post-Captain, May 14, 1794. His first appointment, after this promotion, was to the *Aurora* 28, in which he continued cruising on the North Sea, until the summer of 1795; and then removed into the *Druid*, another small frigate, employed on Channel service, and in executing the trade to and from Portugal. In 1797 he obtained the command of the *Sirius* 36, attached to the North Sea fleet, under Lord Duncan, in which, on the 24th Oct. 1798, after a running fight of about half an hour, he captured the *Waakzaamheid* of 26 guns, and *Furie* of 36, having on board 287 French troops, and 3000 stand of arms. He also shortly after captured la *Favone* of 6 guns, and a valuable Spanish brig; and towards the end of Jan. 1801, assisted l'Oiseau, Capt. Linzee, in the capture of la *Dedaigneuse* frigate.

From the peace of Amiens until Aug. 1802, Capt. King commanded a light squadron employed against the smugglers. The *Sirius* was then ordered to be put out of commission, and he remained on half-pay until the spring of 1805, when he was appointed to the *Achille* 74, in which he partook in the victory of Trafalgar, and was very warmly engaged, having 13 men killed, and 39 wounded.

On the death of his father, in Nov. 1806, he succeeded to the Baronetcy.

Early in 1808 he was employed in the blockade of Ferrol, and in the following year he commanded a squadron off Cherbourg. He afterwards served at the defence of Cadiz, from whence he proceeded to the Mediterranean, and in Feb. 1811, was appointed Captain of the Fleet on that station, under the orders of Sir Charles Cotton, whom he accompanied in the same capacity to the Channel fleet.

At the general promotion in 1812 Sir Richard obtained the rank of Rear-Admiral; and during the remainder of the war he had his flag in the *San Josef* of 110 guns, off Toulon. On the 2d Jan. 1815, he was nominated a K.C.B., and in the spring of 1816 appointed Commander in Chief on the East India station, from which he returned to England, Oct. 16, 1820. His commission of Vice-Admiral bore date July 19, 1821; and he was nominated a Grand Cross of the Bath in 1823.

Sir Richard King was twice married; 1st, in Nov. 1803 to Sarah-Anne, only daughter of Adm. Sir John Thomas Duckworth, G.C.B. by whom he had issue four sons and one daughter: 1. Sir Richard Duckworth King, born in 1804, who has succeeded to the title; 2. Anne-Maria; 3. George-St. Vincent, late Flag Lieutenant to his father, and since his death promoted to the rank of Commander; 4. Henry-Robert-Cornwallis; and 5. John-Thomas-Duncan. Having lost his first lady, March 20, 1819, Sir Richard married secondly, May 16, 1822, Susanna-Maria, second daughter of Adm. Sir Charles Cotton, Bart. and had issue two sons and two daughters: 6. Maria-Philadelphia; 7. Charles-Cotton; 8. Fanny-Rowley; and 9. John-Hynde.

GEN. SIR JOHN DOYLE, BART. G.C.B.

Aug. 8. In Somerset-street, Portman-square, aged 78, General Sir John Doyle, Bart. G.C.B. and K.C. Colonel of the 87th foot, or Royal Irish Fusiliers, and Governor of Charlemont.

Sir John Doyle was the fifth son of William Doyle, esq. King's Counsel, and one of the Masters in Chancery in Ireland. He was himself originally bred for the bar, but his elder brother, Welbore-Ellis Doyle, having opened for himself a career of eminence in the army, about the commencement of the American war John renounced the long robe for the sword, and in 1771 obtained an Ensigncy in the 46th foot.

In 1777 he was wounded in America, and

"gain a name in arms." Meanwhile the amiable disposition of his brother and his lady (the beautiful Miss Hainsford, ultimately Princess of Monaco) rendered their quarters the resort of men of the highest quality then with the army. Among these were Lord Rawdon, a nobleman of the kindest feelings, who, as was said by his Chief at Bunker's-hill, had "now stamped his fame for life!" Thus, in the perils of one of the most terrible conflicts of the last age, commenced a friendship which ended but with the life of the late Lord Hastings. The then Lord Rawdon desired to raise a regiment of volunteers from his beloved country, and it is believed Lieut. Doyle promptly assisted in the measure, for he obtained a company in it in 1778. The corps was afterwards numbered the 105th; with his brave countrymen he was twice wounded, and obtained a majority in 1781. In 1784 the regiment was reduced, and Major Doyle returned to Ireland.

In several years that followed, he was occupied, in conjunction with his patron, in furthering every object of benevolence and patriotism that took place during that period of stormy discussion between England and Ireland. In 1793 the call to arms again arose, and Major Doyle raising quickly a regiment, subsequently numbered the 87th, received the rank of Lieut.-Colonel. In a few months he was on active service, under Lord Rawdon, with the Duke of York, in the then Austrian Flanders, and was severely wounded at Alost in repulsing the French on a memorable occasion. The secret expedition to Holland in 1796 made him Colonel of his own regiment, the 87th, as he remained by choice, through his various promotions, to the hour of his death.

He is next found in the high office of Secretary at War in Ireland, with a degree of popularity attained by few in such stations. He had acquired much consideration in the Irish House of Commons, and he employed it on all occasions for the benefit of the soldier. On one occasion, he electrified the house by his dramatic description of the energies of a Corporal O'Lavery of the 16th Dragoons; who, on service, being employed to carry a despatch through a dangerous country, having been mortally wounded by the enemy in the breast, actually concealed the paper in his wound, where it was afterwards found safely concealed by his blood!

He quitted his tranquil seat, however, as quickly as possible for active service in the Mediterranean, commencing with Gibraltar, Minorca, and Malta, where he served as Brigadier-General. Thence he volunteered to Egypt under General

Hutchinson, afterwards Lord Donoughmore, and, by a rapid exertion from a sick bed, was with him on the expedition against Grand Cairo. It was he, it is believed, who originated the idea of a Dromedary corps. Some neglect of Lord Hutchinson in his despatches disgusted the Brigadier, who compelled his countryman to do him justice in the Gazette, and the Major-General besides received the thanks of Parliament. He also received the Order of the Crescent from the Ottoman Porte.

The friendship of Lord Rawdon, now become Earl of Moira, had before introduced him to the Prince of Wales, and he was now considered the most efficient for that Secretaryship afterwards occupied by their mutual friend Col. M'Mahon. In 1804 he quitted this quiet employment, in which he might have enjoyed a seat in the British Parliament, for the active and important Government of Guernsey. The islands at the mouth of the Channel had long before been supposed wavering under the influence of French revolutionary principles, through the emissaries that had, during the short peace of Amiens, been sent among them. Nothing could be more desirable therefore, than that the new Governor should be one who united with the qualities necessary to a Commander-in-Chief, a capacity for civil government; none could be found more fitting than Major-General Doyle.

The new Governor commenced his rule by convincing the people of the real nature of French fraternity, and at the same time raising their opinions of themselves as British subjects. He told them that from their proximity to France, they were the advanced guard of the British empire; he taught them how to strengthen the various points of their little sea-girt isle; made them proud of their efficiency as militia, appointing as their inspector his nephew and god-son Col. John Milley Doyle, whose habits and conciliatory manner quite assorted with his own. He then turned his attention to the civil state of the Island, with the native ruling powers of which he became as popular as with the Army. Among other objects a primary one was the state of the roads, which remained as they had been for two centuries, marring not only the beauties which nature had everywhere spread over the high territory, but the usefulness of the farmer and gardener. Even the capital, St. Peter's Port, which presented in its fine and safe pier, extensive quay, and light range of ware-houses, with the shipping before them, all the aspects of wealth, was deformed by narrow and steep roads that obstructed commerce, and produced much danger. Still, a sort

of Indian prejudice had resisted improvement. The Governor conquered it, and no better proof can be given of his tact than the speech made by him in St. Peter's Church, which obtained the assent of the parish that would be most burdened by a rate, *precious* to its introduction to the Island States, where he was certain of a majority. The value in which this as well as other services was afterwards holden by the Island, was testified by the erection of a granite obelisk erected nearly in its centre, simply inscribed

"DOYLE.—GRATITUDE."

In 1805 Major-Gen. Doyle was created a Baronet, with splendid armorial bearings having reference to his military services. In 1808 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General, which rank unfortunately was too high to admit of his remaining Lieut.-Governor of Guernsey. As a consolation, he received in 1812 the additional honour of the Order of the Bath. He also obtained a Knight-Commandership for his beloved nephew Sir John Milley Doyle, who already held the Order of the Tower and Sword of Portugal and that of St. Ferdinand of Spain, for his services as a Portuguese Brigadier-General in the Peninsular war. In 1819 Sir John arrived at the rank of General. Here, with the exception of the almost honorary appointment of Governor of Charlemont, ended his honours and his public career. His love for his regiment, however, was not satisfied till he obtained for its colours the inscription of the places in which it had distinguished itself. On an occasion of its passing near the capital, he met and addressed his men with the fondness of a father.

With the exception of public festivals, to most of which he was invited, and those of the Freemasons', St. Patrick's, and other charities, where he was always an eloquent advocate, Sir John Doyle retired to the bosom of his family of nephews and nieces, for, singularly enough in such a man, he was never married. On the first Revolutions in Spain and Portugal, Sir John Milley Doyle having formed a plan for establishing steam communication between those countries and England, and also for the formation of roads in their interior, the General interested himself greatly in its success; it was however too soon counteracted by political changes, to his great regret. He was soothed by an event of a very pleasing nature. He had long promised the people of Guernsey to visit them, and he determined to fulfil his promise. The people who so many years before had parted from him with sorrow, and erected a memorial of their gratitude, prepared to

greet him with affectionate testimonials of respect. He was received with honours and acclamation, and so accompanied to his hotel—the members of the State were, however, absent; yet they were sitting. "What could this mean?" was on every tongue. In two hours they arrived in his presence, and apologised, by stating, that when he landed they were occupied on a Road Bill, and they thought he would be more gratified by their leaving him to the congratulations of the people until they should be enabled to say they had decided in its favour, it being the final completion of his own plan.

The Constitution was again raised in Portugal in 1826; and his nephew, who had continued his endeavours there, was again exiled. Another reaction took place, and in 1828 Sir John had the agony to learn that he had been placed in a secret cell, a remnant of the Inquisition, by orders of Don Miguel, on a treasonable charge, with very little chance of his life being saved. It was saved through the medium of an old friend then in Lisbon, who had remained well with the powers that were; and who after four months' struggle received him into his own custody, giving security that he should quit Portugal not to return, and sent him by the British packet to England. The General's sorrow was thus changed into joy, but there is reason to believe that the anxiety of this and some subsequent occurrences shook his powers, for they were weakened considerably before his death, which was fully expected, and he was resigned to the care of his beloved niece Miss Doyle. He had eccentricities which sometimes reminded observers of the "Uncle Toby" of Sterne. He was called "Popularity Jack" by a portion of the army; and many odd things are recorded by such as are eager to serve curiosity; but surely enough is here told to show by facts that Gen. Sir John Doyle was not an ordinary man.

Having died unmarried, his baronetcy has become extinct. His nephew, Sir Francis Hastings Doyle, was advanced to the same dignity in 1828.

There is a fine portrait of Sir John Doyle engraved in mezzotint on a large scale by W. Gay, and published in 1817, from a painting by

REAR-ADM. SIR M. SEYMOUR, BT.

Aug. 9. At Rio Janeiro, aged 65, Sir Michael Seymour, of High Mount, co. Cork, and Friary Park, Devon, Bart. and K.C.B., Rear-Admiral of the Blue, and Commander-in-chief of the South American.

Sir M.

was at Palace, co.

Limerick, Nov. 8, 1768, the second son of the Rev. John Seymour, Rector of Abington, and Chancellor of Emly, by Griselda, youngest daughter and coheir of William Hobart, of High Mount, co. Cork, esq. His youngest brother Richard was first Lieutenant of the *Amazon*, and killed in March 1806 in the action between that frigate and *la Belle Poule*.

He commenced his career in 1780, as a Midshipman on board the *Merlin* sloop, commanded by the Hon. James Luttrell, and subsequently served with the same officer in the *Portland* 50, *Mediator* 44, and *Ganges* 71. Whilst in the *Mediator*, he shared in a very warm action between that ship and a French squadron of far superior force, the result of which was the capture of *la Menagere* frigate and *l'Alexandre* 24.

Mr. Seymour left the *Ganges* in 1783, and from that period was almost constantly employed in different ships until Nov. 1790, when he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in the *Manifcent* 71.

His next appointment was to the *Marlborough*, another third-rate, in which he lost an arm on the memorable 1st June 1794.

As a Commander, he served about five years in the *Spitfire* sloop, on the Channel station; and, among other prizes, captured six privateers carrying in the whole 57 guns, and a transport armed with 14 guns. His post commission bore date Aug. 11, 1800.

In 1806 he was appointed to the command of the *Amethyst* frigate; in which, on the night of the 10th Nov. 1806, he fell in with *la Thetis*, a frigate of 44 guns, which, after a long and severe action at close quarters, was captured. Of its crew of 436 men (including soldiers) 136 were killed and 102 wounded; of the *Amethyst's* crew of 261 men and boys, only 19 were killed and 51 wounded. For this brilliant exploit, the King presented Capt. Seymour with the naval gold medal; the Corporations of Cork and Limerick voted him their freedoms; and he also received a piece of plate, of 100 guineas value, from the Patriotic Fund at Lloyd's.

On the 6th of April, 1809, being still in the *Amethyst*, he took, after a sharp engagement, *le Niemen*, 46 guns, which had previously sustained a running fight from half past nine until one in the morning. He was created a Baronet in the ensuing month, in reward for his having thus added a second large frigate to the British Navy.

During the following summer he was employed on the Walcheren station, and afterwards was appointed in succession to his prize *le Niemen*, and the *Hannibal*

74, in the latter of which he captured *la Sultane* 44, on the 26th of March 1814.

In January, 1815, he was made Knight Commander of the Bath, and was subsequently appointed to a Royal Yacht. He afterwards became the Commissioner of Portsmouth Dockyard, which office has been abolished by the present Administration; he therefore took his flag, and was appointed Commander-in-Chief on the South American station. He enjoyed a pension of 300*l.* for the loss of his arm.

He was in a bad state of health when he left this country, and his lady took her farewell of him at Portsmouth, with forebodings which have been too fatally verified. Her ladyship has since been resident in France.

Sir Michael Seymour married, in 1797, Jane, third daughter of Capt. James Hawker, R.N. and sister to Dorothea, wife of Sir William Knighton, Bart. and G.C.H. by whom he had issue five sons, and three daughters: 1. Jane-Ward; 2. the Rev. Sir John Hobart Seymour, who has succeeded to the Baronetcy; he is a Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty, a Prebendary of Gloucester and Lincoln, and Vicar of Horley with Hornton, Oxfordshire; 3. James; 4. Michael, a Post-Captain R.N. and in command of the *Challenger*, on his father's station; he married June 22, 1829, his cousin-german Dorothea, daughter of Sir William Knighton, M.D.; 5. Edward, late Flag Lieutenant to his father, and since his death appointed to the rank of Commander; 6. Richard; 7. Frances-Anne; and 8. Dorothea.

A portrait of Sir Michael Seymour was published in the *Naval Chronicle* in 1800.

ADM. SIR B. H. CAREW, G.C.B.

Sept. 2. At Beddington Park, Surrey, aged 73, Sir Benjamin Hallowell Carew, G.C.B. K. St. F.M. Admiral of the Blue.

By the death of this gallant officer, the country has been deprived of one of the only three surviving heroes who commanded ships at the battle of the Nile. Sir Benjamin was the son of Benjamin Hallowell, esq. the last surviving Commissioner of the American board of Customs, who died at York in Upper Canada, March 28, 1799. He entered the naval service at an early period; obtained his Lieutenancy in August, 1781; served on board the *Alfred*, in the action between Rodney and de Grasse, on the 12th of April, 1782; and subsequently assisted in the capture of two ships of the line, a frigate, and a corvette.

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In 1791 he was made Commander; proceeded to the Mediterranean in 1793, in the *Camel* store ship, and was then removed to the *Robust* 74, and shortly after promoted to the rank of Post Captain. In May, 1798, Capt. Hallowell served at the siege of Bastia, when he had the fatiguing service of watching the mouth of the harbour, in charge of the flotilla; he was present as a volunteer at the attack on Calvi, and obtained the command of the *Lowestoffe* frigate on the reduction of that place.

From that ship he was removed to the *Courageux* 74, which was one of the fleet under Vice-Adm. Hotham, in the encounter with the enemy off the Hyeres Islands, July 17, 1798. On the 19th Dec. 1798, during his absence at a Court-martial, the *Courageux* was lost near Gibraltar, in a violent gale of wind, with nearly 500 of her crew.

At the battle of Cape St. Vincent, Feb. 14, 1797, Capt. Hallowell again served as a volunteer, under the Commander-in-Chief, on board the *Victory*, and Sir John Jervis sent him home with the duplicates of his despatches. He was in consequence immediately appointed to the *Lively* frigate, and soon afterwards to the *Swiftsure*, 74, which ship he commanded at the battle of the Nile. Having been ordered to reconnoitre the port of Alexandria, he was not present at the commencement of the battle, not until it was quite dark; but, guided only by the fire of the contending fleets, he joined the conflict shortly after eight, taking the place which had been evacuated by the *Hellierophon*, and immediately commenced a well-directed fire on the quarter of the *Franklin* and bow of *L'Orient*, which mainly contributed to the firing of the latter majestic ship. After it had blown up, the conflict was recommenced by the *Franklin*, and Captain Hallowell assisted the *Defence* and *Leander* in reducing her to submission. The loss sustained by the *Swiftsure* in the battle was 7 men killed and 22 wounded.

On the 8th of August Capt. Hallowell took possession of the Island of Aboukir; and on the 10th captured la *Fortune* corvette of 16 guns. On the same day Sir Horatio Nelson, in a letter to Earl St. Vincent, remarked, "I should have sank under the fatigue of retelling the squadron, but for Trowbridge, Ball, Hood, and Hallowell; not but all have done well, but these are my supporters." From a part of the mainmast of *L'Orient*, which was picked up by the *Swiftsure*, Capt. Hallowell directed his carpenter to make a coffin, which he afterwards sent to his old friend and commander Nelson,

with the following letter:—"Sir, I have taken the liberty of presenting you with a coffin made from the mainmast of *L'Orient*, that when you have buried your military career in this world, you may be buried in one of your struggles. But that that period may be far distant, is the earnest wish of your anxious friend, BENJAMIN HALLOWELL." This singular present was received in the spirit with which it was sent. Nelson placed it upright against the bulk-head of his room, behind the chair he sat in at dinner, where it remained for some time, until his favourite servant perished upon the shore, where it was removed, and in this identical coffin the remains of the lamented hero were finally deposited.

In Feb. 1799, Capt. Hallowell again joined Lord Nelson at Palermo, and served under Capt. Trowbridge in the successful attacks on the islands of St. Elmo and Capri in July following, and was honoured with the Neapolitan Order of St. Ferdinand and Merit. At the close of the year, he was ordered to join the squadron under Sir John Duckworth, with whom he cruised for some time; and afterwards received the flag of Sir Richard Bickerton in Aboukir Bay, who, after blockading Cadix for some time, proceeded in her to Alexandria.

Lord Keith then sent the *Swiftsure* with a convoy to Malta, and on her voyage, in June, 1800, she unfortunately fell in with a French squadron under Admiral Gantheleme, to whom, after a sharp action, he was compelled to strike, for which he was afterwards tried by a Court-martial, and honourably acquitted. The *Swiftsure* was retaken at the victory of Trafalgar.

Capt. Hallowell, during the peace of Amiens, was stationed as Commander on board the *Argo*, off the coast of Africa; and subsequently served under Sir Samuel Hood at the reduction of St. Lucia and Tobago, and returned to England with despatches in July, 1803. He sailed to Aboukir early in the ensuing year, whence he proceeded to Malta, and convoyed the Mediterranean fleet to England. He was then appointed to the *Tigre*, 80 guns, and accompanied Nelson to the West Indies in pursuit of the combined fleets of France and Spain.

Capt. Hallowell convoyed the second expedition to Egypt, in the early part of 1807, where he remained until September, when he was stationed off Toulon. In October, 1809, he assisted Sir George Martin in driving on shore four French ships of war at the mouth of the Rhone, and on the 1st he was present at the destruction of 11 ships in the bay of Toulon.

he was made Colonel of Marines; and he continued to command the Tigre until his promotion in Aug. 1811 to the rank of Rear-Admiral. In January, 1812, he proceeded to the Mediterranean in the Malta, 81, to assist the Spanish patriots. In January, 1815, he was made a Knight Commander of the Bath, and was promoted to the rank of Grand Cross, June 6, 1831. He became a Vice-Admiral in 1819; he commanded for three years on the Irish station, and in 1821 was appointed to that at the Nile.

During his professional career, Sir Benjamin gave many amiable traits of a generous disposition, as well as great naval skill, and calm intrepidity. When at Gibraltar, in 1826, he sent a trunk filled with wearing apparel, and a check on his agents for 100*l.* to the Captain of a French man-of-war, whose ship had been sunk and himself taken prisoner, and who, in consequence, he believed to be in want of temporary assistance. During the siege of St. Elmo, it became necessary to cut down a tree, which interposed between a battery and the enemy's walls; and, the Neapolitan labourers being afraid to perform so dangerous a service, Capt. Hallowell, with Trowbridge and two other persons, advanced from the works for the purpose of encouraging them. On reaching the tree a shot was fired at the officers, which struck the ground between their legs, fortunately without doing any injury to either.

Sir Benjamin Hallowell succeeded to the estates of the Carews, of Beddington, and assumed the name and arms, pursuant to the will of his cousin Mrs. Anne Paston Gee, who died March 28, 1828. Neither himself nor that lady were descended of the blood of that ancient family; but her husband William Gee, esq., who died in 1815, was descended from the Sir Nicholas Carew who died in 1687, and was brother to Richard Gee, esq., who, after inheriting the property under an entail created by the last male heir of the family, assumed the name of Carew, and on his death in 1816 left the whole of his property to his brother's widow, the lady above-mentioned. The estates are entailed on Sir B. H. Carew's sons in succession, and their male issue.

Sir Benjamin was married Feb. 17, 1806, to a daughter of Commissioner Ingfield, of Gibraltar Dockyard. His son and heir Charles is a Post Captain R.N. and married June 12, 1826, Mary-Murray, daughter of the late Sir Murray Maxwell, C.B.

COLONEL J. D. MORGAN.

Aug. 14. In Holles-st. Cavendish-square, Colonel John Drigue Morgan.

Appointed in 1780 to an Ensigncy in the 79th, he joined that regiment in Jamaica in the following year, and was soon promoted to a Lieutenantcy. At the reduction of that corps on their return from America in 1783, he was placed on half pay. In 1787 he was appointed to a Lieutenantcy in the 29th, and reduced with its 11th company on Dec. 24. In 1789 he was appointed to a Lieutenantcy in the 75th; and in the following year he joined that regiment in the province of Oude. In 1797 he embarked with it at Calcutta for Madras, and from thence to the Mambur coast to join the Bombay troops under Lieut.-Gen. Sir R. Abercromby, with whom he served two campaigns, and then joined the Marquis Cornwallis's army at the siege of Seringapatam. He was at the siege and capture of Pondicherry in 1793, and at that of Colombo in 1795. He was appointed to the Captain-Lieutenantcy of the 30th in 1795, and to a Company in 1797. At the end of that year he returned to England in consequence of ill health.

In 1798 he was appointed Brigade-Major, and attached to the Northern District. In 1809 he resigned his staff appointment to join his regiment in Ireland, and sailed from Cork on the expedition to Quiberon Bay, and from thence to the Mediterranean.

In 1801 he embarked at Minorca, with the command of a detachment from the different regiments of that island, which had volunteered to serve with him as marines on board the *Généreux*, with the view of intercepting three French frigates then cruising off the island.

In 1802 he was promoted, by purchase, to a Majority in the 5th foot, and placed on half-pay the same year by the reduction of its second battalion. In 1803 he was re-appointed Brigade-Major to Major-Gen. Lord Forbes, then in command of the Kent district. In 1807 he was appointed Inspecting Field Officer to the Gloucester recruiting district. In consequence of some of the districts being reduced in Jan. 1817, his head quarters were removed to Coventry, on which occasion he received an address from the Mayor and Corporation of Gloucester. He attained the brevet of Lieut.-Colonel in 1810, and that of Colonel in 1819.

LIEUTENANT SHIPP.

March ... At Liverpool, of pleurisy, aged 50, Lieut. John Shipp, author of *Memoirs of his "extraordinary Military career,"* published in 1829, from which we

principally derive the following particulars.

He was born March 16, 1783, at Saxmundham, in Suffolk, the second son of Thomas and Letitia Shipp; and by the death of his mother in his infancy, whilst his father was absent as a soldier on foreign service, he was left a helpless dependent on parochial charity. His brother went to sea at an early age; and it was always a bitter reflection to his sensitive mind, that he never afterwards heard of him.

His own military ardour was raised at the sight of the first recruiting party that entered the town; and he shortly after ran away from the farmer in whose service he had been placed, in order to endeavour to get himself enlisted. He was kindly dismissed by the Colonel as too young; and returned to the punishment of a severe master. However, it was not long after, when he was sent, at the expense of the parish, to join the juvenile regiment then in course of training at Colchester, which became the 22d regiment of the line. He was taken into the band, and in a short time became fife-major.

He went out to the Cape of Good Hope in the Surat Indiaman, and endured a voyage rendered one of most painful suffering by the diseased state of the crew. He served at the Cape for two years, until the Colony was delivered to the Dutch in 1801. Upon this occasion he was entrusted with the care of a convoy of baggage across the country, which he safely conducted through the perilous neighbourhood of the Caffres, and delivered them into the custody of his officers; but during the journey he had been so far captivated by the charms of the daughter of the Dutch farmer with whom he had been travelling, that he was induced to desert. However, he had not returned back with them more than thirty miles, when he was overtaken and arrested, and quickly recalled to a sense of duty.

He next sailed for Calcutta, where he was at once promoted from drummer to corporal, and he served the campaign of 1804 under Lord Lake. On the 23d of December he was engaged in the storming of the fort of Durg, when he was severely wounded in the head. At the memorable and laborious, but unsuccessful siege of Bhusspur, this extraordinary man three times led the Fortified Hope, being on the first, second, and fourth attempts to carry the fort by storm. The first was on the 22d of January 1804, when, under a great loss of life, it was found that all the officers commanding the attacking party

(Col. Maitland) he escaped in the right shoulder; in the 20th of the same month, in killed and wounded than 700 men, he was seen in the forehead; it was the dict of the surgeon that he from undertaking to lead on the fourth, which took next day, he overcame the friends, and again led the appeared to deserve it. no Hope more than ever. fictions of success were ex-

Of the twelve gallant fellows it was composed, not one of the proffered reward of the chief; but, as if by a miracle, Shipp's life was spared. He was thrown by a shot into the ditch; and, though mangled and burnt, did not receive any addition to his former wounds.

The storming of Bhur deemed completely hopeless, loss in killed and wounded of 3,000 men, it was negotiation with the enemy more successful, as they were the expense of the siege. In final orders the name of J appeared as Ensign of the 60th regiment, with many commissions from the Lord Lake the same day at dinner, and afterwards with part of his equipment friend Captain Lindsay contributed. In about that he was promoted to a Lieut 76th, in which he became a of his Colonel, the Hon. who appointed him an extra and actually saved his life with Hood's troops. A already killed Shipp's but about to repeat the thrust when the Brigadier cut he thus provided Shipp with a

In the following year, the
had then served current
India, were ordered home
accompanied them, after
ten years. He was crippled
from the effects of his war
that in his hand he was re-
must excruciating head-
news, and a report of a con-
him dreadfully, but, with
constitution, rare, and
he shortly recovered, and
on his freedom, and
on the 21st of August, 1914,
he died at the age of 60.

He arrived in England in Oct. 1807; and having marched his invalids to Chelsea Hospital, immediately proceeded to Suffolk, in search of his relatives. He was recognised on the coach by a pilot from Aldborough, from his close resemblance to his father, who, he was distressed to hear, was no more. He spent a fortnight with his uncles, and aunt; and afterwards proceeded to Wakefield, on the recruiting service. He was there introduced into all the gaiety which surrounds military officers in an English provincial town, with the attendant expense. Shipp's characteristic was courage, not economy; and from the time when he first consumed the produce of his "traps," and "eat his shoes!" at Colchester, he had never learned the art of accumulation. In short, the dissipation of Wakefield, and the loss of fifty pounds by robbery, obliged him to sell his commission. He paid the whole of his debts, repaired to London, and in a few months was without a shilling or a friend.

It was not extraordinary, under these circumstances, that Shipp should conceive the hope that he might again rise by the same means as before; but it was truly wonderful that he should have a second time proved successful in so arduous a course.

He enlisted in the 24th dragoons; and, his history having become known to the commanding officer, was promoted to the rank of sergeant whilst at the dépôt at Maidstone. In Jan. 1809 he sailed for India as acting Quarter-master on board the *New Warren Hastings*. He landed at Calcutta, in three months removed to Cawnpore, and on the 9th Nov. 1809 arrived at Meerut, where he was welcomed by all his old comrades, and found himself full Serjeant in Capt. Beatrice's troop. About a year after, he was offered the post of riding-master to a corps of Native Cavalry; but his Colonel would not part with him. He was shortly after appointed drill-corporal, and then drill-serjeant; in which situation he was for a time in his glory, in exercising his favourite privilege of command; but, when the novelty was past, he began to grow discontented from the delay of further promotion. At length, in 1813, he was appointed Serjeant-Major, when "the very idea of having the whole regiment under my special command at drill, was to me inexpressibly delightful." Having now an easy income, he began to look about him for a wife, and placed his affections upon the daughter of a conductor in the Commissariat department, who consented to their union, on the condi-

tion that, on account of his daughter's tender age, the marriage should not take place for two years.

Whilst this important measure was in agitation, his zealous attention to his profession again received the unusual reward of his being raised from the ranks to bear his Majesty's commission. Towards the end of 1814, through the recommendation of his commanding officer, Lieut.-Col. Philpot, the Marquis of Hastings presented him with an Ensigncy in the 87th regiment; which immediately after proceeded on a campaign against the Nepauline. During this arduous service, Lieut. Shipp found himself in the command of men whose temperament was suitable to his own; for the Prince's Own consisted chiefly of Irish, who, as a General Officer once told the Duke of Wellington, were accustomed to "fight like devils."

Their first achievement of importance, during this campaign, was the capture of the hill of Muckwanpore, a blow which had an important influence on their future progress. During this action, Shipp was encountered by a redoubted champion, the commander of the enemy, who defended himself with a long shield, and proved a most formidable antagonist as a swordsman. After a long combat, Shipp struck off his head; and some time after it was ascertained that he was a distinguished Subah, the identical officer who had planned and executed the massacre at Summanpore and Persab, the season before; and it was the opinion of Sir D. Ochterlony, that his death contributed greatly to turn the current of affairs in the Nepaul campaign. He was attired in an old English general's uniform, ornamented with the frogs worn some twenty years before. Shortly after, peace was concluded, and Shipp returned to Cawnpore, where he was married on the 4th of April 1816, and the next eighteen months were spent in domestic felicity.

At the expiration of that period he was called into service, on an expedition against the Huttmiss Rajah, and the first object of attack was the fort of Huttmiss. We here again meet with an honest confession of his pecuniary difficulties. "To say the truth," he remarks, "I do not know any class of people more deserving of money, or who can spend it in a more gentlemanlike manner, than soldiers! From our gaieties at Cawnpore, and having danced my marriage rounds through the whole station, my purse, at this critical juncture, was in a deep decline." The capture of Huttmiss came very opportunely to his relief; he played a very active part in carrying the fort by storm,

and came off with the loss of the forefinger of his left hand. He did not, however, run or walk back to the camp; but rode one of the finest Persian horses ever seen, which he afterwards sold to the King of Oude for 2,000 rupees.

On the commencement of the campaign against the Pindarries, in 1817, Shipp was appointed baggage-master to the army, when his pride was flattered by finding himself in command as chief whipper-in of the countless multitude which followed an army of 8,000 men in India. He was present at the sieges of Dhanoony, Gurrah Mutalibah, Gurrah Koolah, and Asseerghur; but into the many interesting particulars of this busy and successful campaign we have not space to follow him. It is well known that in two years those lawless banditti, the Pindarries, were suppressed by the judicious and vigorous measures of the Marquis of Hastings.

In July 1819 he returned to Calcutta; and from that period to the beginning of 1821, when he again attained the rank of Lieutenant, his time was spent in domestic quiet, in the performance of his station duties, and in social intercourse with his brother-officers. When thus happily circumstanced, he unfortunately entered into an agreement with Major Browne, of his own regiment, to run in partnership with him at the ensuing Calcutta races. No one could ensure more justly than Shipp himself, in his *Memoirs*, this imprudent step, of a subaltern associating himself in expensive amusements with a superior in rank and fortune. Some disputes relative to the price of a horse instigated him to employ improper language towards Major Browne; and the fatal consequence was a Court Martial, which sat at Ghazepore, for thirteen days in July 1823, the sentence of which was that he should be discharged from his Majesty's service. This final close to his military ambition, which no man could have felt more sensitively than poor Shipp, was afterwards commuted for retirement on half pay, and, after a considerable lingering in India, before the confirmation of the Court Martial arrived, during which he sustained the additional grief of losing his wife, Shipp returned to his native county, in Oct. 1825, leaving one infant son in India.

From his first entrance into the army, at Colchester, at the age of nine, he had now worn the King's uniform for thirty-two years, and in his almost unparalleled period had received six match-lock ball wounds, one on the forehead, two on the top of the head, one in the right arm, one through the forefinger of his left

hand, and one in his right leg; besides a flesh wound in his left shoulder, and others of minor consequence.

His "*Memoirs*," which we trace thus hastily run through, form one of the most entertaining books for any reader; as full of anecdote and humour as of interesting adventure; and they bear the impress of a spirit in which loyalty and courage were tempered, if not by refined honour, yet by much honourable prudence, with charity towards his fellow-creatures, and a deep sense of religion as well as duty.

His book was so successful with the public, that a second edition was printed in 1830; and indeed, he appears to have found his new profession of author so well, that he published in 1831 another work in two vols. 8vo. under the title of "*The Military Baron*, being the gleanings of thirty-three years' active service," in two vols. 1830, and also, "*The K'Haum-Kueh-Walla; or the Eastern Story-teller; a collection of Indian tales*," 12mo, 1832. He also wrote "*The Soldier's Friend*;" and "*A Letter to Sir Francis Burtell, on Flogging in the Army*." "*The Adventures of a Pindarrie*," a Tale, we believe, remains among his unpublished manuscripts.

Shipp was fond of the drama; and he relates in his *Memoirs*, with exultation, the applause which was bestowed upon his acting, when in India, by the Marquis of Hastings. After his return home, he was the author of at least two plays, one entitled "*The Shepherdess of Anville, or, Father and Daughter*," a pathetic Tale, in three acts," 1820; and the other, "*The Mariner of the Pyrenees; or the heroic Soldier's wife*," a Melodrama in two acts," 1829. Both these were printed at Brentford by P. Norbury.

Shipp was then resident in that neighbourhood, at Ealing. In the spring of 1830, he was appointed an Inspector in the New Police; and during the riots on Lord Mayor's day that year, he was knocked down, and severely hurt on the side. He was afterwards Governor of the Workhouse at Liverpool, with his wife (for he had married a second time) as Matron. He died in that situation, and has at last left a widow and a family of young children quite unprovided for. The receipts of an evening at the Liverpool Theatre have been devoted to their benefit.

There are two portraits of Shipp, one a whole-length by Wessenden, representing him as leader into the fort of Huttress, it by H. the

other, prefixed to his Eastern Story-teller, drawn by J. Buchanan, and engraved by W. T. Fry.

P. M. CASE, Esq.

Lately. Philip Mallett Case, esq. of Testerton Hall, Norfolk, a gentleman distinguished for genuine old English hospitality, &c. By his death the estate at Testerton, comprising the whole parish, devolves under the will of his maternal grandfather to his niece Mary, the wife of Thomas Wythe, esq. possessor of the very valuable estate at Middleton, she being the only child and heiress of his brother Thomas Mallett Case, esq. (late in the Commission of the Peace for Norfolk). At the period of her marriage she was considered the richest heiress in the county.

The family of Case was formerly of great respectability and opulence in Norfolk, some of which resided at Great Fransham for nearly two centuries. Philip Case, esq. (born at Fransham), formerly of King's Lynn, and of Stradsett Hall (great-uncle to the deceased), was for more than thirty years Clerk of the Peace for the county. He left several daughters, of whom Hester married Samuel Browne, esq. of King's Lynn, and was grandmother to the present Sir Jacob Astley of Melton Constable, Bart. Member of Parliament for West Norfolk, and mother to Mrs. Pratt of Rish-ton Hall; another was married to the late Anthony Hamond, esq. of Westacre House; and a third, Pleasance, to Thomas Bugge of Lynn, esq. to whose family devolved the extensive and very fine estate at Stradsett, on (her father) Mr. Case's death, without male issue.

PATRICK HEATLY, Esq.

July 22. In his 82d year, Patrick Heatly, esq. of Hertford-street, May-fair.

He was born in New England, in January 1753; his maternal ancestry, a branch of the ancient family of Talmash, being amongst the first English settlers in the New World.* At an early age Mr.

* This family, one of the oldest of England, continues to be one of the most distinguished in the United States, and is represented by General Talmash. In 1763, the subject of this memoir, as a boy, remembered his great-grandfather, then nearly ninety years old; the extreme limits of their existence, viz. 1673 and 1834, connecting two memorable epochs in English history. This was the son

Heatly entered the military service of the East India Company on the Bengal establishment, when the supernumerary cadets of that day were formed into a distinct body called the "Select Picquet," from which the battalions of the Nawab of Oude were officered in the warfare against the Rohillas, in which their leader, the brave Hafiz Rhamut Khan, was slain. But a few weeks ago he remarked to the writer, "This day sixty years I saw the head of Hafiz Rhamut brought into the Nawab's camp." To this early period, when his friendships were formed, which lasted through a long life, he was fond of reverting, but since the death of Major-General Sir H. White, familiarly known from his often displayed and cool gallantry, as the "God of War," the sole survivors of the Select Picquet are the distinguished Sir John Kennaway, Bart., and Gen. Cameron, who commanded the Engineers. He did not remain long in the army, being appointed to the civil branch of the service, in which he had an elder brother, Suetonius Grant Heatly, well known to the survivors of that period for talent and amiability. He returned to England about the middle period of his life, and for the last thirty-six years was a member of the Committee of By-Laws of the India Direction.

A studied panegyric on his life would be opposed to its chief characteristic—simplicity, and an utter distaste for every kind of ostentation. But while the writer refrains therefrom, it is some consolation to himself and those who lament his loss, to recall his many virtues, at the head of which was undeviating rectitude of principle and action. To a sound understanding he added benevolence of heart, and an unvarying cheerfulness, which made him alike the favourite of young and old, towards whom he exercised a constant and unpretending hospitality. His intellect remained unclouded to the last, notwithstanding his physical

or grandson of the first emigrant from England, which country he quitted during the civil wars, and he founded East Hampton. The Heatly family, or as originally written, "Hutelic," was a Scotch border-family, whence a branch went to America, and resided during the revolutionary period at Newport, Rhode Island, and was well known to many distinguished officers, amongst whom was the late Gen. Sir James Affleck, &c. Such was the estimation of his father's character, that his funeral was conducted at the expense of his fellow citizens, who recorded his virtues on his tomb.

suffering during six months; and he expired in that serenity of mind which marks the close of a good man's life.

SAMUEL TAYLOR COLERIDGE, Esq.

July 25. At Highgate, aged 62, Samuel Taylor Coleridge, Esq.

Mr. Coleridge was born in 1773 at the market town of Ottery St. Mary, in Devonshire. His father, the Rev. John Coleridge, was for many years Vicar of that parish, after having been an eminent schoolmaster at South Moulton, on the northern side of that county. He was also the author of some Scriptural Dissertations, and of a critical Latin grammar, which was by no means an ordinary production. He died in 1782, having had a numerous family, of whom the male survivors were: 1. Colonel Coleridge; 2. the Rev. Edward Coleridge, of Ottery; 3. the Rev. George Coleridge, of the same place; and 4. the distinguished Poet and Philosopher now deceased.

It may well be supposed that with so large a family, and having had only a small living, Mr. Coleridge could not leave much behind him; and accordingly, some friends procured admission for the youngest son in Christ's Hospital, where he soon distinguished himself as a boy of acute parts and eccentric habits. To his master, the Rev. James Bowyer, he expressed the deepest obligations; he was a severe disciplinarian, but produced excellent scholars. Mr. Coleridge says—"He early moulded my taste to the preference of Demosthenes to Cicero, of Homer and Theocritus to Virgil, and again of Virgil to Ovid. He habituated me to compare Lucretius, Terence, and above all, the chaster poems of Catullus, not only with the Roman poets, of the, so called, Silver and Brazen ages, but with even those of the Augustan era; and on grounds of plain sense and universal logic to see and assert the superiority of the former, in the truth and nativeness, both of their thoughts and diction. At the same time that we were studying the Greek Tragic Poets, he made us read Shakespeare and Milton as lessons; and they were the lessons too which required most time and trouble to bring up, so as to escape his censure. I learned from him that poetry, even that of the loftiest, and seemingly that of the wildest odes, had a logic of its own, as severe as that of science, and more difficult, because more subtle, more complex, and dependent on more, and more fugitive causes. In our English compositions (at least for the last three years of our school education) he showed

no mercy to phrase, metaphor, or image, unsupported by sound sense, of which the same sense might have been conveyed with equal force and dignity in plainer words. Later, harp, and yew, muse, muses, and inspirations, Pegasus, Parnassus, and Hippocrene, were all an abomination to him. In fancy, I no almost bear him now exclaiming—"Harp! Harp! Lyre! Pen and ink, lay, no mean! Muse, boy, muse! Your sister's daughter, you mean! Pierian spring! Oh, ay! the cloister-pump, I suppose."

Another friend, to whom Mr. Coleridge acknowledges his obligations, while on that noble foundation, was Dr. Middleton, afterwards Bishop of Calcutta, who was then in the first form, or, in the language of the school, a *Græcian*. From him, among other favours, he received a present of Mr. Howles's Sonnets, with which our student was so enthusiastically delighted, that in less than eighteen months he made more than fifty transcriptions of them, for the purpose of giving them to persons who had in any way won his regard. The possession of these poems wrought a great, and indeed radical, change in the mind of our author, who hitherto, and even before his fifteenth year, had bewildered himself in metaphysical speculation and theological controversy.

"Nothing else," says Mr. Coleridge, "pleased me. History, and particular facts, lost all interest in my mind. Poetry (though for a school-boy of that age, I was above par in English versification, and had already produced two or three compositions, which, I may venture to say, without reference to my age, were somewhat above mediocrity, and which had gained me more credit than the sound good sense of my old master was at all pleased with,) poetry itself, yea, novels and romances, became insipid to me. In my friendless wanderings, on our leave days, (for I was an orphan, and had scarce any connections in London) highly was I delighted, if any passenger, especially if he was dressed in black, would enter into conversation with me. For I soon found the means of directing it to my favourite subjects.

"Of Providence, fore-knowledge, will, and fate, fix'd fate, free-will, fore-knowledge, absolute, And found no end, in wandering mazes lost."

At the age of nineteen our author removed to Jesus College, Cambridge; but of his academical history we know but little; nor does it appear, indeed, that he either graduated or stood a candidate for the literary honours of the university. While there, however, he assisted one of his friends in the composition of an

essay on English Poetry, intended for a society at Exeter, but which piece is not inserted in their published volume.

We presume that it was at this period of his life that he enlisted as a common soldier in the Dragoons. Upon this singular fact, or what might be called in the metaphysician's own language "psychological curiosity," the following authentic account has been communicated to the public by the Rev. W. L. Bowles, who is, perhaps, the only person now living who could explain all the circumstances from Mr. Coleridge's own mouth, with whom he became acquainted after a sonnet addressed to him in his poems; and who, moreover, was intimate with that very officer who alone procured Coleridge his discharge.

"The regiment was the 15th, Elliott's Light Dragoons; the officer was Nathaniel Ogle, eldest son of Mr. Newton Ogle, Dean of Winchester, and brother of the late Mrs. Sheridan; he was a scholar, and, leaving Merton College, he entered this regiment a cornet. Some years afterwards—I believe he was then Captain of Coleridge's troop—going into the stables, at Reading, he remarked written on the white wall, under one of the saddles, in large pencil characters, the following sentence, in Latin—

'Eheu! quam infortuni miserum
est fuisse felicem!'

"Being struck with the circumstance, and himself a scholar, Captain Ogle inquired of a soldier whether he knew to whom the saddle belonged. 'Please your honour, to Comberback,' answered the dragoon. 'Comberback?' said his captain; 'send him to me.' Comberback presented himself, with the inside of his hand in front of his cap. His officer mildly said, 'Comberback, did you write the Latin sentence which I have just read, under your saddle?' 'Please your honour,' answered the soldier, 'I wrote it?' 'Then, my lad, you are not what you appear to be. I shall speak to the commanding officer, and you may depend on my speaking as a friend.' The commanding officer, I think, was General Churchill. Comberback^o was examined, and it was found out, that having left Jesus College, Cambridge, and being in London without resources, he had enlisted in this regiment. He was soon discharged,—not from his democratic feelings, for, what-

• When he enlisted he was asked his name. He hesitated, but saw the name Comberback over a shop door near Westminster-bridge, and instantly said his name was 'Comberback.'

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ever those feelings might be, as a soldier he was remarkably orderly and obedient, though he could not rub down his own horse. He was discharged from respect to his friends and his station. His friends having been informed of his situation, a chaise was soon at the door of the Bear Inn, Reading, and the officers of the 15th cordially shaking his hands, particularly the officer who had been the means of his discharge, he drove off, not without a tear in his eye, whilst his old companions of the tap room gave him three hearty cheers as the wheels rapidly rolled away along the road to London and Cambridge.

"It should be mentioned, that by far the most correct, sublime, chaste, and beautiful of his poems, *meo judicio*, his 'Religious Musings,' was written, *non inter igitur academici*, but in the tap-room at Reading. A fine subject for a painting by Wilkie."

In 1794, Coleridge ventured to publish a small volume of juvenile Poems, which were very favourably spoken of by the periodical critics, as the buds of hope, and promises of better works to come, though the same reviewers concurred in objecting to them, obscurity, a general turgidness of diction, and a profusion of new-coined double epithets. The same year he printed "The Fall of Robespierre, an historic drama," in which the conventional speeches were happily versified, and the sentiments expressed in language classically correct, and uncommonly vigorous. The French Revolution had at this time turned the heads of many persons, and this was the case with Mr. Coleridge, who became such a zealot in the cause of universal liberty as to abandon the friendly cloisters of his college to embark in the quixotic enterprise of reforming the world. He had, at this time, formed a close intimacy with Mr. Southey and Robert Lovell, on a visit to Oxford, and, their sentiments being perfectly in unison, the trimvirate began to project schemes for ameliorating the condition of human society. They began their operations at Bristol in a course of Lectures delivered by our young adventurer, with considerable applause from certain classes in that renowned trading city. Here, also, in 1795, Mr. Coleridge published two political pamphlets, one entitled, "Conciones ad Populum, or Addresses to the People;" and the other, "A Protest against certain Bills then pending for Suppressing Seditious Meetings."

In an inauspicious hour also he was persuaded to commence a weekly paper, "The Watchman;" and as the object of

it was to diffuse the new political doctrines, be set out like Wildgoose in Mr. Graves's admirable novel, to make proselytes, and above all, to procure subscribers. No "Infusion Society" had then prepared his way in the manufacturing towns; the Watchman languished on to the tenth number, and then its warning voice was heard no more.

This woful disappointment in his political expectations was in some measure relieved by the favourable reception given to a volume of Poems, the quick sale of which induced him to a republication, with the addition of some communications from his friends, Charles Lamb and Charles Lloyd.

Still the ardour for liberty, and the establishment of a perfect order of things, continued to prevail, and Mr. Coleridge, with his friends Southey and Lovell, were bent upon trying their skill as political philosophers, not in correcting the evils of an old state, but in the settlement of a new one. This Utopia, which was to bear the high-sounding name of PANTISOCRACY, they proposed to found on the banks of the Susquehanna, where all property was to be held in common, and every man in his turn to be a legislator. But while preparations were making to carry this fine project into execution, the whole scheme blew up by a spark of another description; for in the midst of their dreams of immortality, these rivals of Saloni, Lycurgus, and Numa, became enamoured of three sisters of the name of Ficker. Thus the business of Love thrust out the mighty concern of what Jeremy Bentham was wont to call the science of Codification; and in a short time our author and his two associates, instead of seeking happiness in the wilds of America, were content to sit down in the bosom of domestic enjoyment, according to the laws and usages of their fathers. In plain terms, all three married, and the scheme of foreign colonization being given up, they began to think about settling in their own country. Mr. Coleridge went to reside at Nether Stowey, a small town near Bridgewater, where he contracted an acquaintance with Mr. Wordsworth.

At this period the circumstances of our author were far from being comfortable, and his principal subsistence depended upon literary labours, the remuneration for which, at such a distance from the metropolis, could not be adequate to the necessities of a growing family. In this perplexity he was relieved by the generous and munificent patronage of Mr. Josiah and Mr. Thomas Wedgwood, who enabled him to finish his education in

Germany, where he began to study the language at Hatzeburg; after acquiring which he went through Hanover to Göttingen. Here he diligently attended the lectures of Blumenbach on physiology and natural history, and those of Eberhorn on the New Testament; but his chief application was to philosophy and poetic literature. This important event in the life of Mr. Coleridge occurred in 1795, and during his residence abroad he had the satisfaction of meeting Mr. Wordsworth, then on a tour in Germany with his sister. Soon after the return of our author from Germany, he undertook the literary and political department of the Morning Post, on entering into which engagement, it was stipulated that the paper should be conducted on certain fixed and announced principles, two of which the editor should neither be allowed nor requested to deviate in favour of any party or circumstance. This connexion continued during the Addisonian Administration, after which, the paper being transferred to other proprietors, Mr. Coleridge relinquished the management. While he was in this career, he published translations of two of Schiller's Dramas, on the story of Wallenstein.

Mr. Coleridge now became Secretary to Sir Alexander Ball, whom he accompanied to Malta, of which island that distinguished officer was appointed Governor; but this situation our author did not long retain, nor did it prove so otherwise advantageous to him than in extending his knowledge of the world, and giving him an opportunity of visiting the classic ground of Italy. During his wanderings, his wife and family resided under the roof of Mr. Southey, at Keswick, and thither our poet bent his course on his return to England.

We next find him lecturing on poetry at the Royal Institution, and an occasional writer in the Courier, his political principles having now undergone a complete transmutation. In 1812 he produced a series of miscellaneous Essays, entitled "The Friend," which, though they had but a very limited circulation, he subsequently revised, enlarged, and reprinted. The year following appeared "Remorse;" a tragedy.

This was originally written some years before at the suggestion of his friend Mr. Bowles, in consequence of a wish expressed by Sheridan, but who, when he saw it, had considered it unsuitable for performance.

In 1817 Mr. Coleridge published "Christ and the Statesman" (in 1817 his 12th vo vol. ; in 1st og)

Sibylline Leaves, a collection of Poems; and a Second Lay Sermon; and in 1818 Zepolyn, a Christmas Tale.

For many years he continued his lectures at Literary Institutions, though with repugnance to the task. In a letter written in 1819, he says—

"Wo is me! that at forty-six I am under the necessity of appearing as a lecturer, and obliged to regard every hour that I give to the *permanet*, whether as a poet or philosopher, an hour stolen from others' as well as from my own maintenance; so that, after a life (for I might be said to have commenced in earliest childhood)—a life of observation, meditation, and almost encyclopedic studies, I am forced to bewail, as in my poem addressed to Mr. Wordsworth—

*Sense of past youth and manhood come in vain,
And genius given and knowledge won in vain,
And all which I had culled in wood-walks wild,
And all which patient toil had reared, and all
Commune with Time had opened out,—but flowers
Strewed on my corpse, and borne upon my bier,
In the same coffin to the self-same grave.*

Wo from without, but well for me, however, from within, that I have been 'more sinned against than sinning.' My lectures are, though not very numerous, yet very respectably attended—and as respectfully attended to. My next Friday's lecture will, if I do not not grossly *flatter-blind* myself, be interesting, and the points of view not only original, but new to the audience. I make this distinction, because sixteen, or rather seventeen, years ago, I delivered eighteen lectures on Shakespeare at the Royal Institution—three-fourths of which appeared at that time startling paradoxes, which have since been adopted even by men who at the time made use of them as proofs of my slighty and paradoxical turn of mind—all tending to prove that Shakespeare's judgment was, if possible, still more wonderful than his genius: or rather, that the contra-distinction itself between judgment and genius, rested on an utterly false theory. This, and its proofs and grounds have been, I should not have said adopted, but produced as their own legitimate children—nay, the merit given to a foreign writer, whose lectures were not given orally till two years after mine—rather than to their countryman, though I dare appeal to the most adequate judges—as Sir G. Beaumont, the Bishop of Durham, Mr. Sotheby, and afterwards to Mr. Rogers and Lord Byron, whether there is one single principle in Schlegel's work (which is not an admitted drawback from its merits) that was not established and applied in detail by me."

A letter has been lately published "The Canterbury Magazine,"

and in the Literary Gazette another has appeared on the same subject, which was addressed in the same year to John Britton, esq. with reference to some lectures Coleridge then delivered at the Russel Institution. This contains the following interesting passage, describing his *method* and management in these compositions:

"The fact is this: during a course of lectures, I faithfully employ *all* the intervening days in collecting and digesting the materials; whether I have or have not lectured on the same subject before, making no difference. The day of the lecture, till the hour of commencement, I devote to the consideration, what of the mass before me is best fitted to answer the purposes of a lecture—i. e. to keep the audience awake and interested during the delivery, and to leave a *sting* behind—i. e. a disposition to study the subject anew, under the light of a new principle. Several times, however, partly from apprehension respecting my health and animal spirits, partly from the wish to possess copies that might afterwards be marketable among the publishers, I have previously written the lecture; but before I had proceeded twenty minutes, I have been obliged to push the MSS. away, and give the subject a new turn. Nay, this was so notorious, that many of my auditors used to threaten me, when they saw any number of written papers on my desk, to steal them away; declaring they never felt so secure of a good lecture, as when they perceived that I had not a single scrap of writing before me. I take far, far more pains than would go to the *set* composition of a lecture, both by varied reading and by meditation, but for the words, illustrations, &c. I know almost as little as any one of my audience (i. e. those of any thing like the same education with myself) what they will be five minutes before the lecture begins. Such is *my way*, for such is *my nature*; and in attempting any other, I should only torment myself in order to disappoint my auditors." In a subsequent passage of the same letter he says, "Were it in my power, my works should be confined to the second volume of my 'Literary Life,' the Essays of the third volume of the 'Friend,' from page 67 to page 265, with about fifty or sixty pages from the two former volumes, and some half-dozen of my poems."

There has been still another interesting letter lately published in the newspapers, which was written in 1826 in reply to an application for pecuniary relief from a brother poet, and in which he thus describes his own situation.

" September 2, 1826.

" O, it is sad, sir, to know distress, and to feel for it, and yet to have no power of remedy! Conscious that my circumstances have neither been the penury of sordid, nor of extravagance, nor of vicious habits, but to have resulted from the refusal, since earliest manhood, to sacrifice my conscience to my temporal interests, and from the practice of writing what my fellow citizens want rather than what they like, I suffer no pang of shame in avowing to you that I do not possess so many shillings as you mention pounds, and that if I were arrested for a debt of eight sovereigns, I have no other means of procuring the money but by the sale of my books, that are to me the staff of life. The whole of my yearly income does not amount to the prime cost of my necessary maintenance, clothes, shelter, food, and medicine; the rest I owe to the more than brotherly regard of my disinterested friend, Mr. Gillman, to whose medical skill I owe, under God, that I am alive, and to whose, and his amiable wife's unceasing kindness I am indebted for all that makes life endurable. Even when my health is at the best, I can only exert myself for a few hours in the twenty-four, and these I conscientiously devote to the completion of the great works, in the matter and composition of which I have been employed the last twenty years of a laborious life—if hard thinking and hard reading constitute labour. But for the last six months, such has been the languor and debility of my frame—languor alternating with severe pain—that I have not been able even to maintain the scanty correspondence with the few friends I possess. By publications I, or rather two or three generous friends, have lost about 300*l.*—for I cannot, at least will not, write in reviews—and what I can write the public will not read, so that I have no connexion with any magazine, paper, or periodical of any kind, nor have I had interest enough to procure in any review or journal even the announcement of my own last work—the *Aids to Reflection*. I neither live for the world nor in the world."

The last memorable circumstance in Coleridge's life, was the publication of a complete edition of his *Poems*, on which his fame will rest, in three volumes by Pickering. It may not be amiss to point out their threefold nature; as works of passionate and exalted meditation, witness his '*Sunrise in the Valley of Chisnham*,' his '*Lones on an Autumnal Evening*,' his '*Religious Musings*,' his '*Ode to the Departing Year*,' and many other of his earlier poems—as out-pour-

ings of the wild inspiration of old romance, his '*Ancient Mariner*,' his '*Genevieve*,' and his '*Christabel*;'—and his latest volumes, as treasuring in a few lines, matured philosophy—handling wisdom with retrospect, and intimations of holy truths with pleasant and simple images. Nor must we forget his version of '*Wallenstein*,' a master-translation of a master-work; or his original dramatic compositions, too full of deep thought and delicate imagery for a stage.

After all, however, it was in his conversation that Mr. Coleridge was most remarkable. In an admirable article on his poetical and peculiar genius, which appeared just before his death, in No. 103 of the *Quarterly Review*, are the following remarks on this subject.

" Perhaps our readers may have heard repeated a saying of Mr. Wordsworth, that many men of his age had done wonderful things, as Davy, Scott, Cuvier, &c.; but that Coleridge was the only wonderful man he ever knew. Something, of course, must be allowed in this, as in all other such cases, for the antithesis; but we believe the fact really to be, that the greater part of those who have occasionally visited Mr. Coleridge, have left him with a feeling akin to the judgment indicated in the above remark. They admire the man more than his works, or they forget the works in the absorbing impression made by the living author. And no wonder. Those who remember him in his more vigorous days can bear witness to the peculiarity and transcendent power of his conversational eloquence. It was unlike anything that could be heard elsewhere: the kind was different, the degree was different, the manner was different. The boundless range of scientific knowledge, the brilliancy and exquisite meety of illustration, the deep and ready reasoning, the strangeness and immensity of bookish lore—were not all; the dramatic story, the joke, the pun, the festivity, must be added—and with these the clerical looking dress, the thick waving silver hair, the youthful-coloured cheek, the indefinable mouth and lips, the quick yet steady and penetrating greenish grey eye, the slow and continuous enunciation, and the everlasting music of his tones,—all went to make up the image and to constitute the living presence of the man. Even now his conversation is characterized by all the essentials of its former excellence; there is the same individuality, the same unexpectedness, the same universal grasp; nothing is too high, nothing too low for it: it glances from earth to heaven, from heaven to earth, with a speed

and a splendour, an ease and a power, which almost seem inspired.

"So much of the intellectual life and influence of Mr. Coleridge has consisted in the oral communication of his opinions, that no sketch could be reasonably complete without a distinct notice of the peculiar character of his powers in this particular. We believe it has not been the lot of any other literary man in England, since Dr. Johnson, to command the devoted admiration and steady zeal of so many and such widely differing disciples. The fulness, the inwardness, the ultimate scope of his doctrines, has never yet been published in print, and if disclosed, it has been from time to time in the higher moments of conversation, when occasion, and mood, and person begot an exalted crisis. More than once has Mr. Coleridge said, that with a pen in hand he felt a thousand checks and difficulties in the expression of his meaning; but that—authorship aside—he never found the smallest hitch or impediment in the fullest utterance of his most subtle fancies by word of mouth. His abstrusest thoughts became rhythmical and clear, when chanted to their own music."

Mr. Coleridge died under the roof of his invaluable friend Mr. Gillman, at Highgate, and his body was laid in the vaults of the new church there. His funeral was strictly private, and his house was followed by a very few intimate friends only. Many of the admirers of his great attainments and his high literary fame and reputation would have wished to attend, but they were not invited, some even excluded, by the friends who had the conduct of his funeral, and who were best acquainted with the dislike of the deceased to empty ostentation, and with the just but meek and Christian feelings and sentiments of his last moments.

A month or two before his death, he wrote his own humble and affectionate epitaph:—

Stop, Christian passer by! Stop, Child of God!
And read, with gentlest haste. Beneath this sod
A Port lies, or that which once seemed he,—
O, hit a thought in prayer for S. T. C.
That he who many a year with God of breath
Found death—his life, his love, his life in death!
Mercy for peace—to be forgiven for same—
He asked, and hoped through Christ. Do thou
the same.

REV. EDWARD TATHAM, D.D.

April 24. At Coombe rectory, Oxfordshire, aged 83, the Rev. Edward Tatham, D.D. Rector of Lincoln College, Oxford, Rector of Whitechurch, Salop, and Perpetual Curate of Twyford, Berks.

Dr. Tatham was a native of Cumberland, and was originally of Queen's col-

lege, where he took his degree of M.A. in 1776. He was afterwards elected Fellow of Lincoln, and proceeded B.D. 1783 D.D. 1787. In 1778 he published, in 8vo, an *Essay on Journal Poetry*, and in 1780, *Twelve Discourses* introductory to the study of Divinity. In 1789 he preached the Bampton Lecture; and his discourses delivered on that occasion, were published under the title of "The Chart and Scale of Truth," in two volumes, the first of which appeared in 1790, the second not until 1792.

Dr. Tatham was at that time deeply interested in politics. He addressed through the public prints, a remonstrative Letter to the Revolution Society. In 1791 he published "Letters to Edmund Burke, on Politics," 8vo; and in 1792 a Sermon preached before the University, Nov. 5, the anniversary of the Revolution of 1689. In the year 1792 he was elected Rector of Lincoln College, with the annexed living of Twyford. In 1793 he published a "Sermon suitable to the Times," which he had then recently preached four times; and in 1797 he published "Letters to Mr. Pitt, on the National Debt and a National Bank;" in 1807, "An Address to the Members of Convocation, on the proposed new statute respecting Public Examinations;" in 1811, "An Address to Lord Grenville on Abuses in the University;" in 1813, "Oxonia Purgata, consisting of a series of addresses on the subject of the new discipline in the University of Oxford;" in 18— "Oxonia Ornata," treating of the architectural improvements of Oxford; and in 1816 a pamphlet containing "Observations on the Scarcity of Money, and its effects upon the Public." He was presented in 1829 to the rectory of Whitechurch in Shropshire, a living in the patronage of the trustees of the Bridgewater estate, it having been held until that time, for nearly fifty years, by the late Earl, the Prebendary of Durham.

MR. THELWALL.

Feb. 17. At Bath, aged 68, Mr. John Thelwall.

This once popular character was born in 1766, in Chandos-street, Covent-garden, and was educated in private schools, at Lambeth and Highgate. In the choice of a profession he was remarkably unsteady, being first a student at the Royal Academy, next a clerk in an attorney's office, and afterwards a student in medicine. But his favourite schools were the debating societies, and these finally led him to neglect every employment of more practical utility. Intoxicated with

the French doctrines of the day, he became a leading speaker at popular meetings, and in 1792 commenced a series of lectures on political subjects. Night after night, his inflammatory harangues drew crowded audiences. At length, political lecturing was interdicted by Act of Parliament, and, before that enactment, Mr. Thelwall was included in an indictment for constructive treason, with eleven other members of certain associations for the ostensible object of obtaining a Reform in Parliament. After a trial of three days, he was acquitted, and borne to his house on the shoulders of an excited mob.

To evade the act of Parliament alluded to, he professed to lecture upon ancient history; but, notwithstanding the facilities which he thus enjoyed of disseminating seditious principles, his orations bore an aspect somewhat too classical for the out-and-out reformers of the time, and consequently proved less lucrative than before. He therefore undertook a lecturing tour of England; but, as the school-master was not so much abroad as now, he found the sound, honest, loyal feelings of the provinces against him.

Seeking retirement and respectability in a country life, he took a small farm near Hay in Brecknockshire; but he was unsuccessful in the pursuit of an occupation, of the practical part of which he was ignorant. He therefore adopted the scheme of lecturing throughout the country on elocution, unmingled with politics. In this he was more fortunate, and, after an itinerant course of some years, he resettled in London, first in Bedford-place, and afterwards in Lincoln's Inn Fields, taking pupils afflicted with impediments of speech, in the cure of which he was eminently successful. For several years he was thus enabled to keep a carriage and a respectable establishment. He was himself a striking instance of the success of his own powers in overcoming the imperfections of nature by art. His voice was originally feeble and husky; yet, by perseverance, he acquired an extraordinary distinctness of articulation, and, even in the open air, could make himself heard at a great distance.

In 1818, however, he again figured at political meetings, he also conducted a weekly paper, supporting the cause of Parliamentary Reform with considerable ability. Since that period he has, at different times, been the editor of two or three periodicals; but those speculations were not favourable to his interests.

Some years ago he settled at Brixton, near London, received pupils, and lectured on elocution, the drama, &c. at

numerous public institutions. This course he pursued to the last, and was making a tour in the West of England, when he was suddenly attacked at Bath: it is supposed with some affection of the heart, which terminated his life.

Among numerous publications, political, literary, and scientific, produced by Mr. Thelwall, may be mentioned, An Essay towards a definition of Animal Vitality, in which several of the opinions of John Hunter are examined and controverted, *The Vestibule of Mankind*, A Letter to Mr. Cline, on defective development of the Faculties; Illustrations of Rhythms; Results of experience on deficiency in the roof of the Mouth, &c.

CLERGY DECEASED.

July 8. At Offerton hall, Hathersege, Derbyshire, aged 83, the Rev. Alexander Benjamin Graves, Curate of Stoner Middleton, Derbyshire. He was for some time Curate to the Rev. Jan Fletcher, the celebrated Vicar of Mabley.

July 17. At Willoughby, Warwickshire, aged 84, the Rev. Nathaniel Bridges, D.D. Vicar of that parish and Hutton, and for 34 years Lecturer of St. Nicholas and St. Mary Redcliffe, Bristol. He was of Magdalen coll. Oxford, where he graduated M.A. 1773, B.D. 1781; he was presented to Willoughby in 1792, by that society, and at Hutton we believe he succeeded the late Dr. Samuel Parr. Dr. Bridges was distinguished by a compass of mind, a vivacity of thought, and a strength of memory which were almost proof against the presence of old age; a pointed originality of language served him as a medium of communication upon all subjects, more especially upon those of transcendent and eternal interest. A public subscription has been opened at Bristol to erect a monument to his memory in St. Nicholas' church.

July 17. At Kirkpatrick, Irongray, the Rev. Anthony Dow, D.D. Minister of that parish.

July 19. At Woolwich, aged 61, the Rev. John Mullon, formerly of Clapham, and for many years Minister of Ballham hill chapel. He was of Exeter coll. Oxford, M.A. 1802. He was latterly totally blind.

July 22. At Ramsgate, the Rev. Geo. Burdon, Rector of Faldstone, Northumberland. He was one of the sons of Mr. Burdon, bookseller at Winchester; was educated at Winchester College, and at Jesus coll. Ox. M.A. 1801. He was many years Chaplain, and was presented 1815 by the Governor to the hospital.

July 24. At Torpoint-house, Corn-wall, the Rev. *Charles Shipley*, of Twyford-house, Winchester, Rector of Mapowder, Dorsetshire. He was the fourth and only surviving son of the late Very Rev. Win. D. Shipley, Dean of St. Asaph, and grandson of Jonathan Lord Bishop of St. Asaph. He was presented to the rectory of Mapowder in 1814, by Earl Beauchamp.

July 24. In London, after only 24 hours' severe suffering of cholera, aged 56, the Rev. *Thomas Smith*, of St. John's college, Cambridge, late Curate of Woodbridge. He has left a widow and large family.

July 30. At Tavistock, aged 64, after a very short illness, the Rev. *Richard Virgin Willesford*, Master of the Grammar School in that town, Rector of Coryton, Vicar of Awliscombe, and for many years an active Magistrate for Devonshire. He was of Peterhouse, Camb. M.A. 1803, was presented to Coryton in 1795 by T. W. Newman, esq. and to Awliscombe by the Duke of Bedford.

July 31. At Bath, the Rev. *Whitfield Curtis*, Rector of Smarden in Kent. He was of Trin. coll. Camb. B.A. 1801, M.A. 1804, and was collated to Smarden in 1822 by Dr. Manners Sutton, the late Archbishop of Canterbury.

Aug. 5. The Rev. *J. Housby*, Minister of the Episcopal chapel at Portobello; formerly Curate at Tynemouth.

Aug. 6. At Ringmore, near Teignmouth, the Rev. *Thomas Westcott*, M.A. Vicar of St. Nicholas, Devon, to which church he was presented in 1810, by the King (through lapse).

Aug. 6. At Lancing, Sussex, the Rev. *Thomas Nash*, Vicar of that parish, to which he was presented in 1822 by the Bishop of Lincoln. He was of Trin. coll. Camb. B.A. 1821, M.A. 1822.

Aug. 8. At Westfield villa, near Bath, aged 76, the Rev. *James Sugden*, formerly of Ringley in Lancashire. He was of Brazenose coll. Oxford, M.A. 1783. He has left by will 500*l.* to the Bath United Hospital, 500*l.* to the Bath General Hospital, and 100*l.* each to the Birmingham Hospital, Dispensary, and Blue-Coat School; which are all directed to be paid six months after the testator's decease, free of legacy duty. The bulk of his property he has left to William James Long, of Bath, surgeon, who, in compliance with his will, has taken the surname of Sugden in lieu of his own, and assumed the arms of Sugden quarterly, in the first quarter, with those of Long, by royal permission dated Sept. 9.

Aug. 9. At Upway, Dorset, aged 55, the Rev. *Charles Pugh*, Vicar of Barton,

co. Cambridge, and of Foxton, co. Leic. He was of Christ's coll. Camb. B.A. 1803, M.A. 1806; and was collated to both his livings by the present Bishop of Ely, to Barton in 1828, and to Foxton in 1832.

Aug. 10. At Pentlow, Essex, aged 45, the Rev. *Edward William Mathew*, Reader of St. James's parish, Bury, and Vicar of Coggeshall, Essex, to which he was instituted in 1815, on the presentation of P. du Cane, esq.

Aug. 11. At Heath Cottage, Beds., aged 45, the Rev. *Martin Benson*. He was of Jesus College, B.A. 1812, M.A. 1816. (See in *Gent. Mag.* vol. ciii. i. 475, the death of the Rev. Martin Benson, of Jesus College, M.A. 1785).

Aug. 12. By falling from his bedroom window at the Ram-inn, Gloucester, aged 32, the Rev. *Henry West*, Curate of Frampton-upon-Severn, and late of George-street, Portman-square; third son of John West, esq. of Jamaica, and Brixton, Surrey.

Aug. 14. At Esom, near Lancaster, the Rev. *Henry Robinson*, B.A. Vicar of Otley; to which he was presented in 1816 by the Lord Chancellor.

Aug. 15. At Walton, Leic. the Rev. *John Brewin*, Curate of Kimcote. He was of Sidney-Sussex college, Camb. B.A. 1794.

Aug. 18. Aged 74, the Rev. *James Bligh*, for many years Master of the Grammar School at Derby, and Curate of Osmaston. He was appointed Master of Derby School in 1793.

Aug. 22. At Rickmansworth, Herts., aged 13, the Rev. *John James Cory*, Vicar of Aylsham. He was originally of Trinity coll. Camb., B.A. 1813 as 9th Junior Optime, M.A. 1816, and having been elected a Fellow of Sidney, B.D. 1823; he was presented to Aylsham last year by the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury.

At Berkley, Som., aged 85, the Rev. *John Methuen Rogers*, Rector of that parish, with Rodden. He was of New coll. Oxford, B.C.L. 1776; and was instituted to the rectory of Berkley in 1793, on his own petition. He has left 6,000*l.* towards the building and endowment of the Church at Rodden, 1,200*l.* to the district Church at Frome, a sum exceeding 1,000*l.* to the new Church at North Bradley, and a house for the Curate, and sums of smaller amount to many other churches, altogether exceeding 10,000*l.*

Aug. 26. At Hales Owen, Shropshire, aged 74, the Rev. *William Leu Briwar*, D.C.L., Vicar of Ashton Keynes, Wilts. He was the son of the Rev. Benjamin Briscoe, by Elizabeth, youngest

daughter of William Lea, of Hales Owen, esq., and sister to the Right Hon. Ferdinand Lea, Lord Dudley. He was of Wore. college, Oxford, M.A. 1798, B. and D.C.L. 1798; and was instituted to the vicarage of Ashton Keynes in 1786.

Aug. 26. At Quebec, Lower Canada, aged 35, the Rev. *Henry Grey Dyke*, of Hodson cottage, near Swadon, Wilt.; eldest son of the Rev. Jerome Dyke, of Burbach, Leicestershire. He was of St. Alban hall, Oxford, M.A. 1825. This accomplished and much esteemed young man, ever ardent in the pursuit of such information as might be useful to his fellow creatures, sailed to New York in July 1833, with the view to acquire all the knowledge he could of the state of agriculture in America, and what were the real prospects which that country held out to persons desirous of emigrating thither. He travelled many hundred miles both in the United States and the Canadas, and having reached Quebec, he was cut off in the flower of his age, at a moment when he was anticipating a return to his native country and to the society of his relations and friends, who have the consolation of knowing that he received the kindest and the most unremitting attentions from the Archdeacon of that place, together with the best medical advice.

Aug. 27. At Kildale, Yorkshire, aged 57, the Rev. *John Turner*, D.C.L. Vicar of Edwinstowe and South Loxerton, and Perpetual Curate of the Chapels of Carlburton, Cottam, Oberton, and Paleshothpe, all in the neighbourhood of East Retford. He was of Buz. coll. Oxf. M.A. 1802 B. and D.C.L. 1811, and was presented to both his livings in 1807 by Sir Richard Kaye, Bart. then Dean of Lincoln.

Aug. 29. At St. John's coll. Camb. aged 47, the Rev. *William Fatham*, Rector of Great Oakley, Essex. He was lately a Fellow of St. John's, and graduated B.A. 1810 as 9th Senior Optime, M.A. 1813, B.D. 1821, and was presented to Great Oakley last year by the College.

Aug. 30. The Rev. *George Jackson*, late Curate of Wallsend.

Sept. 2. At Brighton, aged 65, the Rev. *William Hewster*, D.D. Curate of Caversham, Oxfordshire. He was of Queen's coll. Oxf. M.A. 1802, B. & D.D. 1825.

Sept. 5. At his seat, Fenton House, Bedfordshire, in his 72d year, the Rev. *William Denton*, Rector of Cubington, Bucks, and late of Reading. He was the son of the Rev. William Denton, D.D. Principal of Magdalen hall, Oxford, from 1755 to 1780. He was 1

merly a Fellow of Lincoln college, and graduated M.A. 1786, B.D. 1790. He was presented by that Society in 1810 to the rectory of Cubington, Buckinghamshire.

At Llantair-feehan, co. Carmarthen, aged 75, the Rev. *Richard Thomas*, Rector of that parish. This learned, pious, and benevolent divine was at least the third Richard Thomas in his family who has been dedicated to the service of the Established Church, being the son of the late Rector of Llanillyfai, grandson of the late Rector of Horwning, and it is believed, grandson of the late Rector of Mithyrn in the same county. Mr. Thomas was for upwards of forty years Curate of the parishes of Llanfarc and Penmow in Anglesea, and the Head Master of Beuanmawr Grammar School, which he held not only with unimpaired reputation, but with distinguished credit and renown, during which period he published several volumes of excellent Welsh Sermons. On his retirement from the duties of the school in 1829, he was presented with a valuable service of plate from the nobility, clergy, and gentry of both counties. About this time the Rectory of Llantair-feehan became vacant, which was immediately offered by the Bishop of Bangor to Mr. Thomas, who accepted it (although of no considerable value) as a place of retirement for the evening of his days, and where, to use his own words, "being released from drudgery, and at liberty to take proper exercise, he enjoyed better health, blessed with every comfort this world can afford." And here this pious, and it may be almost said hereditary, son of the church, has bequeathed the first and last fruits of his rectoral dues, having lately erected at his own expense four neat cottages, with gardens attached to them, which he has presented to the overseers of the poor and their successors, for the use of the aged and infirm poor. He also greatly improved the rectory house, and built and endowed a school for poor children at his own charge, although he died in the third year after he came into possession of the Rectory.

Sept. 11. At Chelham, Surrey, aged 86, the Rev. *Samuel Lowthorp*, B.A. youngest son of the late James Lowthorp, esq. of Welton, Yorkshire.

Sept. 15. At Exeter, aged 75, the Rev. *Richard Warwick Humphylde*, Rector of Poltimore and Huxham, and of Black Torrington, co. Devon, uncle to Lord Portman. He was the sixth and youngest son of the late Richard Humphylde, the fourth Baron of the family, and daughter and heiress of the late Lord Wrexham. He was educated at Wrexham and at

nose college, Oxford, M.A. 1783; and was presented to his livings by his brother the late Baronet in the same year. His death is the third which has occurred in his family in the present year; his brother Amias having died in January, and his sister Mrs. Gordon in May last.

Sept. 17. At Boston, aged 80, the Rev. *John Caparn*, Rector of Leverton and Toft Newton, Lincolnshire, and for upwards of forty years a very active Magistrate for the three divisions of the county. He was presented to Toft in 1779 by the Lord Chancellor, and instituted to Leverton in 1794, in which year he took the degree of M.A. as a member of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge. His remains were interred at Sleaford, where he formerly resided.

Sept. 20. Of cholera, aged 40, the Rev. *John Johnston*, of Manchester. This meritorious individual was a native of Dalston, near Carlisle. His parents were natives of Ireland, and had nothing but the proceeds of their labour wherewith to bring up a family of several children. When a boy he was sent to the village school at Dalston, where he made rapid progress, both in the classics and mathematics. He was in the habit of working hard as a reaper during the harvest seasons, and with what could be spared from his earnings he was enabled to keep himself at school for some time longer. He afterwards contrived to get into Mr. Saul's well-known academy at Green-row, where by that gentleman's kindness he was soon raised to be an assistant, and some time afterwards he obtained a situation in the Collegiate School at Manchester, and was there admitted to holy orders. He had long filled a highly respectable and useful situation in the Church; and it was one earnest, among many, of the soundness of his Christian feeling, that he was unceasing in his attention to his aged mother, who is still living at Dalston, whilst his brothers and sisters were also constant objects of his kindest concern—and this notwithstanding he had himself a pretty numerous family, to whom he was a tender and indulgent parent.

Sept. 23. At the house of his son Charles A. Moore, esq. Dursley, Gloucestershire, aged 70, the Rev. *William Moore*, D.D. formerly of Park hill, in that county, and late of Langford, Berkshire.

Sept. 30. The Rev. *Thomas Johnson*, one of the Ministers of St. Michael's church, Liverpool. His death was occasioned by a rheumatic fever, which ensued
his hurting his leg against the pad-
-team-bent.

Lately. At Crosby, near Liverpool, aged 60, the Rev. *William Barmeth*, formerly of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1798, M.A. 1801.

At Tattingstone, Suffolk, aged 67, the Rev. *John Bull*, Rector of that parish. He was of Christ's coll. Camb. B.A. 1788; as second Senior Optime, M.A. 1792; and was instituted to Tattingstone on his own presentation in 1816. He was father of the Rev. William H. Bull, and the Rev. J. G. Bull, Ministers of Sowerby and Beyerley, Yorkshire.

The Rev. *John Cleland*, M.A. Chancellor of Lismore.

The Rev. *Henry George Pouncefote Cooke*, for some time Officiating Chaplain to his Majesty's forces at the Cape of Good Hope. He was of Exeter college, Oxford, M.A. 1823.

Aged 36, the Rev. *John Worgan Drew*, Minister of St. James's church, Halifax, and Domestic Chaplain to Lord Strathallen; formerly of Whitkirk. He was a student of Trinity college, Cambridge.

The Rev. *Thomas Octavius Foley*, Vicar of Llansadwrn and Llanwrda, co. Carmarthen, to which united churches he was lately presented by Sir Thomas Foley. He was a student of Queen's coll. Oxford.

Aged 45, the Rev. *Francis Fox*, Rector of Castletown, co. Cavan. He was the eldest son of the late Colonel Richard Fox, of Foxhall, by Lady Anne Maxwell, elder daughter of Barry first Earl of Farnham; and on the decease of his uncle the second and last Earl, he inherited considerable property in addition to his hereditary estate in the county of Longford. By his lady, a daughter of Jemmet Brown, esq. he has left a large family.

At Berry hill, aged 80, the Rev. *David Griffiths*, of Berllan, Vicar of Nevers, Pembrokeshire, to which he was presented in 1783 by the Lord Chancellor.

Aged 27, the Rev. *Hosell Howell*, Curate of Reynoldston and Llanmadock, Brecknockshire.

Aged 75, the Rev. *Richard Lyne*, Vicar of Little Petherick, Cornwall.

At Everton, the Rev. *George Monk*, B.A. Minister of St. Paul's church, Liverpool.

At Norbury Booths, Cheshire, aged 81, the Rev. *John Robinson*, a son of the late Sir C. Robinson.

The Rev. *W. Smith*, Rector of Ballyclog, co. Tyrone.

In his 30th year, the Rev. *Charles Stone*, Curate of Teynham and Luddenham, Kent.

Rev. *Charles Tuckey*, M.A. Treasurer of Lismore.

At Eastwood, Essex, aged 72, the Rev. Thomas Walker, Curate of that parish.

The Rev. *teriffius Williams*, late Curate of Mould.

At the residence of his brother-in-law Gen. Johnson, Watham on the Hill, Lancashire, the Rev. *Henry Williams*, Vicar of Maldon, Surrey. He was formerly of Merton college, Oxford, M. A. 1845, and was presented to Maldon by that Society in 1820.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Aug. 8. At the residence of Sir Francis Buxlett, Bart. Saint James's-place, Barbara Joana, aged nine months; and on the 17th, Mary Eleonora, aged two years and nine months, the children of J. B. Trevanion, esq.

Aug. 18. At York-terrace, Regent's Park, Richard Powell, M.D., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians.

Aug. 19. In Sloane-st. of cholera, Mary, wife of William Willis, esq. solicitor, of Sloane-square.

Aug. 24. Elizabeth, wife of Samuel Wimbush, esq. of Finchley.

Aug. 31. At Greenwich, aged 81, Major James Franklin, of the 1st Bengal Light Cavalry.

Today. In Westminster-road, Alex. Sutherland, esq. late Capt. of Ross and Sutherland Militia.

At Sir John Cass's School, Aldgate, London, Mr. John Lloyd, formerly of Pally-gymnau, Anglesen, but for some years better known among his countrymen as the highly talented *Amion Mon*.

Sept. 9. In Smith-square, Westminster, aged 76, Charles Wilkes Churchill, esq.

Elizabeth Christian, widow of Robert Augustus Hyndman, esq. of Demerara, and dau. of John Beccles, esq. late Attorney-general of Barbadoes.

Sept. 11. At Chiswick, Jane, youngest dau. of the late John Walford, esq. of Stanmore, and sister of Thomas Walford, esq. of Brompton-st.

In his 63d year, William Winckworth, esq. of Great Marlborough-st.

Sept. 16. At Edmonton, aged 78, Charles Wright, esq. of the Old Jewry.

Sept. 17. In Montagu-st. Russell sq. in his 76th year, Major John Covell, late of the 7th reg.

In Wimpole-st. aged 60, W. Kinsey, esq. formerly of Baker-st.

Sept. 18. At Clapham-common, in his 82d year, Ebenezer Maitland, esq.

Sept. 20. Charles Wm. Wright, esq. of Hunter-st., surgeon, the St. Pancras poor, of which he has been many years

the medical officer, with long remained him with regret.

Sept. 21. Aged 75, Christopher S. Ger, esq. M.D. Gresham Professor of Physic forty-five years, and Physician to the Foundling Hospital upwards of 60 years.

Sept. 22. Aged 73, Alex. Marshall, esq. formerly Chief Commissioner of Excise in Ireland.

Aged 28, W. Frederick Stirling, of Lincoln's Inn, son of the late W. Adm. Stirling.

Sept. 23. At Fulham, aged 60, Moate, esq.

At Brompton, aged 82, John Mack, esq. formerly of Jamaica.

Sept. 24. At Hammersmith, aged Ferdinando Amherston, esq.

Sept. 25. In John-st. Portland place, aged 33, T. Benson, esq. 13th Light Dragoon.

In Orchard-st. aged 67, G. Hallston, esq. late of Greenford.

Sept. 29. At Hornsey, in his 7th year, William Moreton, esq.

At the South Sea-house, aged 44, Andrew White, chief cashier of a Company.

In Upper Wimpole-st. Elizabeth, of J. Arbuthnot, esq.

In Queen-sq., Bloomsbury, the of Thos. Draper, esq. Inspector-general of Hospitals in Jamaica.

Oct. 3. At Upper Baker-st., aged William King, esq.

The wife of T. A. Phipps, esq. Notting-hill.

Oct. 4. Drowned while bathing the river near Chelsea College, aged Augustus, son of Cecil Chubb, esq. Cambridge. He was on the point of quitting England for India.

Oct. 10. In Dorset-st., Portman, aged 65, Thomas Trugham, esq.

Oct. 14. Aged 63, J. Primer, eldest son of the late Rev. John P. Chaplain of the Magdalen Charity.

Aged 73, John Stanton, esq. member of the R. C. S.

At Underford-place, aged 80, Elizabeth Trapp, of Gerrard-st. widow of John Trapp, esq. of Wood.

Oct. 15. At Highgate, the wife of Mr. J. Wilkinson, of Canonbury place.

Oct. 16. Aged 71, R. Stocker, for 40 years resident apothecary to the Hospital.

Aged 28, Amelia, wife of Edm. Bowden, esq. of Chancery.

Oct. 18. *Went.* *late Eliza*

- Edm. Bowden

BUCKS.—*Sept. 22.* Ann, widow of George Ives, esq. Gerrard's-cross.

Oct. 6. Near Aylesbury, aged 51, H. P. J. Lazard, esq.

Oct. 17. At Claydon Rectory, Catharine, wife of the Rev. T. Wright.

CAMBRIDGE.—*Sept. 18.* In his 82d year, Mr. William Key, Keeper of the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge.

DEVON.—*Sept. 28.* Aged 68, Thos. B. Studdy, esq. of Coombe-house, Ipplepen.

Notely. At Stonehouse, Mr. R. T. Spearman, Purser R.N. a man of extremely frugal if not penurious habits, who has bequeathed 12,000*l.* for building almshouses in Devonport for poor women above 60 years of age, members of the Established Church, with an annuity of 12*l.* J. Norman, E. Scott, and J. W. Archer, esq. are executors, and also trustees of the Charity, together with the Chaplains for the time being of the Dock Yard and the Royal Naval Hospital. To a niece who lived with him for some years, he has given 20*l.* a-year, to another relation 5*l.* a-year, and to his wife, who has been separated from him for some time, a legacy of 20*l.*

Oct. 2. At Budleigh Salterton, Caroline-Louisa, widow of Rev. Montagu Barton, Vicar of Broadchist.

Oct. 5. At Whipton, near Exeter, aged 49, Theodore Charles Cutcliffe, esq. only son of the late William Cutcliffe, esq. of St. David's-hill, and grand-son of the late G. Taner, esq. of St. Mary's Clift.

Oct. 13. At Heavitree, Adam Chadwick, esq. formerly of Manchester.

DORSET.—*Sept. 2.* At the residence of his father George Moore, esq. Blandford, aged 30, Doctor Charles William Moore.

Oct. 11. At Chiselborne, Thomas Gear, esq. senior Lieut. 20th Bengal N. Inf.

Oct. 12. At the Rectory, Ashmore, aged 80, Jane, widow of the Rev. Dr. Chisholm.

Oct. 19. At Poole, in his 82d year, Joseph White Orchard, esq. for many years an Alderman of that Borough.

ESSEX.—*Oct. 15.* At High-beech, Mary, widow of W. Sotheby, esq. of Sewardstone.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—*Sept. 28.* At Wickwar Castle, aged 24, Clotworthy Lane Doran, esq. second son of the dowager Countess Massereene, by her second husband George Doran, esq.

Oct. 2. At Tetbury, Wm. Wood, esq.

Oct. 12. At Hanham Court, Mary, widow of John Bartlet Hill, esq.

Oct. 16. At Cheltenham, George Magnay, esq.

HANTS.—*Aug. 31.* At Winchester, Mr. Wm. Garbett, architect.

Sept. 29. At Odiham, aged 12, Cassandra Frances, eldest daughter of T. Frere, esq.

HANTS.—*Sept. 4.* At Hitchen, Edw. Ange, esq. late a Member of the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn.

Sept. 17. At Hoddesdon, aged 71, Mary, eldest daughter of the late Capt. H. Grimes, 15th Light Dragoons.

Sept. 22. At Sawbridgeworth, aged 80, Elizabeth, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Bullock, of Streatham, and Covent Garden, London.

Oct. 4. At Royston, Thos. Wortham, esq. sen.

HANTS.—*Aug. 21.* At Godmanchester, aged 73, Mr. Charles Pasheller, formerly a banker at Huntingdon.

Sept. 22. At Huntingdon, aged 74, Richard Beckett, esq.

KENT.—*Aug. 16.* At Tunbridge Wells, in her 80th year, Isabella Countess Parricini Canelli, a daughter of the Hon. George Byron, and second cousin to the late and present Lords Byron.

Aug. 23. At Herne Bay, John Ferguson, youngest son of the Rev. John Moultrie, Rector of Rugby.

Sept. 19. At Arnold, aged 79, Thomas Williams, esq. of Cannon-street, many years Deputy of Walbrook Ward.

Sept. 21. At Seven Oaks, aged 87, Henry Woodgate, esq. of Riverhill.

At Tunbridge Wells, the lady of Major Scoones, late of the 51st Regt.

Sept. 24. At Tunbridge Wells, aged 53, John Harrison, esq. of Shelswell, Oxfordshire.

Sept. 28. At Dover, R. S. Evans, esq.

Oct. 5. At Belvidere, the Right Hon. Maria-Marow Lady Saye and Sele. She was the eldest dau. and coh. of Sampson Lord Eardley, was married *Sept. 8,* 1794, and has left issue an only son. Her body was taken to the family vault at Broughton, near Banbury.

Oct. 11. At Sittingbourn, aged 33, Sarah Rebecca, wife of Lieut. W. C. Burbidge, R. N.

At Dover, aged 82, Samuel Latham, esq. banker.

Oct. 15. At Walmer, in the house of Michael Larkin, esq. aged 94, Ann, widow of James Evans, esq. of Denmark Hill, Camberwell.

LANCASTER.—*Sept. 22.* At Liverpool, aged 86, Dorothy, widow of the Rev. James Glazebrook, incumbent of St. James, Lanchford, and vicar of Bolton, Lanc., eldest daughter of the late Dr. Kirkland, of Ashby de la Zouch.

Oct. 2. At Palace House, near Burnley, aged 53, John Greenwood, esq. a Justice of the Peace for Lancashire and the West Riding of York.

LEICESTER.—Oct. 4. Aged 80, George Watkinson, esq. of Woodhouse.

MIDDLESEX.—Sept. 30. Aged 66, Ann, wife of T. Lloyd, esq. of Tottenham.

Oct. 8. At Hayes, aged 86, Elizabeth, widow of Alex. Lean, esq. Secretary of the Hudson's Bay Company.

Oct. 16. Elizabeth, wife of Nath. Ravenor, esq. of Greenford, late of Wymondley Parva, Herts.

Oct. 17. At Gunnersbury, William Booth, esq. of Roydon Lodge, Essex.

Oct. 18. At Chas-side House, Enfield, J. F. Steadman, esq.

NORFOLK.—Sept. 18. Of apoplexy, S. Marsh, esq. of Yarmouth.

Oct. 5. At Dersingham, aged 71, Joshua Rowland, esq.

Oct. 9. At Strumpshaw, aged 60, Thomas Tuck, esq.

OXON.—Sept. 24. At Stanton Harcourt, aged 80, Martha, widow of Andrew Walsh, esq.

Oct. 10. At Oxford, aged 73, John Bull, esq.

RUTLAND.—Sept. 25. At Ketton-hall, aged 54, Stephen Eaton, esq.

SALOP.—July 25. At Wern, aged 54, Mr. Robert Harris. He had been in his Majesty's service as an able seaman and warrant officer for eighteen years. He entered the Navy at the time of the mutiny at Spithead, 1797; his first voyage was in an expedition to explore a N. W. passage. He was five years with the fleet under the command of Lord Nelson, was present in several actions, and was one of those who bore Lord Hill from the field, at the battle of Alexandria. His last battle was that at Rochefort, where he and five others towed a fire-ship for the distance of five leagues, by which means they succeeded in destroying the French fleet, and were highly complimented by Lord Gambier for their services.

Aug. 18. At Hodnet rectory, E. Tayler, Cornet in the 6th Light Cavalry, Bengal.

SOMERSET.—Sept. 21. At Halswell House, J. K. Tynte, second daughter of Col. Tynte, M.P. for Bridgewater.

Sept. 30. At Bath, aged 60, Sir Joseph Dacre Appleby Gilpin, M. D. Inspector-general of Hospitals.

At Chard, aged 59, Samuel Ware, esq. late master of the grammar-school, from which he retired about nine years since.

Oct. 12. At Poundisford Lodge, aged 73, Mrs. Ann Hawker.

Oct. 12. At Bowdrip, aged 70, Mrs. widow of W. Page, esq. of Plymouth.

Oct. 16. At Bath, aged 54, the late Elizabeth Forbes, half-sister to the Earl of Granard. She was the 4th and pious daughter of George 5th Earl, by his second wife Lady Georgiana Berkeley.

SURREY.—Oct. 2. Aged 74, Thomas Wilkinson, esq. of Walsham-le-Wilkes.

Oct. 15. At Brampton Hall, Hants, third dau. of the Rev. N. T. O. Lamm.

SOMMERS.—Sept. 15. At Richmond, Elizabeth, wife of J. Stuart, esq. late of the War Office.

Oct. 12. At Kew, aged 65, Elizabeth Henrietta, widow of Thomas Patten, esq. of Parkbury Lodge, Herts.

Oct. 16. At Ripley, Captain J. May, son-in-law of John Mahan, esq. of Womersley.

Oct. 20. At Kingston-on-Thames, aged 80, Charles Luxmore, esq. of Bel Lion-square.

At Croydon, aged 77, George Collingwood, esq. upwards of 40 years war clerk of St. Saviour's Southwark.

SUSSEX.—Sept. 17. At Brighton, aged 66, Mary, wife of the Rev. William Pym.

Sept. 18. At Brighton, C. A. Baily, esq.

Sept. 25. At Brighton, aged 44, Mr. Henry White, jun. of Hampstead and the Stock Exchange.

Oct. 17. At Brighton, aged 79, Sir George Pownall, knt. Provost Marshal General of the Leeward Islands.

WARWICK.—Oct. 4. By being thrown from his carriage, Thomas Collins, esq. the respected and venerable Senior Alderman of Warwick, and last year Mayor.

Oct. 9. Aged 64, Mary, wife of Alderman Vale, of Coventry.

WILTS.—Oct. 12. At Spye Park, aged 34, Elizabeth, eldest dau. of late Esq. John Starky, D.D.

WORCESTER.—Sept. 26. At Boughton House, aged 17, Georgiana, only dau. of Charles Babbage, esq. of Dorset-street, Manchester-square.

YORK.—Aug. 6. At Newhill-hall, near Doncaster, Sarah, wife of John Payne, of the society of Friends, and dau. of Wm. Squire, of Hertford, who died in 1781, by Sarah, dau. of John Pryor, of Baldock. Her remains were attended to the grave by many of her relations, and by seven of her own offspring, the youngest of whom was of the age of forty-two. She had the rather unusual exemption from sorrow for the loss of any one dear.

Aug. 14. At dale, aged 52.

Bo-
tis,

esq. of the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple, of which he became a member in 1801, and qualified as a barrister, in Hilary term, 1810, and a Justice of the Peace for the North Riding. He married in Jan. 1810, Ann, eldest dau. and co-heir (with her sister Isabella, wife of his brother, the present Sir William Chaytor, Bart. M. P.) of J. Carter, esq. of Richmond and Tunstall, Yorks., and has left one son, Christopher William Carter Chaytor, esq. born Feb. 1st, 1814, and four daughters, Charlotte, Ann, Elizabeth, and Mary.

Sept. 24. At Elliott House, near Ripon, at an advanced age, Captain Elliott, R.N. one of the few survivors who sailed round the world with Captain Cook.

Lately. At Holdgate, near York, aged 86, Hannah, widow of Lindley Murray.

Oct. 1. At a very advanced age, Mrs. Pryme, of Hull, mother of George Pryme, esq. M.P. for Cambridge.

Oct. 12. At Pontefract, aged 16, John Perfect, esq.

At Kilham, aged 55, Lieut. Robert Leadley, R.N.

WALSH.—*May 16.* At Leaswood Hall, Alice-Emma, wife of Major the Hon. Charles Napier. She was the youngest dau. of Roger Barnston, esq. was married in 1824, and has left issue.

Aug. 5. Aged 73, Elizabeth, wife of Gen. Meredith, of Monmouth.

Sept. 2. At Aberystwyth, Charlotte, wife of the Rev J. W. R. Boyer, Rector of Swepton, Leicestershire.

Sept. 9. At Milford, aged 68, the Rev. Thomas Jones, a Minister of the Independent connection, author of a book "On the Mediation of Christ." He left Carmarthen, the place of his birth, about 50 years ago, and has since resided in different parts of England and Wales. He has bequeathed about 2000 to the London and other Missionary Societies, the profits arising from the sale of his books.

Sept. 30. At Robeston Wathen, Pembrokeshire, aged 43, John Vickerman, esq. of Gray's Inn, solicitor.

Oct. 1. At Cwmeinfelin, near Aberystwyth, aged 29, Charles Lloyd, youngest son of Isaac Lloyd Williams, esq.

SCOTLAND.—*May 3.* Aged 75, Col. Andrew McDonald, of Logan and Bankton.

May 6. Aged 65, John Rutherford, esq. of Edgerstown, Vice-Lieutenant of the county of Roxburgh.

May 10. At Hartfield, Glasgow, Lt.-Col. Thos. Craig, late of 2d W. L. reg.

May 12. At St. Andrew's, Lt.-Col. George Bell, late of 34th foot.

May 23. At Nairn, Capt. Alex. Campbell, late of the Royal regt.

May 24. At Aberdeen, Capt. W. Gordon, late of the Queen's regt. h. p. unatt.

May 27. At Bellevue house, aged 81, Helen, widow of Wm. Colquhoun, of Garscadden, esq. She was the 14th dau. of the late Sir James Colquhoun, of Luss, Bart. by Lady Helen Sutherland, sister to the 20th Earl of Sutherland.

May 29. At New Abbey manse, near Dumfries, Capt. James Murray, R.N. (1816.)

May 30. At Montrose, Lieut. Perry, late 6th foot.

June 3. At Perth, Duncan Ferguson Robertson, esq. acting Collector of Customs.

June 14. At Greenock, Ensign Fraser, Adj. 1st W. L. regt.

July 20. At Fortrose, Major Wood, late 3d Royal Vet. Batt.

Sept. 24. George Smythe, esq. advocate. Accompanied by his two younger brothers, he was returning to Edinburgh from Delvine House, the seat of Sir A. M. Mackenzie, Bart. Near Caputh, the horses starting off at a furious rate, Mr. Smythe threw himself from the carriage and was so severely injured that death terminated his sufferings. Messrs. Patrick and William Smythe got out of the back of the carriage, and escaped with little injury.

Sept. 15. At Fintra-house, Aberdeensh. Margaret, youngest dau. of Sir John Forbes, of Craigievor.

IRELAND.—*May 18.* At Dublin, aged 21, Ensign John Cailland Stuart Mangin, 47th Foot, 3d son of Capt. Mangin, R.N.

Aug. 6. At Richmond Barracks, Dublin, after a long-continued illness, aged 30, Robert Patterson Lloyd, esq. late of the 47th Regt.

Aug. 7. At her residence, Richmond Hill, Rathmines, Dublin, Susanna, widow of the late Capt. Ponsonby Molesworth, of his Majesty's 29th Regiment of Foot, and sister of Lieutenant-General Sir Roger Hale Shauflie, Bart.

Lately. At Bunsiew, Mr. W. Robb, one of the most extensive woollen manufacturers in the north of Ireland, he kept 1,300 men, women, and children, in constant employment.

At Ballinacree, Sligo, Capt. James Ormsby, h. p. 52d Foot.

Sept. 14. At Florence Court, the seat of the Earl of Enniskillen, in his 29th year, Capt. W. H. Wood, 10th Hussars, second son of Col. and Lady Caroline Wood.

Sept. 15. In Dublin, of cholera, Sir Thomas Charles Yates, of Fumina, co. Kildare, late one of the Commissioners in Ireland for the purpose of the Reform Bill.

Sept. 28. Mary, wife of Thos. Phillips, Esq. Drumbrin House, co. Monaghan, eldest dau. of the late Sir Samuel Whitcombe.

Oct. 5. At the Pigeon House Fort, Dublin, Mary, widow of Lt.-Gen. Charles Reynolds.

1833. or May.—Sept. 23. At Glynn Moore, in his 32d year, Robert, eldest son of Robert Clarke, esq. late of Brookesby, Leicestershire.

Jersey.—July 18. At Groville, aged 47, Wm. Tranter, esq. late of Beckington, Som.

EAST INDIES.—1833. Sept. 18. At Mhow, Capt. Alex. McDonald, 16th Bengal N. I. son of the late Lt.-Col. Alex. McDonald, of Lyndale, Isle of Skye.

Nov. 24. At Kimsdy, of wounds received in a late engagement with the insurgents, Major John Baxter, 44th Madras N. I.

Dec. 16. At the Cape of Good Hope, P. Y. Lindsay, esq. Bengal civil service, second son of the Lord Bishop of Kildare.

1834. Jan. 24. At Secunderabad, Madras, Lieut. A. A. Armstrong, H. M. 50th foot.

Feb. At Kirka, Lieut. E. Ellis, 4th dragoon.

Feb. 7. At Bengal, Lieut.-Col. Hook, 16th foot.

March 7. On his passage from Bombay, Capt. Maclean, 2d foot.

March 20. At Ceylon, Frances, wife of Robt. Sillery, M.D. Medical Staff, and daughter of the Rev. Richard Williams, Rector of Great Houghton, Northamptonshire.

March 26. At Cawnpore, in his 25th year, Lieut. Henry Wardroper, 16th Lancers.

April 10. At Mahaleshwar, slain while hunting, by the horns of a wounded gyal, Lieut. W. Buckley Hinde, 4th Light Dragoons, eldest son of the late Wm. Hinde, esq. of Lancaster.

April 26. At Banbury, James Seton, esq. Civil Service, fourth son of the late Sir Alex. Seton, Bart. of Abercorn.

April 30. At Dacca, of cholera, Lt.-Col. F. C. Watson, 53d.

WEST INDIES.—Jan. 11. At Trinidad, aged 29, Frederick James Gordon Hammet, 2d son of the late Viscountess de Rossmordue, and nephew to his Excellency the late Sir Ralph Woodford, Bart. formerly Governor of that island.

April 20. In Jamaica, Major Henry Boone Hall, b. p. 60th foot, Barrack Master at the Upper Park Camp Barrack.

May 7. At Antigua, Capt. Stepany, Barrack Master.

June 8. At Jamaica, aged 146 years, Catherine Awner, a free black female, and a native of that island. She could work without the aid of glasses; and was as upright in stature as when young. She arrived in Port Royal Harbour, from the parish of Sere, two weeks after the great earthquake, being then six years old.

June 26. At Jamaica, Philip Jaquet, esq. in the 62d year of his age, and the 47th of his residence in that island.

July 13. James Clayton White, esq. of Jamaica, for several years Custos of the parish of Portland, and Colonel and Major-General of Militia.

Sept. 2. Elizabeth Christian, widow of R. A. Hyndeman, esq. of Demetara, and daughter of John Beecles, esq. late Attorney-general of Barbadoes.

Annova.—Feb. 17. At Strade, Hannover, Frederick Baron Linsingen, Capt. on half pay of Dillon's regiment.

Feb. 25. At Sydney, New South Wales, Lieut. Hewson, 4th reg.

March 13. Lieut.-Col. Petersdorff, K.C.H. on the half-pay of the King's German Legion.

March 28. At Nassau, New Providence, Ensign Cooper, 2d W. I. regt.

April 2. At the Cape of Good Hope, J. P. Latney, esq. Pursar R.N. Sec. to Rear-Adm. Warren.

May 1. At Nova Scotia, aged 40, Lieut. Fred. Carne Hill, R.N.

June 7. At Verdun-sur-Meuse, Capt. T. Fitzgerald, late 26th foot.

June 20. On his passage to England, after 16 years residence at British Acers, Richard Fry, esq. Governor of Fort St. John's, son of Capt. R. Fry, formerly of Bristol.

June 22. At Prince Edward's Island, John Stewart, esq. late Deputy Paymaster-general to His Majesty's Forces, and Marshal of the Court of Vice Admiralty in Newfoundland, and for many years Speaker of the House of Assembly, and Receiver-general in the former island. This gentleman was the legal claimant to the ancient title of the Earls of Orkney. He was closely allied to the present Highland chieftain M'Donald, of Glunormald, and was grandson to the late Highland chieftain, M'Kinnon of M'Kinnon, who led his clan, under the banners of Prince Charles Stuart.

June 22. At St.

Gilbert Malcolm, Rector of Todenham, Glouc.

July 1. At Saragota Springs, United States, Mary, wife of Admiral Vansittart, of Bisham Abbey, Berks.

July 11. At Athens, Bulkeley, only son of the late Tully Higgins, esq. of Bryanston-sq.

Oct. 5. At Paris, in her 62d year, Miss Elizabeth Tooke, of Guildford-st. London; only dau. of the late Rev. W. Tooke, F.R.S., the translator of Lucian and historian of Russia; and sister of T. Tooke, Esq. F.R.S., and of W. Tooke,

Esq. M.P. F.R.S. With a highly-cultivated mind Miss Tooke possessed a sincerity of character, a cheertfulness of disposition, and above all, an amiable simplicity and unaffectedness of mind, that had long endeared her to a very large circle of friends. She was on the point of returning to England, when she was seized with apoplexy on the 1st of October, under the effects of which she sunk in four days. She was buried in the cemetery of Père la Chaise, near the Tomb of Marshal Ney.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from Sept. 24 to Oct. 21, 1834.

Christened.		Buried.		Between		
Males 1520	} 1085	Males 1096	} 2165		2 and 5	172 50 and 60 222
Females 1565		Females 1069			5 and 10	91 60 and 70 238
					10 and 20	71 70 and 80 175
					20 and 30	165 80 and 90 87
					30 and 40	176 90 and 100 8
					40 and 50	214 101
Whereof have died stillborn and under two years old.....					545	

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, by which the Duty is regulated, Oct. 24.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
42 7	29 10	21 11	32 9	36 9	40 6

PRICE OF HOPS, per cwt. Oct. 27.

Kent Bags	5s. 12s. to 7l. 7s.	Farnham (seconds)	0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.
Sussex	0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.	Kent Pockets	4l. 15s. to 8l. 0s.
Essex	0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.	Sussex	4l. 4s. to 6l. 0s.
Farnham (fine) ..	9l. 0s. to 10l. 10s.	Essex	4l. 10s. to 8l. 0s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, Oct. 25.

Smithfield, Hay, 3l. 15s. to 5l. 0s.—Straw, 1l. 8s. to 1l. 13s.—Clover, 4l. 0s. to 5l. 10s.

SMITHFIELD, Oct. 27. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	2s. 0d. to 4s. 0d.	Lamb	4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.
Mutton	2s. 6d. to 4s. 0d.	Head of Cattle at Market, Oct. 27:	
Veal	3s. 4d. to 5s. 0d.	Beasts	3,295 Calves 185
Pork	3s. 0d. to 4s. 6d.	Sheep & Lambs	21,800 Pigs 650

COAL MARKET, Oct. 27.

Walls Ends, from 20s. 0d. to 23s. 3d. per ton. Other sorts from 16s. 6d. to 19s. 0d.

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 46s. 6d. Yellow Russia, 43s. 0d.

SOAP.—Yellow, 62s. Mottled, 70s. Curd, 72s.

CANDLES, 7s. 0d. per doz. Moulds, 8s. 0d.

PRICES OF SHARES.

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock and Share Brokers,
23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

Birmingham Canal, 230l.—Ellesmere and Chester, 87.—Grand Junction, 244.—Kennet and Avon, 214.—Leeds and Liverpool, 525.—Regent's, 174.—Rochdale, 122.—London Dock Stock, 544.—St. Katharine's, 664.—West India, 99.—Liverpool and Manchester Railway, 198.—Grand Junction Water Works, 58.—West Middlesex, 80.—Globe Insurance, 150.—Guardian, 344.—Hope, 6.—Chartered Gas Light, 484.—Imperial Gas, 46.—Phoenix Gas, 26.—Independent Gas, 00.—United General, 44.—Canada Land Com.—Reversionary Interest, 130.

For Prices of all other Shares inquire as above.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From September 26, to October 25, 1834, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Fahrenheit's Therm.						
Day of Month.	6 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	6 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Sep.	"	"	"	in. pta.		Oct.	"	"	"	in. pta.	
26	59	67	61	30, 04	cloudy	11	50	60	51	30, 08	do.
27	62	68	57	29, 86	do. rain	12	52	64	54	, 10	cloudy
28	59	69	52	30, 08	do. fair	13	56	66	54	, 04	fair
29	53	66	52	, 20	fair	14	59	66	53	29, 70	cloudy, rain
30	57	65	51	, 10	do.	15	50	58	46	, 73	fair
O. 1	56	65	50	, 10	do.	16	51	60	54	, 50	cloudy
2	53	67	50	, 08	do.	17	52	58	45	33	do. windy
3	49	59	54	, 10	cloud. foggy	18	47	54	41	63	fair
4	57	71	54	, 18	fair	19	50	56	56	, 90	cloudy, rain
5	65	75	59	, 15	foggy	20	57	61	56	, 77	do. do.
6	57	75	61	, 20	fair	21	56	61	41	30, 10	do.
7	61	71	58	, 18	do.	22	47	56	54	29, 86	do.
8	60	67	59	, 14	do. cloudy	23	47	58	39	, 57	do. rain
9	63	69	59	29, 90	do. do.	24	39	42	41	, 73	fair
10	56	61	46	, 97	fair	25	42	48	42	30, 09	cloudy

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From September 27, to October 25, 1834, both inclusive.

September & Oct.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	34 per Cent. 1848.	34 per Cent. Reduced.	New 34 per Cent.	4 per Cent. 1826.	Long Annuitie.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Old South Sea Annuitie.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
27			90			98		263	16 14 pm.			42 40 pm.
29			90			98			14 15 pm.			42 40 pm.
30			90			98		263	14 16 pm.			40 42 pm.
1			90			98			16 14 pm.			40 42 pm.
2			90			98			14 16 pm.			40 42 pm.
3			90			98		262	14 16 pm.			37 40 pm.
4			90			98			17 15 pm.			39 41 pm.
6			90			99			15 17 pm.			41 39 pm.
7			90			99	9	263	14 16 pm.			38 40 pm.
8			90			99		263	13 15 pm.			37 39 pm.
9			90			99		263	16 14 pm.			39 44 pm.
10			90			99		263	18 16 pm.			43 45 pm.
11	220	89	90 91 90	98	98	99 100	98	17	17 18 pm.			42 44 pm.
13	—	89	90 91 90	98	98	99 100	99	17	16 17 pm.			42 44 pm.
14	222	90 89 90	90 91 90	99	99	99 100		17	262	18 15 pm.		44 41 pm.
15	222	90 89 91 90	90 91 90	98	98	100 99		17	—	17 14 pm.		42 40 pm.
16	221	89	90	99	98	99	98	17	—	15 17 pm.		41 38 pm.
17	221	89	90	99	98	99		17	262	15 17 pm.	88	37 39 pm.
18	221	90	90	99	99	99 100		17	263	17 18 pm.		38 40 pm.
20	222	90	91	99	89	99 100		17	263	17 20 pm.		39 40 pm.
21	223	90	91	99	99	100 99	99	17	264	18 21 pm.		39 40 pm.
22	225	90	91	99	90	99 100	99	17	264	21 22 pm.	88	39 40 pm.
23	224	90	91 100	99	98	99 100	98	17	264	22 23 pm.	89	40 42 pm.
24	223	90	90 91	99	98	100 99	98	17	264	25 23 pm.		41 42 pm.
25	—	90	91 90	98	98	100 99	99	17	264			41 42 pm.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock Broker & Bank

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THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

DECEMBER, 1834.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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with Representations of the ANCIENT BRITISH SEPULCHRAL
REMAINS found at Grinstead, co. York.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. URBAN,

Nor. 3.

In compliance with the suggestion of your Correspondent K. N., I beg leave to state, through the medium of your valuable Miscellany, that I was quite unconscious of a copy of Junius's *Cædmon*, with corrections by Lye or Manning, ever having had existence, until a few weeks ago, when a friend informed me that it figured in Thorpe the Bookseller's Catalogue, accompanied by the assertion that the notes to my edition of *Cædmon* were taken principally from those corrections.

Perhaps the "well-known Bibliopolist" will condescend to inform his customers, by what chance an assertion so grossly false found its way into his Catalogue.

Yours, &c.

B. THORPE.

J. M. remarks, "The late learned Historian of Greece once asked the writer of this note, what he supposed to be the *object* which Cæsar had in view in his invasion of Britain. Some reasons having been assigned; 'No,' he said, 'that was not the cause—his object was to *procure slaves*.' The other day, while reading Cicero's Epistles, I met with a passage which corroborates the truth of the Historian's assertion, viz.—'Britannici belli exitus expectatur: constat enim aditus insule esse munitus molibus mirificis. Etiam illud jam cognitum est, neque argenti scripulum esse ullum in illa insula, neque ullam spem prædæ, nisi ex Mancipia, ex quibus nullus puto te literis aut musicis eruditus expectare. Lib. Ep. 4. ep. 16. ad Att.

C. de R. will be obliged to any Genealogist in power for any particulars relative to *Thomas Lynton* who lived at Calais in the year 1450, and Robert Lymington who died at Calais in 1512. Also of Richard Lymington (or Lynington) one of the same family, who was living at about the same period.

Can any of the readers of the *Gent. Mag.* oblige a Genealogist with an account of the Irish family of Killikelly, who, about a century ago, settled in one of the West India Islands? Their arms are Gules a tower supported by two lions rampant, between three crecents all Argent. Crest, an arm in armour hurling a spear. Proper.

ANTIQUARIUS proposes the following queries:—'What are the arguments in favour of Roger Wendover being the author of the early part of Matthew Paris, *Historia Major*, viz., to the year 1235?

Is not the account of Richard II.'s deposition attributed to Henry Knyghton, and published as his in Twysden's *Decem Scriptores*, a copy of the Roll of Parliament? or is it to be assigned to H. Knyghton as its author?—Who was the author of the *Chronologia*, printed in the 2d vol. of the *Decem Scriptores*, after Thorne's *chronicle*?—Nicolson says, the Stubbes (*Decem Scriptores*) may be frequently traced to Richard of Hexham: I should be glad to be referred to the passages.—Who were the writers of the *Quadriologus de Vit. S. Thom. a Becket*?—Was Lydgate's *Life of S. Edmund* ever printed? No. [Harleian MS. 333 and 2278.] Or Walter of Coventry's *Work*, or Rudborne's *Historia Minor*?—Is the B. R. who continued Martin's *History of the Kings of England*, Barnaby Riche?

Mr. Samuel Gregory inquires what arms were borne by the following Aldermans of London:

Brackley Kennett, Alderman of Cornhill Ward, Lord Mayor 1780—buried at Putney 12th May, 1782.

Robert Peckham, Alderman of Coleman-street Ward, Lord Mayor 1781. Resident or born in Kent. Died 1st July, 1814—buried at Sutton Vale, near Maidstone, Kent.

Thomas Sainsbury, Alderman of Billingsgate Ward. Resident at Merton, Surrey. Lord Mayor 1786. Died at New Court House, Devonshire, 17th May, 1795.

John Burnell, Alderman of Aldgate Ward. Lord Mayor 1787. Died 11th Jan. 1790. Buried at White Waltham, near Maidenhead, Berks.

William Pickett, Alderman of Cornhill Ward. Lord Mayor 1789. Died 17th Dec. 1796. Buried at Stoke Newington.

We are obliged by the communication of SCOPA, and his further contributions will be acceptable.

The inquiry of U. U. H. for information respecting the Hipposley family, is too general; he should learn what has been already published in the *Baronetages*, &c., and then make his inquiries.

The sonnet of ETONENSIS is declined.

We are obliged to defer our *Memoirs* of the late Earl Spencer, Mr. Tilford, W. R. Spencer, esq. and some others, till next month.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

THE POETICAL WORKS OF REV. GEORGE CRABBE. In 8 Vols.

"Ne forte pudori
Sit tibi Musa lyræ solers, et cantor Apollo."

A POET is generally followed at no very considerable distance by his servant the critic; and, as his rank and fame increase, in the same proportion is the number of his followers enlarged. Such persons as Scott and Byron had a whole clan at their heels for many years; most of them a sort of gentlemen ushers, and persons of very polite behaviour, attached to their chiefs, and anxious to point out their excellencies; while Mr. Keats, or Mr. * * * were per force contented with the small services of a single attendant. The author of the volumes before us has had his full share of critical accompaniment; and his successive volumes of Poetry have for twice ten years served as whetstones to the wit and acuteness of many clever and ambitious commentators, not only differing much from each other in their various decisions, but even from themselves;* and shifting round the vane of praise or censure, as caprice suggested, or the breath of public favour blew. Yet as Mr. Crabbe never suffered severely from the fiery darts of the wicked, which were occasionally launched at his poetical fame, so we think, on the other hand, that he was never indebted to any modern scholiast, any Aristarchus, or Servius, for the rapid and lofty elevation of his fame. He was personally unknown to the world of Literature; he had no modern patrons to supply the place of Johnson or of Burke; he had no Mæcenas in Albemarle-street, no friendly Sosius in Burlington-street. The style and subjects of his earlier Muse were not calculated to delight the fastidious saloons of the rich, to satisfy the severe taste of the learned, or to win the timid applauses of the fair; no particular favour was shown to his early attempts to mount Parnassus: he did not follow in the class of his brother bards, or, by belonging to their school, propitiate their favour.

"Multa Poetarum veniet manus, auxilio que
Sit mihi, nam multo plures erimus, ac veluti te
Judice cogemus in hanc concedere turbam."

Mr. Crabbe derived no enlargement of mind, no extended reach of observation, from the diversified views of society and manners which travel affords; nor was he conversant with that deep, rich, and refined literature, —those '*literæ exquisite et recondite*,' —which belong to the scholar exclusively, and open to him the peculiar mysteries of antiquity, and the

* Sir Egerton Brydges has said with justice, that 'though the
on Poetry in the leading Reviews, separately taken, are
great talent and taste, yet it is impossible to unite them
sistent theory. One writer forgets, and one demolishes
not to speak of the same writer changing his critics!
his views enlarge.'

profound and unerring principles of art; and yet by the vigour of his talents, and his poetical genius, supported by great industry, activity, and observation, working on his materials with the patience and zeal of an artist, he won his way progressively to the possession of a reputation which few of his contemporaries have surpassed, and which no change or caprice of public taste can lower or impair. We cannot presume to say how much of the poetry of the present day will descend to posterity, and what proportion of each writer will be preserved from oblivion by the Andersens and Chalmers's of a future age.* But we may confidently assert, that a selection is to be made by a more severe and critical generation, removed alike from our prejudices and partialities, from the works of our contemporaries. Mr. Crabbe's book will be seen sailing down the sacred river of immortality, with as large and full-spread sail, and weighty cargo, as any of his rivals.† When he first put in his claim to the 'honourable fame' of a poet, there were some qualities in his poetry, which were conducive to his success, while there were others that seemed for awhile to retard the progress of its growth in public favour, and repelled the enthusiastic applause which has since decidedly rewarded his labours. Of the first kind must be mentioned what he derived from the subject and style of his fictitious narratives. With exceptions too slight to be important, the poetry of later days had been employed in works of high imagination, strong emotion, fanciful story, and rich device. Some on tales of mysterious and magical agency, lavish alike in the wildness of the inventions, in the profuse and luxuriant imagery and thoughts that accompanied them, and in the capricious and gorgeous drapery of language that clothed them. Some trusted for success to the daring boldness of their outline,—and some to the careful finishing and polish of their execution. Many poems also, we will venture to say, of exquisite beauty, of finished taste, and sterling merit, appeared, which the public never greeted with any other smile than that of contempt,‡ or at best passed them over with coolness and indifference. From whatever cause it may have proceeded, it was evident that the poet and the public were not in harmony; that 'the maker' was not thinking in the spirit of his age; that he had outrun it, or diverged from it, and that he must be content to be understood and ad-

* "Posterity will hang with rapture on the *half of Campbell*,—the *fourth part of Byron*, the *ninth of Scott*, the *scattered titles of Crabbe*, and the *three per cent of Southey*," &c. So said the Edinburgh Review of 1819, what would they say in 1854?

† Of Mr. Crabbe's early poetry, 'The Village' is far superior in poetic vigour and effect to the 'Library' or 'Newspaper.' The cause, we conceive, is to be found in the poet's early habits of observation, his knowledge of the humble walks of life, and his interest in the occupations and scenes of the society around him, while his deficiency in book-learning in the one case, and his reclusal and private life, and consequent want of familiar acquaintance with the world, in the other, rendered his two later poems comparatively flat and feeble. The 'Parish Register' was a surprising improvement on the former poems; in variety of incident, liveliness of detail, and dramatic power in representing the passions, as well as in a better style of versification. The 'Borough' is on the whole inferior. There is more description and reflection, and less of well-drawn character and well-arranged story. The description of the religious sects is too long; but it improves much in the latter part; and there are some well-conceived portraits, among which 'Blaney,' and the 'Parish Clerk,' are conspicuous. With the latter person we are well acquainted. Old Jasper's picture is drawn alike with nobility and force.

‡ See some excellent observations on the causes of public favour being withheld from persons of high poetical merit and granted to the *Mediocritas*, in Mr. Southey's Review of Sayer's Works, Quarterly Review, No. 1112, p. 195.

mired by a few great and congenial minds. Shall we venture to say that some of our honoured Laureate's fine epic poems (as we must call them, against his will,) thus languished for years unpraised and unsold? Of this class also were the higher and more imaginative creations of Mr. Coleridge, woven from Apollo's own mantle, as 'The Ancient Mariner,' and *Christabel*; and examples from Mr. Wordsworth would extend through half the volumes, which had the singular good fortune to be sneered at and despised by the half-learned and the dull, and of being loved and cherished by every son and daughter of Genius.* While our poets were thus calmly waiting for the future meed of fame, so ignorantly or injuriously withheld, and were dwelling aloft in their ideal worlds, delighting themselves with their splendid fictions, with tales of love and arms, and gentle knights and scornful beauties; with the magicians and dwarfs, and gnomes and genii, the spirits of the mountain, and the maidens of the sea; with lofty stories of northern chivalry like Scott, or descriptions of oriental magnificence and voluptuousness, like Moore; or framing wild and perilous adventures for melancholy heroines, misanthropic pirates, and sentimental pages, like Byron; or adding new wings to the old fabric of pagan mythology, like Keats; or wasting the most splendid and harmonious versification and luxurious fullness of imagery on untractable and revolting subjects, like Shelley:—Mr. Crabbe stept in with an attempt to excite interest in themes far more humble, familiar, and domestic. The other poets were weaving their rich and florid tapestry, and embroidering their costly arras with purple colours and threads of gold; Mr. Crabbe took a plain ground-work for his subject, and spoke in 'the language of the heart.' He trusted to the fidelity of his narrative, and to the dramatic developement of his passions and characters: in fact, to his sympathy with nature. He did not go to the palace of the Caliph, or the harem of the Sultan, to the land of the citron or the palm, to the den of the Greek pirate, or the seraglio of the Turkish Pasha, for subjects which were to excite interest, and kindle passion: but he sought them in the common life around him, in the cottages and hamlets of his own county and neighbourhood, in the occupations and details, the joys and distresses, the virtues and the crimes, the smiles and the tears of the humblest ranks, and the most depressed and despised society, 'men cruel, sensual, selfish, cold.' Those who felt no interest in the distresses and disappointments of an Arabian princess, or 'the loathed melancholy' of an Albanian pirate, were moved by the description of sorrows that flowed from congenial sources, and sympathized in the events of a life that was formed in a model like their own. To this may be added the charm that belongs to narration of events, to well-imagined incidents, and the details of personal history. Those who could not reach the high abstractions and fine imagination of Mr. Campbell's poetry, or whose sensibility was not delicate or refined enough to delight in the exquisite taste and gem-like finish of

* The late Sir James Mackintosh was the author of some of the best written reviews of modern poems: distinguished alike by their fine critical discrimination, their philosophical taste, and the elegance and beauty of their language. Indulgent indeed he invariably was in his observations on the productions of genius; but that kindness and liberality never clouded the keenness of his sagacity, nor impaired the justice of his decisions. There are some incidental observations on Mr. Wordsworth's poetry in the *Edinburgh Review*, which we believe to be by him; and which this opportunity of offering our humble testimony to his merit as a critic.

Mr. Rogers's 'cameos' : could yet feel their curiosity awakened, and their passions interested, their pity moved, or their indignation aroused, by the adventures and histories which Mr. Crabbe's genius spread before them as the twin-figures of Hope and Fear draw back the curtain, where the creators of the poet's brain were engaged in pursuing their various and fearful destinies, and fulfilling their stern inexorable fates.

—— *Nesciat ingens*

*Imo in corde pudor, mixtoque crassa luctu
Et furia agitata amor, et conscia turba.*

It is perhaps true, that two poets had preceded Mr. Crabbe at no great distance of time, who had as it were gradually prepared the public mind to sympathize with the familiar scenes, the humble occupations, the ordinary feelings, and the petty joys and distresses of village life ; * and so far they possessed a claim to the merit of having enlarged the boundaries of the empire of poetic fiction, and restored her lost but lawful possessions ; but *Cowper*, who was one to whom we allude, had a feminine tenderness of disposition, a refined and nervous temperament, and a highly excited moral and religious feeling, which would have shrunk with aversion and disgust from scenes which Crabbe dared and delighted to portray ; and *Goldsmith* never would have possessed patience or skill to collect the rich materials, which, duly arranged and worked up, form the fine and masterly groups of Mr. Crabbe's painting. Beautiful as is the poetry of *Goldsmith*, and delicate and delightful the breath of that soft and pensive melancholy that harmonizes the whole, yet even in his tenderest reflections we feel that we are rather sympathizing with the poet himself, than with the subjects of his poetry ; that we do not weep over distresses which we believe existed only in the poet's conception, or are at least much exaggerated in his descriptions ; that we do not join in his lamentation over the decay of a system and state of society, which could no more exist, than the golden pictures of pastoral simplicity and happiness, and through the enchanted veil of his poetry, we catch constant glimpses of the unfinished and imperfect argument behind.†

But we have said that there were also qualities connected with Mr. Crabbe's poetical system, which were at first unfavourable to its reception, and which may in some measure affect it even at the present day. We allude to his materials being so largely collected from the coarse and repulsive realities of common life, seen in its most degrading and unfavourable form ; and from the fabric of his tales being formed of the unmodified passions, the wild delusions, the paltry jealousies and mean repinings, the loathsome crimes, the brutal sensuality, and the hardened selfishness of the ignorant and poor. Some readers might be repelled from scenes like these, so powerfully portrayed, by delicacy of taste, and some by sensitiveness of feeling. The poetic pleasure would to them be lost in the real

* In dramatic poetry, George Lillo has the claim of transferring sympathy from heroes and kings to subjects of common and familiar life, to merchants and 'prentice-boys, distressed gentlemen, and unfortunate ladies.

† *Goldsmith* lamented that in his time 'it was not as of old,' when every rood of ground maintained its man : he also enlarges on the evil and cruelty of emigration. We should like to know, under his own argument, how many men this same rood of ground would have to maintain at the present day ; and as he would prohibit commerce, in what state of comfort, or with what advantages, those 'rude forefathers of the hamlet' would now be living.

and positive pain. How much the selection of such subjects acted against him; how mistaken his theory was called, and how misguided his judgment, some leading publications of the day, if looked back to, will clearly show. Time, however, has much softened the severity of this early judgment; and in his later volumes Mr. Crabbe has risen in his descriptions more to the middle walks of life, and has escaped from the whirlwinds of passion and crime to regions of suffering more modified and mild, to more mixed and general views of life, to more familiar subjects of interest, and a more social spirit of observation; he has found ample scope for his powers of pathos and reflection in pictures which awake universal sympathy and pity; of the blossoms of youth and beauty drooping untasted and unknown; of the sickness of the heart from hopes too long deferred; of misplaced affections, and unrequited tenderness, and unfortunate love. Though it must be allowed that there is much which to the most favourable mind will give disgust and pain, in Mr. Crabbe's *anatomical* plates of the human heart; though with a stern and unrelenting hand he has sometimes swept away all the bright creations of Fancy's loom, dispelled the magic illusions and charms which Poetry had long delighted to cast over the naked and repulsive realities of life, and shown in their hideous and true forms, the cruel, the cowardly, and the false;—yet there is in the vigour of his genius, in the fidelity of his representations, in the force, the fullness, the spirit of his details, in the grouping of his characters, in the weight and wisdom of his sentiments, enough to compensate for many defects; while what Mr. Wordsworth calls the great and simple affections, the elementary feelings, and the essential passions, are all at his command. One thing is certain, that the force and truth of Mr. Crabbe's delineations must be owing to the unusual keenness of his observation, and the unwearied industry of his research. Thus he collected all the minute particulars of the subjects he described, grouped every circumstance with philosophical skill, and then surrounded them with that richness of accompaniment and representation, that gave to truth and reality their fullness of effect. He is an artist perfect in his line, a painter of nature. In no instance can he be detected slurring over a part of a subject from inability to fill up the details; he is never ignorant, fantastic, or superficial. One perceives at once, that his touch is that of a person who feels himself master of his subject. One can distinguish what he draws from books, and what from nature and life; and that when he called, like Hamlet, for his tablets to inscribe his thoughts, it was not in his *study alone* that he found it meet to put down his thoughts. Look at the Pastorals of Philips or of Pope, or of any other of the wits of the day. The first thing you find is, that every thing is *false*.—false descriptions, false imagery, false thoughts, false situations; that the poet had no truth to delineate, no facts to work from, no nature to copy, no experience to direct: that there never were such people, such situations, or such scenes. Therefore all is fantastic, and inconsistent, and incongruous, all paint and varnish and tinsel. 'The shepherds are all embroidered, and acquit them all better than our English dancing-masters.* I have seen

* With what humour a witty writer (Pope) modern Arcadians. "In looking over some ruined at least fifty lean flocks, and reckoning blasted oaks, withering meadows, and seasonal Pastorals we have are built on the

in red stockings, and Alpheus, instead of having his head covered with sedges and bullrushes, making love in a fair full-bottomed periwig, and a plume of feathers.' But our Suffolk poet is a very different workman. The boors of Teniers and Ostade are not more true to nature than Crabbe's fishermen and smugglers. They are the identical persons whom the poet's eye and mind saw, and whose images he reflected in his poetic mirror to his readers; while both in the painter and the poet, the particular individual described, is in fact a finely embodied abstraction of his whole class with all his distinguishing peculiarities brought fully into view. To these poetical excellencies, Mr. Crabbe adds a dry caustic kind of humour, appearing Proteus-like in the different forms of a gibe or a pun, (sometimes sadly out of place! '*Punica se quantis attoluit gloria rebus*!') or shrewd and pointed railery and ridicule; and when he pleases—alas! far too seldom—he can rise to strains exquisitely touching and refined; he can sweep the strings of the lyre with a master's hand, and pour forth verses as tender and as graceful as the lost Simonides. Of his versification, it is seldom of a higher mood. It is not formed on any refined principles of art, nor modelled after any eminent authority, but it is germane to the matter; it is pitched in a key that harmonizes with the subject, and sufficiently good to satisfy the taste. Many verses filled with sense and observation, are condensed into close expression, vigorous and sinewy in their structure, yet natural and harmonious. Sometimes he approaches the easy and negligent grace of Goldsmith, sometimes affects the smart conciseness and pregnant brevity of Pope, and sometimes the intentness and ruggedness of Cowper. Occasionally, his lines are slovenly, inharmonious, and tame, with unpardonable elisions, quaint expressions, and defective rhymes; while very seldom does Mr. Crabbe delight us with specimens of that fine musical rhythm, those enchanting cadences, that flowing melody, those graceful idioms, and those exquisite touches of finished elegance, which we meet with in our best poets, from Dryden to Rogers. Still, in his least successful parts, there is nothing false, tawdry, or affected; no Della Crusca ornaments or gilding, or frippery; no second-hand thoughts, no indistinct images, and vague dreaming words. We may blame his negligence, and sometimes dislike his vulgarity; but we confess his truth and power. When he speaks, we feel it is Nature herself, who

— *effert animi motus, interprete lingua.*

But in this very truth and absolute fidelity of imitation, so distinguishable in Mr. Crabbe's poetry, may be found perhaps the cause why its merit has not gained universal consent. The world which he describes, is a world to the higher ranks of society, we grieve to say, almost unknown. The squalid habits of the poor, the abodes of want, profligacy, and disease; the petty arts of the mean, and the shuffling stratagems of the cunning; the severe denials, and unrelenting parsimony of the needy; the boisterous joys and disgusting enrouals of the 'rude wassailers'; the hopes and fears, the plans and employments and occupations of common life are things

he is so pale, if his favourite sheep has strayed, if his pipe be broken, or his Phyllis unkind. He answers none of these misfortunes have befallen ^{me} ^{such} greater, for Damon or sometimes the god Pan is dead. T ^{causes} the other to make complaints, and call upon the silver stream ^{me} tion. While he goes on, his friend interrupts: I tell and shows him a track of light in the sky to cheer him and cheese," &c.

which seldom fall within the scope of their observation, or become familiar subjects of meditation. To those whose eyes have been used to glide along the fine and delicate threads of polished life, all below is coarse, repulsive, and disagreeable; their sympathies have seldom been turned into that channel. Now we are quite sure that, without descending into the sordid details of the poor-house, or road-side tavern, or the hospital, or absolutely mixing with the '*faeces Romuli*,' the more we partake of Mr. Crabbe's intimate knowledge of the people whom he described, the more strongly we shall appreciate the force and truth of his delineations, and feel the spirit of his tragic pencil; and as a philosophical critic says, that to understand Sophocles, we must study him beside the statues of *Laocoon* and *Niobe*; so we say, to do justice to Mr. Crabbe, and to receive due delight ourselves, we must not refuse to possess some acquaintance with the neglected and forlorn community which he describes. As the inspirations of the Bard of Greece may kindle in our breasts a brighter flame, by the mountains of *Pindus*, or the forests that wave along the steep of *Delphi*, so may the Poet of *Suffolk* throw 'the arrows' of his poetic flame more deeply in our minds amid the congenial scenes of his humble nature; while musing in the solitary vale of *Slaughton*, or strolling, as we lately found ourselves, in these calm autumnal days, upon the beach of *Aldbrough*, seeing nothing but the vacant fisherman gazing on the distant sail in the horizon, and only hearing the sound of the slow and sullen wave, as it broke upon that inhospitable shore.

We must now hasten to the volume which has suggested the preceding reflections. Mr. Crabbe, in a letter written shortly before his death mentioned the pieces in it as fully prepared for the press; and the judgment of his friends seems to have considered them as possessing the general merits of his former works. "Though not so uniformly polished as some of his previous performances, these posthumous essays will still be found to preserve the same characteristics on which his reputation had been established. Much of the same quiet humour, and keen observation, the same bright and vivid description, the same unobtrusive pathos, the same prevailing reverence for moral truth and rational religion, and, in a word, not a few things which the world would not willingly let die."

The first poem we meet with is called '*Silford Hall, or the Happy Day*.' It is supposed to be suggested by the Poet's recollection of his own boyish visits, when the apprentice of an apothecary, to *Cheveley*. There is no attempt in it to move the passions, and no extraordinary incidents to arouse the curiosity. The merit of the piece is in the truth and reality of the description, in the happy combination of incidents, in the elegance of the reflections, and in the harmonious effect produced by the succession of various gentle feelings and pleasing impressions; in short, in the elegance of the execution. A poem consisting of such materials, affords delight by the very tranquillity and repose of the subject. The following lines describe the effect of the chapel of a great mansion on the son of a village schoolmaster:

The matron kindly to the boy replied,
'Just in my promise, I will be thy guide.'
Then to the Chapel mov'd the friendly pair,
And well for Peter that his guide was there.
Dim, silent, solemn, was the scene,—he felt
The cedar's power, that so unearthly smelt;
And then the stain'd, dark, narrow windows threw
Age partial beams on pulpit, desk, and pew.

Upon the altar, glorious to behold,
 Stood a vast pair of candlesticks of gold,
 With candles tall and large, and fine and white,
 Such as the halls of giant kings would light.
 There was an organ too, but now unseen,
 A long black curtain serv'd it for a screen;
 Not so the clock, that both by night and day
 Click'd the short moments as they pass'd away.
 'Is this a Church, and does the parson read,
 (Said Peter) here? I mean a Church indeed.'
 'Indeed it is, or as a Church is us'd,'
 Was the reply, and Peter deeply mus'd,
 Not without awe,—his sadness to dispel,
 They sought the gallery, and then all was well.*

The next story, the Family of Love, is in Mr. Crabbe's best style. A Captain Elliot, who had passed his life abroad, comes unexpectedly, and settles in a country village. Affable to all, he shows a particular attention to a family called Dyson. "The Dysons were a family of friends." The different tempers and characters of the four brothers and sisters are well drawn; and the manner in which selfishness and cunning start up in the bosom of each, as soon as Captain Elliot has confessed himself the friend of their wealthy and absent uncle. They all come separately to him, urging of course their individual wants with equal capidity and meanness. We will give the speech of the maiden sisters.

Dear Captain Elliot, how your friends you read!
 We are a loving family indeed,
 Left in the world each other's aid to be,
 And join to raise a fallen family.
 Oh! little thought we there was one so near,
 And one so distant, to us all so dear.
 All, all alike!—he cannot know, dear man!
 Who needs him most, as one among us can—
 One who can all our wants distinctly view,
 And tell him fairly what was just to do.
 But you, dear Captain Elliot, as his friend,
 As ours, no doubt will your assistance lend.
 Not for the world would I my brothers blame,
 Good men they are!—'twas not for that I came,
 No! did they guess what shifts I make, the grief
 That I sustain, they'd fly to my relief;
 But I am proud as poor. I cannot plead
 My cause with them, nor show how much I need.
 But to my uncle's friend it is no shame,
 Nor have I fear, to seem the thing I am;
 My humble pittance life's mere need supplies,
 But all indulgence, all beyond denies;
 I aid no pauper, I myself am poor,
 I cannot help the beggar at my door,
 I from my scanty table send no meat,
 Cook'd and re-cook'd is every joint I eat.
 At Church a Sermon begs our help—I stop
 And drop a tear—no'thought else have I to drop,
 But pass the outstretched plate with sorrow by,
 And my sad heart this kind relief deny.

* Perhaps the only point in this story, of which we can truth, is that when the housekeeper moralizes on the sports of the wealthy and great—of her master—we of class (very respectable no doubt) are but too apt to pursue and pastimes of the great,—even Mr. Crabbe, in his search for characters,

My dress—I strive with all my maiden skill
 To make it pass, but 'tis disgraceful still.
 Yet from all others I my wants conceal,
 Oh! Captain Elliot, there are few that feel;
 But did that rich and worthy uncle know
 What you, dear Sir, will in your kindness show,
 He would his friendly aid with generous hand bestow.
 Good men my *brothers* both, and both are raised
 Far above want,—the Power that gave be praised!
 My *sister's* jointure, if not ample, gives
 All she can need who as a lady lives,
 But I, unaided, may through all my years
 Endure these ills. Forgive these foolish tears," &c.

"The Equal Marriage" is clear and spirited, and the mutual reproaches of the disenchanted pair, as soon as the veil of the imagination has been torn away, and the false fires of a foolish love extinguished, are truly imagined and described.

Still they can speak—and 'tis some comfort still,
 That each can vex the other when they will.
 Words half in jest, to words in earnest led,
 And these the earnest, angry passions fed,
 Till all was fierce reproach, and peace for ever fled.
 'And so you own it,—own it to my face!
 Your love is banish'd, —infamous and base.'
 'Madam I lov'd you truly, while I deemed
 You were the truthful being whom you seemed,
 But when I see your native temper rise
 Above control, and break thro' all disguise,
 Casting it off, as serpents do their skin,
 And showing all the folds of vice within,
 What see I then to love? was I in love with Sin?'
 'So may I think, and you may feel it too,
 A loving couple, Sir, were Sin and you.
 Whence all this anger? is it that you find
 You cannot always make a woman blind?
 You talk of falsehood and disguise—talk on!
 But all my trust and confidence are gone!
 Remember you, with what a serious air
 You talked of love, as if you were at prayer.
 You spoke of home-born comforts, quiet, ease,
 And the pure pleasure that must always please,
 With an assum'd and sentimental air
 Smiting your breast and acting like a player;
 Then your life's comfort, and your holy joys,—
 Holy fursooth!—and your sweet girls and boys,
 How you would train them—all this farce review
 And then, Sir, talk of being just and true.'
 'Madam, your sex expects that ours should lie
 The simple creatures know it, and comply.
 You hate the truth—there's nothing you despise
 Like a plain man, who spurns your vanities.
 Are you not early taught your prey to catch?
 When your Mamas pronounce—'a proper match.'
 What said your own? 'Do daughter, curb your tongue
 And you may win him, for the man is young;
 But if he views you as ourselves—good bye
 To speculation—he will never try, &c.'
 'Well,' said the wife, 'admit this nonsense true,
 A mighty prize she gains, in catching you;
 For my part, Sir, I most sincerely wish
 You net had miss'd my precious fish.'
 'Had—or I had wisely lent
 To said I should repent!'

' Hold, Sir, at least my reputation spare,
And add another falsehood if you dare,'* &c.

The tale of Rachael possesses no novelty of incident. 'It's an old tale, and often told,' of an absent lover and a faithful mistress; but the description of the effect of the sudden appearance and as sudden departure of the lover, after a long absence, on a mind broken, wearied, and misled, is finely painted, and the following lines are unsurpassed for their melancholy truth and beauty:

He tried to sooth her, but retired afraid
To approach, and left her to return for aid.
None came! and Rachel in the morn was found
Turning her wheel without its spindles round,
With household look of care, low singing to the sound. }

Parts of the story of "Villars" are good in the execution, but it is not an agreeable picture; and we think that neither the morality, the delicacy, nor the feeling of the author, would approve or applaud a husband who takes to his bosom a wife who had been living in adulterous estrangement, and who at last is forcibly and unwillingly separated from her guilty paramour. This is not the only tale in Mr. Crabbe's works, where a false humanity triumphs over all honour, and a sense of justice connected with every pure and tender emotion, and virtuous principle, and honourable feeling. It may do very well in a German play, but we did not expect to find it in Mr. Crabbe's poems. The guilt is unfortunately such, as nothing on earth can expiate without lowering the moral purity of the feeling that pardons. Forgiveness must be sought elsewhere, and may be obtained; but here, to use the words of Young,

If I forgive, the world will call me kind:
If I receive her in my arms again,
The world will call me very—very kind.

The "Ancient Mansion"† is well described, the accompaniments judiciously chosen, and the description conveyed in some of Mr. Crabbe's best versification. We can only afford room for the latter part.

Here I behold no puny works of art,
None give me reasons why these views impart
Such charm to fill the mind, such joy to sooth the heart.
These very pinnacles and towers small,
And windows dim, have beauty in them all.
How stately stand you pines upon the hill,
How soft the murmurs of that living rill,
And o'er the park's tall-paling, scarcely higher,
Peeps the low Church, and shows the modest spire.
Unnumbered violets on these banks appear,
And all the first-born beauties of the year.
The grey-green blossoms of the willows bring
The large wild bees upon the labouring wing;

* In this tale the last line is defective in metre, whether designedly or not we cannot say,

Oh! happy, happy, happy pair! both sought
Both seeking—catching both—and caught.

† The ancient mansion reminds us, that the artist who has given a plate of Mr. Crabbe's house at Parham, in Vol. III. has made a complete mistake, and drawn a house in which Mr. Crabbe never lived; he has in fact given *Parham Hall* instead of *Parham Lodge*. It certainly is far the more picturesque mansion; and hence probably was preferred.

Then comes the summer with augmented pride,
 Whose pure small streams along the valleys glide.
 Her richer Flora their brief charms display,
 And as the fruit advances, fall away.
 Then shall th' autumnal yellow clothe the leaf,
 What time the reaper binds the burden'd sheaf.
 Then silent groves denote the dying year,
 The morning frost and noontide gossamer.
 And all be silent in the scene around,
 All save the distant sea's uncertain sound.
 Or here and there the gun, whose loud report
 Proclaims to man that Death is but his sport.
 And then the wintry winds begin to blow,
 Then fall the flaky stars of gathering snow.
 When on the thorn, the ripening sloe, yet blue,
 Takes the bright varnish of the morning dew;
 The aged moss grows brittle on the jale,
 The dry boughs splinter in the windy gale,
 And every changing season of the year
 Stamps on the scene its English character.*

In the "Wife and the Widow," the concluding verses are neatly and forcibly expressed (p. 199), as is also the character of the frivolous and foolish Belinda Waters, who after coquetting long, at last marries a poor surgeon's mate, and suffers accordingly.

She *wonders* much—as why they live so ill,
 Why the rude butcher brings his weekly bill;
 She *wonders* why that baker will not trust,
 And says—most truly says—indeed he must;
 She *wonders* where her former friends are gone;
 And thus from day to day she *wonders* on.
 Howe'er she can—she dresses gaily yet,
 And then she *wonders* how they came in debt;
 Her husband loves her—and in recent mild
 Answers and treats her like a fretted child;
 But when he, ruffled, makes severe replies,
 And seems unhappy—then she pouts and cries,
 She *wonders* when she'll die. She faints, but never dies.

"Danvers and Rayner" is a good story of a purse-proud parvenu; and the disenchantment of the lover at the end, is told with humour, though it is too long for us to give. "Master William, or Lad's Love," is of the same kind, where a quixotic and romantic youth falls in love with the gardener's niece; and his fancy invests her with such perfections as to make him even hesitate in venturing to declare his love. The dream is sadly broken in pieces by a sudden disclosure, abruptly made, that she is going to be married to the Footman.

Who takes her arm? and oh! what villain dares
 To press those lips? not e'en her lips he spares.
 Nay she herself, the Fanny, the divine,
 Lip to his lip can wickedly incline.
 The lad, unner'd by horror, with an air
 Of wonder quits her arm and looks despair.
 Nor will proceed—oh, no! he must return,
 Tho' his drown'd sight cannot the path discern, &c.

* In the Tales of the Hall (Book iv.), in the adventures of Richard, elegant and just description of Autumn in the country, beginning

It was a fair, and mild autumnal sky,
 And earth's ripe treasures met the admiring eye, &c.—Vol

'Come, Master William, come Sir, let us on,
 What can you fear: you're not afraid of John.
 What ails our youngster?' quoth the burly swain
 Six feet in height, but he inquires in vain.
 William, in deep resentment, scans the frame
 Of the fond giant, and abhors his name,
 Thinks him a demon of the infernal brood,
 And longs to shed his most pernicious blood.
 Again the monster spake in thoughtless joy,
 'We shall be married soon, my pretty boy!
 And dwell in Madam's cottage—where you'll see
 The strawberry bed and cherries on the tree.'
 Back to his home in silent scorn return'd
 The indignant boy, and all endearment spurn'd.

"The Will" is excellent, natural in its design, and well in detail, but perhaps falling off a little towards the end; and "The Cousins" admirably delineates the unsuspecting and feelings of a young woman, and her all-confiding lover; and calculating selfishness, duplicity, and hardheartedness of a worldly-minded man.

And thus at length we are arrived at the end of this and clever volume, which the editors judged rightly in giving to the public. Of Mr. Crabbe's former fame it has in no manner diminished; while to the public it has afforded a few more hours of gratification. If compared to his former productions, a curious eye may perhaps detect in some cases a feebleness of design, and an incompleteness of design:—may find the colouring of hue, and some few of the tales deficient in power and spirit—but not see that the best of them are at all below the level of Mr. Crabbe's general power of writing. We have not, it is true, those descriptions of his earlier scenes; the terrific and heart-rending scenes that are to be found in *Ellen Orford*, or in that half-demoniac Peter Grimes, or in the Prisons; but in these perhaps the violence of passion, while the reason and the taste are to be satisfied among the most engrossing and painful impressions. We have before to those earlier paintings by our great artist, of debased and where the whole soul has become diseased by crime; the man disappeared in dark perspective behind the savage and senseless where the gloom and blackness that brooded over it, were only broken through by the electric fires of the unhalloved and ungoverned will. There are, too, the not less affecting scenes of a heart away in an uncongenial atmosphere, and in defenceless misery, long and fatal sorrow, grown up from early emotions, and youthful and modest and delicate desires, is first seen by a few sunny tender alarms, and timid hopes; afterwards in patient resignation, silent suffering, and virgin pride; then, as blow followed blow, as tide of calamity rushed in e'er the former had ebbed away, the of misery is beheld gradually increasing in power, and growing a feature, unfortunately mastering all other passions and feelings, the entire possession of every faculty, banishing even hope itself, and its habitation the receptacle of thoughts and images more fearful than the grave. There is a life, alas!—thrice happy to know not of it—that is said to resemble one single—one endless

left each stage of the creation for a certain number of ages, to ripen and adapt itself for the next stage, and finally for the use of man, in what we are accustomed to call the course of nature. In order that mankind should be assured that God was the author and creator of the universe, and all that it contains, he mentions the *fact* of the creation, with very slight and few particulars certainly, but few as they are, and perhaps vague, we are bound, (if we acknowledge the authority of the sacred Scriptures,) to believe that every part is strictly true when rightly understood. Although "the Biblical composers" may have expressed themselves "in the language and philosophy then adapted to the comprehension and erudition of their audience;" we must not forget, that "whatsoever things were written aforetime, were written for our learning;" Rom. xv. 4. "and they were written for our admonition, upon whom the ends of the world are come;" 1 Cor. x. 11.

Moses commences thus, "*In the beginning* God created the heaven and the earth. And the earth was without form, and void, and darkness was upon the face of the deep. And the spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters." When that *beginning was*, is not told us, but it was before the work of the six days or periods mentioned afterwards; the earth and the water *were*,* they were *in esse* to be spoken of and described; and the creation of earth and water forms no part of the six periods. There was probably, after the first, or *beginning* act of creation, a mixed mass of earth and water, somewhat similar to what we now know as mud,† and without the element of fire, and other component parts of the later organizations, and certainly without its proper atmosphere, or *firmament*. The first addition was light and heat, then, after an atmosphere, proper for its

ripening to a further progressive stage had been given to it, we find the first mention of the earth and the water, during the six noticed periods of creation, "And God said, Let the waters under the heaven be gathered together into one place, and let the dry land appear, and it was so: And God called the dry land earth; and the gathering together of the waters called *he seas*." Then follow other stages of progressive improvement, and increase, until the glorious work of creation was consummated in the formation of man to govern and enjoy all that had been previously made and ripened into goodness and perfection for his use.

It now remains to speak of the duration of the six days, or periods of the creation mentioned by Moses; and here, we must not take the account in its strictly literal sense, but must make allowance for the figurative style of the original language, which continually occurs in the Sacred Writings, and not more allowance than is constantly made for other and similar passages. The *days* mentioned in the Mosaic account cannot mean the days of twelve hours, or the day and night of twenty-four hours, as at present understood in common parlance, because day and night in such sense could not exist until the sun was created, in the fourth period; besides, we have abundant authority in the Holy Scriptures themselves for understanding the term 'day' in an extended sense. Job, x. 5. in addressing the Almighty, says "Are thy days as the days of man? Are thy years as man's days?" and in the Psalm xc. 4. "A thousand years in thy sight are but as yesterday;" and the "times," and "days," and "months" of Daniel and the Revelation of St. John, are interpreted in an extended and figurative sense by all the commentators in expounding those prophecies. What extent of time elapsed between the creation of the heaven and the earth in the beginning, and the commencement of the further progress during the six periods, and what was the duration of each of those subsequent periods, is perhaps left for research and science to develop to an age prepared by progressive advancement to know and understand it, and instead of flying in the face of Divine Revela-

* Mr. D'Israeli in his *Revolutionary Poem*, considers that forests and trees were made *previous to the Earth*. (p. 11.)
The forest sinks, nor roots co-nate with chaos,
withstood their energy.—ENTR.

† The shape of the Earth, flattened at the poles and swelling at the equator, is that which would be assumed by a loose or semi-fluid mass in rotatory motion.—ENTR.

tion to find it supported and verified by a fuller knowledge of the great Creator's works.

Thus I trust I have shewn that "popular geology" is not "subversive of Divine Revelation," at least as relates to the Mosaic account of the creation; that that account plainly proves a period (the duration of which

is yet unascertained,) to have elapsed between the first creation of earth and water, and the commencement of the six days or periods afterwards described; and also, that we are fully justified in understanding the word "day" in a very extended sense, —possibly the *Thousand years* of the Psalmist.

W. H. R.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN FATHER LA CHAISE AND JACOB SPON.

THE two following letters were originally published in 1692 at Amsterdam, by Daniel Du Fresno, in a volume intitled, "*La politique du clergé de France, avec les derniers efforts de l'innocence affligée; ou entretiens curieux de deux catholiques Romains, l'un Parisien et l'autre Provincial, sur les moyens dont on se sert aujourd'hui pour détruire la religion Protestante dans ce Royaume.*"

The occasion of this correspondence was the inconvenience to which the booksellers of Lyons were subjected, in publishing religious books for the use of Protestants. Spon, the celebrated antiquary, had applied on their behalf to Father la Chaise, the Jesuit, who was then confessor to Louis XIV. The answer was unsatisfactory; but La Chaise availed himself of this opportunity, to propose a change of sentiments to Spon, and thus elicited a reply, as remarkable for the despatch with which it was composed as for the erudition it displays. The names of Spon and La Chaise are too well known, the one in literary, and the other in ecclesiastical history, to require any biographical notice here.

The letters were republished by Servier, the Protestant bookseller, at Paris, in 1827. (12mo, pp. 22.) An account of them occurs in the *Archives du Christianisme* for October of the same year, from which the above particulars are taken. The English reader will find an abstract, with some remarks by the present translator, in the *Christian Guardian* for July, 1830.

It must be remembered, that the French Protestant church was Presbyterian in its form, and Calvinistic in its sentiments, though in the latter respect it has lately undergone a considerable change. On the subjects of episcopacy and Christian assurance, Spon naturally speaks as a member of

that church, but at the same time, as if his opinions were adopted from conviction; and it may be observed, that his citations from the epitaphs of the early ages, throw some valuable light on the latter of those doctrines.

So many subjects are embraced in these letters, as to offer a wide scope for annotation; but, as the translator's object was simply to present them in an English form, he has refrained from making many comments; where, however, it appeared that Spon had committed an oversight, he has thought it his duty to point out.

J. T. M.

From Father La Chaise to Jacob Spon.

STR,

Paris, Jan. 2, 1680.

I believe you will give me credit for being very desirous of serving your booksellers of Lyon; but, as the matter does not lie within my province, I could not concern myself with it. However, I will speak a word about it to the Chancellor. I thank you with all my heart for your *History of Geneva*, which contains some very curious things. I shall wait with impatience the first division of your *Miscellanea*, which you give me reason to expect; since everything that comes from yourself is always very agreeable and very precious to me, on account of the merit of the author, and of the friendship which I know he entertains for me. I desire, more ardently than I can express to you, that, with all your advantages, you would profit by your own light

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me the earnest prayers which I often make for this, and the sincerity with which he speaks of it, heart to heart, and confidentially, who of all mankind is most cordially.

Sir, your very humble and
Very obedient servant, LA CHAISE.

Reply from

Jacob Spinoza to Father La Chaise.

Sir, Lyon, Jan. 13, 1650.

IN the course of my antiquarian researches, you must not suppose that I have never investigated the antiquity of that religion in which God has willed that I should be born. I have divested myself as much as possible of all prejudices of birth and education, to see if I could discover this innovation with which you affect to reproach us. In the next place, I have often consulted, (in those hours of morning and evening which I devote to the claims of piety,) Him whom St. Augustine calls *beauty new and old*, to learn from Him whether our religion is ancient as we believe, or new as you call it; but the more I have reflected on each point, and the more I have consulted the divine oracles, the more have I been convinced that it is extremely ancient, and that, if it were new, it was only so to those who heard it spoken of without understanding it, as the New World appeared so to our Europeans, when they first discovered it, or as one might call an old ship new that has been refitted.

I have even been minded to say, without exaggeration, that it was as ancient as the world, and that a religion which cannot claim such an antiquity, cannot justly claim to be called the true one; for how is it possible, that God, who is an unchangeable Being, should disapprove in the main of a religion which he himself had inculcated from the first, and establish another entirely different? Jesus Christ is not come to abolish the law, but to fulfil it; Christianity, then, properly speaking, is not a different religion from Judaism; Christians are the true posterity of Abraham; a full-grown man is the same person as was a child before; though when he was a child he stammered, had a schoolmaster, and was clothed suitably to his age. Judaism was the childhood of religion; it stam-

mered, and saw only through a veil; it had the Law for a schoolmaster to lead it to the Messiah, and it was clad in a number of ceremonies which were to cease, when the Messiah, whom they represented, should arrive. At length, the curse of this Law, the veil of Moses, and the ceremonies, having ceased by the coming of the Saviour, the substance of religion has nevertheless remained, since the Jews were saved by the Messiah whom they expected, as Christians are by the same Messiah, who is come.

On this principle, which cannot be contested, we have only to examine whether in our belief and our worship we have sentiments and usages differing from those which prevailed in the ancient Jewish church, every thing ceremonial and typical being set apart.

It is easy to know one's sentiments from the Old Testament, from the Rabbins, and from whatsoever the Jews of the present day have still retained, in their doctrine and in their worship.

We believe, like them, that God wills to be adored in spirit and in truth, in a manner worthy of Himself, without images or representations, which He has expressly forbidden, and, without desiring to put a stop upon this commandment, we obey it entirely in our worship.

We invoke God alone, like them, and not the angels or the saints, what they too never did; invocation being one of the principal acts of adoration we perfectly believe, as they did, that such are to be imitated, and their memory to be held in veneration, but that we ought not to render them any religious worship.

We perform our service, like them, in a language intelligible to all the people, since we are persuaded that God would not understand us if we did not understand ourselves. This is a practice as old as the world, for at the beginning there was only one language among all mankind. We believe that a man is bound to acknowledge all his sins seriously to God, as David did; and that in extraordinary cases, when he needs peculiar directions or consolations, he should acknowledge them to his minister, as the same David did to the prophet Nathan, and as the ancient Jewish church was wont to do.

We believe, just as Solomon and all the ancient nation believed, that marriage is honourable in all, and that the priests and ministers of the church may marry as well as the laity, since we do not find that the new covenant has abolished this usage, which is as old as the world.

We believe that there are two Sacraments in the Christian Church, substituted in the room of the two Sacraments of the Jewish Church, the signs only of which have been changed; that baptism is the sacrament of our entrance into the Church, as circumcision was; and that the eucharist is that of our spiritual nourishment, as was the paschal lamb; since it is said that the ancients 'have eaten of the same spiritual meat, and have drunk of the same spiritual drink, which was Christ.' We believe also, that one cannot deprive one's self of these sacraments without incurring guilt, although God does not so inseparably attach his grace to signs, as not to be able to bestow it without them, provided we have not neglected them; that thus he does not reject the children of the faithful, who have died without outward baptisms, as the Jews did not doubt that He would save such among them as died without circumcision; else they would not have waited till the eighth day before they administered it to them. Besides, we have antiquity on our side for explaining the Sacramental words in a figurative sense; because it is known, that when the Jews ate the paschal Lamb, they said, *this is the pass-over of the destroying Angel*; when they ate the herbs which accompanied it, *these are the bitter herbs which our fathers have eaten in the desert*; and in eating the bread, *this is the bread of affliction which our fathers have eaten*; without believing, however, that the Lamb was really changed at the pass-over, or that the herbs and the bread became the same herbs and the same bread as had been eaten by their fathers; but they considered they were merely making a commemoration of them. So do we no more recognise, than they did, any transubstantiation or change of substance in our Christian passover, as we have no more reason to believe in the one than in the other, because the thing signified would be the same (namely) Jesus Christ who was to

die, and Jesus Christ who has died. What innovation then is there in this explanation, so old and so natural, and which was particularly employed in all the Sacraments, and in all the mystical ceremonies of the ancient church? Circumcision, which was the seal of the covenant of God, is called *the covenant*; the Lamb was the *passover*; the rock was *Christ*; the seven kine were *seven years*; and since these expressions are so common, one ought not to be astonished, if there was nothing in them surprising to the Apostles in the institution of the eucharist: even so they did not surprise the faithful of the primitive church. Tertullian says, *the bread which he took, and which he distributed to his Apostles, he made his body, by saying THIS IS MY BODY*; that is to say, the figure of my body. St. Augustine says, *the Lord made no difficulty of saying, THIS IS MY BODY, when he gave the emblem of his body*. I once heard a Dominican preach, who wished to elude the force of this passage of St. Augustine, but I could never comprehend what he meant to say.

We are persuaded, as were the ancient Jews, that there is a heaven for the good, and a hell for the wicked; but we do not believe any more than they did, in any place between the two, such as the limbo or the purgatory. We believe that the blood of Jesus Christ cleanses us from all sin, as the blood of the victims which the Jews offered, cleansed them typically from their sins. Thus we do not pray for the dead, since we have no examples in the canonical books of the Jews having been accustomed to do so.

We say that faith alone justifies us, as the Scripture says that it justified Abraham, to whom faith was counted as righteousness; but we believe that this faith ought always to be accompanied by good actions, and that, if by justifying we are to understand declaring a person just, then we are justified by works, as says St. James, and not by faith alone.

We rest on the seventh day,* and

* This is an oversight, which might easily be committed in writing a letter -- in making a fair copy afterward should have said, "We rest on (as the Jews did on the seventh) :

apply ourselves to the duties which piety demands, even as God had commanded, and as the Jews have kept it; and we do not oblige Christians to observe other festivals which are not of divine institution: for the Jews indeed observed others (beside the Sabbath), but they were instituted by God,* and for God only, and they belonged to the ceremonial law, which is abolished.

We believe that all Christians have vowed unto God, by their baptism, the spirit of poverty, or renouncement of the world, chastity, and obedience to his law; but we are persuaded that one may well dispense with making a vow of celibacy, since continence is a gift of God, which he is not obliged to grant to all the world; that one may equally dispense with making a vow of poverty, particularly such as is made for the sake of being rich in common; and also that one ought not to make vows of obedience to a superior, who in reality is but a man, and to whom we owe obedience, without any vow, if he enjoins us things which are conformable to the law of God.

What innovations I ask you, sir, have we introduced in all this?

What I have briefly said, and which a theologian might carry further, would suffice to persuade a mind, that was disinterested, and free from all prejudices, of the antiquity of our religion. But this disinterestedness is a work of God in our hearts, blinded as they are by their own darkness, which makes me wonder less that so many persons among you, who are so enlightened, entertain not the least suspicion of the novelty of their religion, though there is so much ground for it, since, if they had seriously reflected, they would have perceived —

That the worship of images was unknown in the primitive church, and that there were neither statues nor images in the temples. One need only know history for that, and remark the ancient churches, which had them only on the outside; *because*, as a Parisian doctor, M. Delaunoy, said, *formerly*

the Saints were only considered as servants, but now, having become masters, are as unwilling that they should come out-of-doors.† This usage could not have been received but at a very late period. As you, sir, have a great esteem for the illustrious bishop of this city, you will not refuse to believe as of his predecessors, who lived in the ninth century, namely, St. Agobard bishop of Lyon. “*To avoid superstition,*” said he, “*the orthodox fathers have carefully provided, that there should be no images in the churches, for that what is adored, should be near the walls.*”

That in all Holy Scripture, there is no command to invoke Angels or Saints, or threatening against those who do not, or instance of its having been done, or of its not having been checked, at least when it was intended, as the Angel said to St. John — “*Se thou do it not, for we are servants as you are,*” so that it is a novelty which neither Jesus Christ, or even the Saints have ever evangelized.

That the service in a language so known to the people, cannot at most be older than the time when Latin became corrupted; and that during six centuries, this service was performed in the Christian church in a language understood by all the people. That the priests or bishops, which at the beginning was the name of the same office, had liberty to marry; that most of the Apostles were married;‡ that it has never been forbidden; that many holy bishops and priests were so in the primitive church, as St. Spirdion, St. Euprichus bishop of Caesarea, St. Gregory of Nice, Sidonius Apollinaris bishop of Clermont, Novatus, and St. Gregory, father of St. Gregory of Nazianzen; that the law of the celibacy of priests did not begin till after Pope Siricius, about the end of the fourth century; that indeed it has only been received in the Latin church, for the eastern ones, which are as ancient as

† M. Delaunoy was a native of Normandy: he died in 1678. He obtained the name of the *un-slayer of Saints*, from the numerous errors he detected in the Jewish Calendar.

‡ The sentence is obscure, or I caught its meaning.

Y. most

* Spon has forgotten the *Encomia* mentioned in John, x, 22: or has intentionally omitted it, as matter of controversy, which he meant in that place.

the Roman, will not admit of any priests, unless they are married.

That monks are not very ancient; that the history of each order is known, and the time of its foundation; that it is also known at what time many feasts were appointed, Lent was commanded, ceremonies established, and the authority of the Popes increased. We medallists know, for instance, that in ancient times the triple crown was not placed upon their heads. The medal of Pope Adrian, as you know, gives him only the title of bishop; and in the Mosaics at Rome, at St. Suzanne, and elsewhere, Pope Leo has not even the head covered; but this is not of great importance, and so let us say, that one might also have learned:—

That the Communion was instituted by our Lord in both kinds, as the Greek church has always retained it, and as Gelasius the Second, a Pope, has ordered on pain of excommunication; so that, consequently, the withdrawal of the cup is new in the Latin church. In fact, the Communion in one kind did not begin to be generally received, says Gregory of Valence, till a little before the council of Constance, that is to say, toward the end of the fourteenth century; and according to the opinion of Scot, it was only received for an article of faith at the Lateran council. Where then is your antiquity? One might doubt whether the opinion of transubstantiation was older, since no word that expresses it, is found in the ancient Greek or Latin Lexicons, notwithstanding the copiousness of these languages. I have not been able to find any trace of it in that of Suidas, who was a Christian, and who gives words employed both by Christians and Pagans; and I believe that one would seek for it vainly in the ancient fathers, and in the canons of ancient councils.

As vainly would one seek for Purgatory, or any equivalent expression; and if it was anywhere to be found, it would be particularly in the epitaphs of the early Christians. You, sir, are very learned in antiquity, and I should be glad to learn from you, how it comes, that in the ancient epitaphs, one never reads before the seventh or the eighth century, the form of *pray for him*, and

of *requiescat in pace*, which one reads so often in modern epitaphs; but that one reads only, *obit in pace*, *depositus est in pace*, *quiescit in pace*, *obit in somnum pacis*, *acceptus est apud Deum*, with the addition of the day of their death: *he died in peace*, *he rests in peace*, *he sleeps the sleep of peace*, *he is gone to God*; because for my own part, I thence infer, that they considered the faithful to have entered into the sleep of peace, that is into Heaven, from the time of their death. Neither have I ever been able to find any (though I have a great many of the six first centuries), that make mention of the *remedy of souls*, which modern epitaphs so often desire for the dead. Lastly, I have never observed in all the ancient bas-reliefs that I have seen, any representations of purgatory, or of priests saying mass upon an altar, with the hearers on their knees, though the principal mysteries of the church are to be seen thereon.

May not all this, sir, induce a suspicion, at least to an antiquary, that that there are many novelties in the church which thinks itself so ancient; for, when antiquity is in question, it is not an antiquity of four or five centuries that is meant, but the primitive and pure antiquity. After all, you can only claim antiquity in those essential points in which you agree with us, and in the greater part of your ceremonies, which are copied from those of the Pagans, as Du Choesel, an antiquary of this city, has acknowledged, though he was of your own communion.

Allow me then to add what one of our ministers has said on this subject. You have antiquity, you say; I own it in one sense, and we are new in some degree. The whole western church was a diseased body. We are healed by the grace of God; in that respect we are new: you have remained diseased; in that respect you have antiquity; which is the more disadvantageous to you, as inveterate diseases tend toward death. We are new in our reformed character it is true, as a body is new when it is healed; but we are ancient in our character of orthodox Christians. the Reformation is an accident to the church, which has nothing to do with its essence. The essential is the true faith and the legitimate wor-

ship; it is on this that our salvation depends. "Where were you," it is asked us, "before Calvin?" We were, we say, in a society like that in which the true Israelites were at the time of Jesus Christ; we were in a position where it was dangerous to stop.

Pardon me a word further, which I do not offer for the sake of making an odious comparison of you with the Arians, the enemies of the divinity of Jesus Christ. May God preserve me from such a thought! I do not mean to annoy you, but only to explain myself better. You know that, when the Roman empire saw itself almost entirely Arian, the Arians arrogated to themselves the name of Catholics, and considered it an injury to be called Arians; and that on the other hand, they treated the orthodox as schismatics and heretics, calling them *Athanasians*, *Eustachians*, and *Luciferians*, after the name of the orthodox bishops, who had displayed their energy in defending the truth. Would it have been right to say to them, 'You are altogether new; where were you before Athanasius, before Eustachius, before Lucifer of Caillari?' as one says to us, 'Where were you before Luther, before Calvin, before Zwingle?'

In the main, whatever eclipse there may have been in the Romish church with regard to faith, there have been always teachers and whole peoples who have protested against her errors, as have been, for example, the Leonoclasts, the council of Frankfort, the Berengarians, Bertram, and those of his opinion, the Vaudois, the Albigenses, and the Hussites. It answers no purpose for parrying this thrust, to say that they were heretics; since it is neither God nor the Holy Scripture that has condemned them, but the Romish church, who was both judge and party, and who is not infallible, though she herself may say so. Thus one may say, that there have always been some Protestants, as well in public in these communities, which were the purest part of the church, as in private, even in the bosom of the church of Rome.

Will any one adduce, for the antiquity of your doctrines, the books which have been inserted in your collection of the Fathers, which are either evidently supposititious or very doubtful:

For instance, the mass of St. James, St. Peter, and St. Mark, the Catholic epistle of St. Barnabas, &c.; for, if these books are really apostolic, how comes it that they are not annexed to the others of the New Testament? The epistles of St. Ignatius,* the works of St. Dionysius the Areopagite, which are quoted by the same author for the invocation of Saints, purgatory, and the monastic life, although he owns in another place, that it is very uncertain whether this book is by St. Dionysius?

But, to turn to something less serious; I do not doubt, sir, that as you are curious in medals, you will read with pleasure of a singular instance of the prejudice which the ablest persons among you have concerning the antiquity of their religion. You know that Father Veron found the mass in Holy Scripture, though your translators since that time have not fallen into his opinion. What I am going to tell you is still more surprising; it is, that M. de Peyresk, that great genius, for whom the learned have an extreme veneration, professed to have found the mass on a medal; his manuscripts have come into my possession, and so I can substantiate it; the very medal of which he speaks, is not so rare as one might imagine, and there are few of the curious who have not seen it; he believed, then, that the medal of Constantine, which has a kind of altar on its reverse, and a circular figure upon it with this inscription, *Beata tranquillitas*, was a representation of the Holy Sacrament of the altar, and that this circular figure was the sacred host.

He makes a dissertation of four or five pages upon it, and proves his opinion by reasons which he thinks incontrovertible; but it happens unfortunately, that a petty antiquary, who is in nowise prepossessed with the antiquity of the use of the host in the eucharist, and who, if you please, shall be the person now addressing you, will have this circular figure to be nothing else than the globe of the

* Perhaps he means the interpolated Ignatius. "Spurious epistles," says Mr. Chevallier, "were ascribed to him, probably as early as the middle of the seventh century."

world placed on a pedestal, to mark its happiness and tranquillity under the reign of Constantine; this is easily perceived when the impression is clear, which did not happen perhaps to M. de Peyresk; for the zodiac and the planets upon it, are distinctly discernible on this globe, which leaves no doubt of its being the globe of the world!

Thus, sir, I finish with protesting to you, that by the grace of God, I have my conscience quite at ease, praying God daily to make known the truth to those who are ignorant of it, or have only a partial knowledge of it, whoever they may be; and that it may please Him to inspire us all with love toward Himself, and toward one's neighbour, with which one cannot perish, and without which one cannot possess Him who is both love and charity. It remains for me to thank you very humbly for the kindness you have for our printers, and my thanks would have formed the whole of my letter, if I had not thought myself obliged to reply to the cordial solicitations with which you have favoured me, by as sincere an opening of my heart as you could wish, beseeching you to take in good part the freedom which I have used, and to believe me inviolably,

Sir,

Yours, &c. JACOB SPON.

*Doctor in Medicine,
incorporated at Lyon.*

MR. URBAN, *Great Totham Hall,
Oct. 4.*

IT appears to be but little known that the art of Aerostation, which, by the way, must still be considered in its nonage, it not having as yet been rendered subservient to any useful purposes, is a discovery of some much remoter period than is generally supposed. We read, it is true, of an attempt which was made by Dardalus and his son Icarus to soar in the regions of ether by means of artificial wings, in which the former is said to have succeeded; but this is commonly reckoned among the fables of the ancients.

For the discovery of the, at any rate, *interesting* art of Aerostation, the world, I believe, has always considered itself indebted to the two brothers,

Stephen and John Montgolfier, natives of Annonay, in France, who, in the year 1782, were invited by the Academy of Sciences at Paris, to repeat their experiments at the expense of that body, when, as well as on the subsequent occasion before the King and the Royal Family at Versailles, they were crowned with complete success. But as, in all things, we should be inclined to "render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's," it seems to be no more than justice that it should be recollected that some years previous, namely in 1767, a scientific English gentleman, Mr. Black, was the first who (after Mr. Cavendish, in 1766, ascertained the weight and other properties of inflammable air), threw out the suggestion in one of his lectures, that if a bladder, sufficiently strong and thin, were filled with inflammable air, it would form a mass lighter than the same bulk of atmospheric air, and consequently rise in it; so that it seems not at all improbable, I think, that the brothers, Montgolfier, were but the perfectors of the embryo scheme of Dr. Black. But what will be said by the scientific world, when it is asserted that neither the Montgolfiers nor Dr. Black appear to be entitled to the merit of discovering of aerostatic art. "There is nothing new under the sun," says Solomon; a declaration, I believe, which most of us are inclined to consider somewhat apocryphal. While pursuing my antiquarian researches the other day, in a rare poetical work, entitled "The Ship-wrackle of Jonas," translated from Du Bartas, by Sylvester, 4to, 1592, I was much struck on meeting with the following couplet:

"Against one shipe that ships from stars
to grounde,
From wave to wave (like WINDY BAL-
LOONES bounde.)"

In this single couplet, therefore, we appear to be presented with "confirmation strong as proofs of Holy Writ," that, instead of balloons being, as is generally supposed, an invention of no more than some sixty years standing, they were known at least *two centuries previous!*

Balloons were certainly in existence long before 1782, if not in King-

land, at all events on the Continent. What can the most sceptical say to the following?

Thomas Macfarlane, esq. of Gressonal, when in Germany, on his way home with those specimens of the *Ruta Hagen*, which he had the happiness to introduce to the notice of the British agriculturist, in 1797, and for which he was voted an honorary member of the Norfolk and other Agricultural Societies, had the singular felicity of being introduced to the celebrated mathematician, M. Von Mendelsheim, at Stettin, on the Oder, who showed him a drawing, &c. of a balloon, in a scarce work, published by John Christopher Sturm, bearing date 1701!

It was drawn and described, says Mr. Macfarlane, as used by the inventor, and two others, *many years previous*, for the purpose of bringing them on shore from a ship anchored off Windaw.

Yours, &c.

C. CLARK.

MR. URBAN, *Cork, Sept. 28.*

THE manner in which the numismatic writers of the present day have classed the coins of Philip II. and III. of Macedon, particularly those in silver, has always appeared to me very unsatisfactory. The arrangement adopted by the earlier writers, in assigning all those with the horseman on the reverse to Philip II. and those with Jupiter sitting to Philip III. may certainly appear liable to some objections; but a close examination of these coins, their types, symbols, and weights, having brought nearly complete conviction to my own mind that this arrangement was correct, I deem it right to lay before you and your learned readers the proofs from which I have derived this opinion.

Before, however, I proceed to adduce those proofs, it will not perhaps be amiss to notice the principal types of the coins of Philip II. and III. in gold, silver, and brass, and the rules now generally used in classing them.

Of the gold coins, those bearing the head of Apollo on the obverse are assigned to Philip II., and those with the heads of Minerva and Hercules to Philip III.; and, although some difference of opinion seems to exist as to

the classification of some of the very small coins bearing the heads of Hercules and Apollo, the general mode of arrangement is, I believe, the one just noticed, and to that I am perfectly willing to subscribe.

Of the silver, the large coins bearing the head of Jupiter on one side, and a horseman on the other, are universally allowed to belong to Philip II., whilst the small ones, bearing a young head with diadem on the obverse, and a horseman on the reverse, are, by the numismatic writers of the present day, supposed to belong to Philip III.

Those bearing the head of Hercules, reverse, Jupiter sitting, are all assigned to Philip III., although a few French writers have given the drachms of that type to Philip II.

The brass coins (bearing on the obverse the heads of Apollo and Hercules, a young head with diadem, and the Macedonian shield, and on the reverse, the different types of a horseman, club, and thunderbolt,) are all now given to Philip III. and IV.; and it is asserted by some, that no brass coins exist which can with any probability be assigned to Philip II.

All these rules I am willing to admit as correct, except those which assign to Philip III. the small coins both silver and brass, bearing on the obverse the young head with diadem, or the young laurelled head of Apollo, and on the reverse, a horseman; and I think I shall be able to satisfy the reader that these coins ought to be restored to the prince to whom the writers of the last century have generally assigned them, namely Philip II.

Let us first consider the small silver coins with the horseman on the reverse, and their weights, types, and symbols.

The weight of these coins is generally from 35 to 43 grains, which, allowing the full weight to be 44, answers to the weight of the tetradrachm, or piece of 4 oboli; and, as the full weight of the large coins of Philip II. was 220 grains, or 20 oboli, and those of Philip III. 264, or 24 oboli, it would be exactly one-fifth of the former, or one-sixth of the latter; but as the tetradrachm of 264 grains, and its half, quarter, and eighth ^{have been} _{the coins alone} ^{used by}

sors, whilst many of his predecessors used very different standards, these coins from their weights would seem rather to belong to Philip II. than to Philip III. Another argument may be deduced from their size, for small silver coins are found of almost all the Kings of Macedon, of whom any coins are known; and if these are not allowed to Philip II. there will remain to him no small coins, although he reigned 24 years, and his large coins are more numerous than those of any King of Macedon, except Alexander the Great; a circumstance extremely improbable: whilst, if we assign them to Philip III. the small coins of that prince will be nearly as numerous as those of Alexander, although the former reigned only about six years and a half, and his large coins are not very common.

Let us now consider the types of these coins. The obverse bears generally a young head with diadem; a few of them, however, exhibit the laurelled head of Apollo. In Mr. Leybourn's collection, is one of the latter class, weighing 36 grains, the obverse of which is in fine preservation: it was brought from the Mediterranean together with several of those with the diadem, and its reverse bears the strongest resemblance to the latter. A comparison of those two types with those of the other coins of Macedonian princes will be found to afford strong evidence in support of my argument; for the head with diadem is found on a great number of the Macedonian coins before Philip II. but very seldom on those of Alexander, and never on those of Philip III. with the reverse of Jupiter sitting, the only ones which can with certainty be assigned to him; whilst those with the laurelled head of Apollo are still more likely to belong to Philip II. whose gold coins generally—I believe I may say always—bear the head of that deity, and the strong resemblance both in weight and type, of the reverse which I have just noticed, renders the justice of this arrangement still more obvious.

The reverses of these coins always exhibit a horseman, a type found on all the large coins of Philip II. and often on the earlier Macedonian coins, but which very seldom occurs on those and never I believe on
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any known coins of his successors, except those of Cassander.

The last point to which I shall draw the reader's attention, is the resemblance of the symbols on these coins to those on the gold and large silver coins of Philip II. Those of most common occurrence are, a trident, thunderbolt, star, corn-wreath, and A in a wreath, every one of which we find on the gold and large silver coins of Philip II.; but I have not met with one of them on the gold or large silver coins of Philip III.; whilst several of the silver coins of the latter, with Jupiter sitting, exhibit the symbols of a snake, torch, &c., which are also found on the gold coins of that prince. An objection has been raised, that the head with diadem, from its youth, appears more likely to belong to Philip III. than to his father; but as the latter began to reign at twenty-three, they may, if coined in the early part of his reign, well represent a young man of that age, and on some the head appears older than on others. The truncated form of the letter Ω , I cannot suppose to constitute any distinction, as that form of the letter is found on the known coins of both Philip II. and III. and the coins of both those princes generally bear that letter more or less truncated.

As the brass coins of Philip with the young head, with diadem on the obverse, and a horseman on the reverse, bear a strong resemblance to the small silver coins I have just noticed, both in types and symbols, it will I believe be readily admitted that they belong to the same prince.

Yours, &c.

JOHN LINDSAY.

STAINED GLASS IN LUDLOW CHURCH,
CO. SALOP.

MR. URBAN, *Shrewsbury*, Oct. 2.

THE Church of Ludlow* is undoubtedly one of the finest ecclesiastical buildings in the county of Salop, and perhaps the most stately parochial edifice in England, the architecture being in the style of the latter part of the fifteenth century; though it is less florid than is usual in buildings of that period.

The whole of the windows in this

* Engraved in *Gent. Mag.* 1812, vol. LXXXII. ii. 209.

interesting building, bear evidence of having once been enriched with a profusion of stained glass; the splendour of which, judging from what remains, must have been inferior to none in point of colouring, since it appears to have been executed by perfect masters of the art, and at a period when glass staining was at its highest perfection; and, notwithstanding the devouring hand of Time, or more probably the mistaken zeal of the Puritans, has despoiled the nave of that majestic solemnity and religious awe emanating from the mellowed tints of

"stained windows richly dight."

the choir, chancel, and chantry chapels, still retain specimens of no ordinary beauty, although in places so barbarously mutilated by modern repairs, as to present a strange mixture of patchwork. The large eastern window of the high chancel, containing the legendary history of the life of St. Lawrence, the patron saint of the church, was particularly defaced, and wantonly broken; so much so indeed, that the various subjects displayed could with difficulty be traced: though it appears from a date near the top of the window, to have been repaired in a bungling manner about a century ago, when the numerous fractures it then contained were filled with common painted glass, quite opaque.

In this state it remained until 1828, when the Corporation of Ludlow fortunately directed Mr. David Evans, of Shrewsbury, to restore the window according to its original design; which undertaking has lately been completed in a manner that has excited the admiration of every one who has seen it, and even caused astonishment at the elaborate skill displayed by the artist in overcoming the difficulties he had to encounter in replacing many portions of the window which had been destroyed, and of so restoring the whole, as to form an harmonious display of the most brilliant colouring, whereby it is impossible to distinguish the old from the new glass.

The window occupies the whole breadth of the chancel, 18 feet, and is 30 feet in height; the mullions have recently been renewed; and it contains 540 feet of glass, in 66 compartments. The subject displayed is the history of the life, miracles, and mar-

tyrdom of Saint Lawrence, which is represented in 27 designs, as follows.

1. Lawrence introduced to the Pope. The Saint, accompanied by his confessor, is kneeling before the Pope, whose train is supported by a bear. Inscription—

Laurent' adducitur Sitt'.

2. Lawrence ordained a Deacon. The Saint, in a kneeling posture, is approached by the Pope, who is in the act of ordaining him, in the presence of the various officers of the church. Inscription—

Hic Sitt' ordiat Laurent' Diacon'.

3. Lawrence appointed treasurer. The son of the Emperor is represented bringing his treasure in bags, and delivering them to the Saint before the Pope and the Church. Inscription—

Sitt' i'p'atoris Laurent' e' dicit thesaur'.

4. Lawrence relieving the Poor.—The Saint is here presenting a piece of money from his bag to the lame, the halt, and the blind. Inscription—

Laurent' thesaur' erogat paup'ib'.

5. Lawrence captured.—The Saint in his canonicals appears secured by his enemies. Inscription—

Hic Laur' capitur ab i'iquis.

6. Lawrence brought before the Emperor, attended by the Captain and a posse of soldiers. Inscription—

Laur' p'sentat' coram imp'ar'.

7. Lawrence before Idols.—The Saint is led by the Emperor before Idols, who appear as falling to pieces by the sanctity of his presence. Inscription—

Laur' ducitur coram pholis.

8. Lawrence Imprisoned.—The Captain is thrusting the Saint into prison, by command of the Emperor; on the roof of the prison, seen in the back ground, are spectators witnessing his incarceration. Inscription—

Laurent' hic i' carceratur.

9. Lawrence restoring the Blind. During his imprisonment, the Saint miraculously restores Lucillas to sight in the presence of the jailor. Inscription—

Laur' s

as th'

Jailor, who is kneeling, and with up-lifted hands seems earnestly imploring mercy from above; his sincerity appears to make him unmindful of his office, his keys lying on the ground beside him. Inscription—

Naur' convertit ppositu'.

11. Lawrence commanded by the Emperor to deliver up his treasures, presents before him the Poor, the Lame, and the Blind, and with his outstretched hands seems to declare that "these are his treasures." Inscription—

Quic paup'es cora' imp'at'.

12. The Emperor, probably enraged at the answer of the Saint, is beating the poor cripples with a heavy cudgel, who appear as falling in the greatest confusion beneath the weight of his wrath. Inscription—

Imp'ator verberat paup'es.

13. Lawrence threatened with torments. The Saint is led before the Emperor, and the various instruments of torture displayed before him. Inscription—

Naur' remittit tormenta.

14. This appears to be the first scene of his sufferings. The Saint, nearly naked, is led by ruffians to be stoned. Inscription—

Laurent' lapidatur.

15. Lawrence scourged with rods, a superior officer standing by to see the punishment effectually performed. This figure appears to witness the various acts of violence to which the Saint is subjected. Inscription—

Naur' verberat' virgis.

16. Lawrence beaten with clubs. The Saint lying on the ground, several men appear trampling upon him, and severely beating him with clubs. Inscription—

Naur' baculis ceditur.

17. Lawrence flogged with whips. The Saint being tied to a pillar, several barbarians are flogging him with whips, to which are attached large knots of lead. Inscription—

Naur' cedit' flagell' plu'beis.

18. Lawrence torn with hooks. The hands of the Saint being fastened to a several men are in the act of

tearing his flesh with iron hooks. Inscription—

Naur' lac'ra' hamis ferreis.

19. Lawrence burnt with irons. The Saint again tied to a pillar, is tormented by men applying with large tongs red hot irons to various parts of his body, some of whose faces appear tinged with the heat of the iron, and even seem to experience more feeling than the tormented; one figure, in the act of catching the Saint with the hot iron under the right ear, is particularly expressive. Inscription—

Naur' cruciat' la'tis urentibus.

20. The sufferings of Lawrence are here terminated by roasting him on "a gridiron;" hence his symbol: he appears enveloped in flames, while his executioners are adding more fuel, and increasing the blaze by means of a long fork. In the back ground appears the Saviour encircled in glory, as if in fulfilment of the promise—"When thou passest through the fire I will be with thee, neither shall the flame kindle upon thee." Inscription—

Naur' assatur craticula.

21. Lawrence buried. The tragic scenes of his life and sufferings being over, the Saint, wrapped in a winding-sheet, is about to be laid in a tomb, amidst a concourse of spectators, a priest performing the burial rites after the manner of the Romish church. Inscription—

Naur' hic sep'tur.

22. Is the representation of a cruciform church, with a small octangular turret in the centre, and is a curious specimen of ancient architecture, the windows of the chancel and transepts having the flat kind of arch introduced about the close of the 15th century, whilst those of the clerestory are circular. In the foreground is a deacon apparently in much trouble, in consequence of a golden chalice having fallen from his hands and broken; he has recourse, however, to the prayers of the Saint, and it is restored. Inscription—

Qi' Diacon fregit calice'... Hm.

23. The re-appearance of St. Lawrence by the prayers of a priest, who afterwards causes a dry piece of tim-

ber to sprout into foliage. Inscription—

hic signu' efficit rebusde'.

24. A table appears to be covered with a cloth, at which a figure, apparently by the command of the Saint, is distributing bread and drink. It is difficult to assign a meaning to this subject.

25. Lawrence pointing to a church, and giving instructions to some bystanders. Perhaps emblematical of the church erected to his memory by the Empress Pulcheria.

26. Three figures within a church, in the attitude of devotion. The inscriptions of this and the two foregoing subjects, are unfortunately wanting.

27. Several workmen in the act of forming materials for the erection of a church, under the direction of a superintendant. In explanation of this it may be remarked, that Justinian is said to have enlarged or rebuilt the edifice erected by Pulcheria. Inscription.

• • • *struxit capellam.*

These designs contain in all upwards of three hundred figures.

At the spring of the arch, beginning at the left side, are full length figures of the Virgin and Child, Saint John; an Angel holding a shield, Azure, two croziers in saltire, and a mitre in chief Or; Saint Anne teaching the Virgin Mary to read; a Bishop in the attitude of prayer, and seemingly adoring St. Anne. The only part of the label remaining is *media preter Anna*. Before the Bishop is a table with the inscription—

Thomas Spoford Dei Gratia Hereford Ep'us.

On the corresponding side is another Angel bearing a shield, Gules, a saltire Argent; a King seated on his throne holding in his left hand a globe; Saint Lawrence in a devotional attitude, supporting his symbol, a Gridiron. The upper portion being divided by tracery into smaller compartments, contains fourteen figures of Angels and Archangels; the division at the apex is of larger dimensions, and has a representation of the Trinity.

The whole of the subjects depicted in the window are under elegant canopies of delicate tabernacle work, dis-

fering in design; the costumes of the figures throughout the various scenes are particularly curious; and, on the whole, the window is inferior to any of the ancient specimens of stained glass, either in richness of colour, or in general effect. It is supposed from the above inscription, to have been originally put up during the Episcopacy of Thomas Spoford, who was promoted from the Abbey of St. Mary, York, to the See of Hereford, Nov. 1421, and this conjecture is strengthened by the above unusual bearings, two croziers and a mitre. He governed the diocese 26 years, and withdrew from his charge, previous to his death, in 1448.

Yours, &c. HENRY PIERCE.

Mr. URBAN, Oxford, Oct. 1.

IN the archives of Magdalen College in Oxford, are preserved several documents of various interest, which throw light on the manners, laws, and mode of expenditure in the 12th, 16th, and 17th centuries. Amongst the documents is the following account of the funeral expenses of John, son of Richard Patten, alias Barboe, of Margaret Brereton, his wife, alias reputed younger brother of William Waynflete the founder of St. Mary Magdalen College.

The date of the birth and the particulars of the early life of John are unknown. In the episcopal Register of Lincoln, mention is indeed made of several ecclesiastics bearing the name of Waynflete, in conformity with the custom which, as Holmshed informs us, authorized a person on taking orders to substitute the name of his birth-place for that of his family. It is, however, difficult, in the absence of clearer records to identify any one of these ecclesiastics with the subject of this brief memoir. Chandler, in his Life of Waynflete, mentions John, Dean of Chichester in 1425. He adds that, on the promotion of William Waynflete to the see of Winchester (1447), he appointed the Dean one of his six chaplains, and collated him to a stall in the choir, and to a place in the chapter as Archdeacon of Sarum. In 1448 John Waynflete procured the degree of bachelor of canon law in this University. As Archdeacon

presented several persons to the preferment of St. Swithin's super Kyngate near Winchester, and is often mentioned in the episcopal Register as at different times the incumbent of many livings in the diocese of Winchester. In the process for the annexation and appropriation of the priory of Sele to Magdalen College, before the delegates of the Bishop of Chichester in 1469, and of the Pope in 1471, John Waynflete was examined as Dean and Archdeacon, to prove the seals of his chapter and of those of the Bishop of Chichester and Winchester. He died in 1481, and lies buried in the cathedral at Chichester.

The document containing his funeral charges is a small folio paper book consisting of 22 pages, 10 of which are filled with the entries of the expenses in a neat uniform hand. A few remarks (in Italics) are in the handwriting of the founder, who was visiting his College in September 1481, at the time of his brother's death, for the purpose both of supervising the records and accounts of the society, and of hospitably entertaining King Edward the Fourth and his suite. Should any of your Correspondents be able to make corrections, or to add further particulars respecting Dean Waynflete, they will confer a favour on
E. A.

Memorand' of the Expens' atte the bereyng of my Lord and Maister Deane of Chichestre.

Imp'mis, for viii torches, ev'y torch 13li. p'c. the li. v d. sm'. xla. de stauro.

It'm, for waxe bought w'oute the said store, xvii. viii d.

It'm, v tapers ev'y taper v li. p'c. the li. vi d. sm'. xlii. viii d. de stauro.

It'm, in whyte fryse, xl yerdys di. p'c. the yerd vi d. for viii gownys and hoods to poore men, sm'. xxs.

It'. for makyng of viii gownys and hoods, sm' vs.

It', for brede bought atte his dirige, vid.

It', for vj galons ale bought att his dirige, ix d.

It', for potts and coppys bought, vid.

It', in wyne bought, ijs. iiij d.

It. for iijl. of spices bought, ijs.

It. for expens' for fechyng and bryngyng the saide for Hampton, xij d.

It. paid to John George for makyng of his tombe, xvi d.

It. paid to the carpenter for making of his chest, ijs. viij d.

It. for bryke for his tombe, ijs.

It. paid to ij sacristeyns for breking of the ground in the quear, of olde custome, vis. viij d.

It. for xxx scuchouns of his armys, vs.

S'm' iijl. vis. v d.

It'm, paid to M. Chauntor, executor of the office in the day of his bereyng, of olde custome, ijs. vid.

It. to vi chanons, ev'y chanon xxd. sm. xs.

It. to ij chapeleyns of the King's, iij s. iiij d.

It. to xx vicarys of the quear, xxs.

It. to prests of the cite and the countr', viijs. viij d.

It. to ij sacresteyns, xij d.

It. to v belle ryngars and the bedman, ijs.

It. to the ij orders of frerys for his dirige and messe, vis. viij d. liijs. ijd.

It. to iij frat'nytees for waste of their torches, iij s.

It. distribute to pore peple, ev'y man, woman, and childe jd., the day of his bereyng, xxiijs. iiij d.

It. in offeryng atte his messes the day of his bereyng, iijs. ijd.

It. for brede bought atte his dirige, w'oute store, ijs. iij d.

It. to diu's fisches bought as hit appereth w'oute store, xs. ijd.

It. in expens' for maister sury'or, commissary, and Rob't Antell atte the Crown, xvs. v d.

S'm' viii. lijs. vid.

Me'd' of other costs and payments, paid to Mowland's wyfe, sechid by William Gest as hit appereth by a bill, xiijs.

It. paid to Sir William Cooper for his costs to London and fro' thes for fechyng of the leverey, xs.

It. paid to the caryar for bringing of the leverey fro' London to Chichestre, iij s.

It. paid to peny ale Somner to my lord of Cannt'bury, ijs. for his fe.

It. paid to Maister Hamond w' other s'v'nts for expens' to Oxforth and Witney, xxs. iiij d. ob.

It. for shoyng of horse when thei went to Oxforth, xij d.

It. for shoyng of horse whenne thei went to Eastmeane, Farnh'm, and Waltham, and for y' horsys that went to my lord of Wynchestre, by William Gemlet, xij d. ob.

It. for expens' to Thomas Mark'm and Gemblett for caryeng of stuff of my lord of Wynchestr' to Walth'm, and bringing of stuff fro' Meane, ijs. vid.

It. paid to William Gest for ryding to Oxford, Hampton, and Est-meane, for

feching of ij doone, for hit appereth by his bill, x. s. d.

It. paid to Robert Hopkyns for his costs to Farnham for venyson, xij d.
S'm' lxxiij. s. iij d.

It. paid to Richard Cook for rydyng to Waltham for swanns, xij d.

It. payd for y' tallowde, x. s.

It. for viij q'tres Colys did, x. s.

It'm. paid to Colpas for keeping of shepe, ijs. vi d.

It'm. paid to Spryng for carryng of stuff to Hampton, xij d.

It. paid to William Gemblett for costs whanne he rode to my lord of Wyndchest'r for carryng of horse, x. s.

It. shoyng of horse to Hampton and to Farnham for my lord in thos' places, xij d.

S'm' xviij. s. iij d.

S'm to' of his berryngs, xxiij l. iij s. vi d.

Me' of the Expenses down att the monyth mynde of my lord Deane.

Imp'ois, in ale for Holmys the brewer, viij dosen, the dosen xviij d. S'm x. s. vi d.

It. in ale for Rob't More, iij dosen & di'd. w' a can of peny ale, iij s. i d.

It. in ale for Cressweller, iij dosen & di'm'd. p'e. iij s. vi d.

It'm. in vino empto, ijs. iij d.

It'm. in spices w' the carryng, ijs. vi d.

It'm. in other expenses att the denier the day of the timent upon my lord of Chichestr', w' the Chapel' and w' oth'r many peple riche and pore, for things bought w'oute store.

Imp'ois, for viij geyers, p'e. viij. s. x d.

It. in xv pygge p'e. x. s. viij d.

It. in xxviij capons p'e. x. s. iij d.

S'm' xlvij. s. v d.

It'm. in ij calvys p'e. viij. s. viij d.

It. for ij swanns fro' Walth'm for takyng of theym and bringyng, iij s.

It. for xl cople conys fro' Wight, xiiij s. iij d.

It. for xli wodcoka brought fro' Wight, iij s. viij d.

It. in maulards, x d.

It. in telys and pluyers, ijs. vi d.

It. in pull', xij d.

It. in hernsere, xvi d.

It. in iij corlewys, xvi d.

It. in gornards and laddoks, xij d.

It. in pepyr, xvi d.

It. in clowys and mares, xviij d.

It. in syamonn, gynger, and saunders, x d.

It. in long pepyr and graynes, vi d.

S'm' xls. i d.

It'm. in reasons grete and smale, xviij d.

It. in dals yll. and di. x d.

It. in anys, iij d.

It. in venaker, iij d.

It. in turnesole, xij d.

It. in pette sugar, xij d.

It. in viij galons mylke, xvi d.

It. in oile, x d.

It. in butter, x d.

It. in oile meale, iij d.

It. for cloth bought for tables for por peple, xviij yards, x. s. iij d.

It. for gely cloth, viij d.

It. for ij aprons for cooke, xij d.

It. paid to John Reynolds, cook to my lord of Arundell, viij. s. viij d.

It. to Chas' cooke, ijs. vi d.

It. to Chaunc'r cooke, xij d.

It. to John Elys, viij d.

It. to John Landaf cooke, xij d.

It. to Thomas and William Lander, viij d.

It. to Stevyn cooke, vi d.

It. to the kepar of the Palace, xij d.

It. for ij porters, xij d.

S'm' xxviiij. s.

It'm. for armys att'e Farnham and Hampton sette up, xvi d.

It. paid to the bocher for slayng of ij oxyn and ij hogys w' a shepe, xviij d.

It'm. for hyryng of vessel of the brederhed of Seynt Jonys, xviij d.

It. for hyr of xviij dosen vessel w' viij long broches, ij cupell rubbs, w' a green cawdrou, of the brederhed of Seynt George, x d.

It'm. paid for his obite fro' the day of my Lord's berryng unto the moents mynde ev'y day to ev'y vicary prest liij d. and to ij subdecan ev'y day to ex'cehon of theym iij d. s'm viij l. iij s. vi d.

It. paid to the goldmyth for mending of a salt-seler, and for y' gylting of y' same, viij s. iij d.

It'm. for the making of ij crowns for John Hampshire and John Hykys, iij d.

S'm' cxiij. s. iij d.

It'm. distribute the day of his monyth to Chanons, Vicars, and Prests of the contr'e, paid by Maist'r Hamond, iij s. viij d.

It. distribute among pore peple, the day of his monyth mynde ev'y man, woman, and child, id. by the hands of Sir William Couper, xli. viij. s. v d.

It. paid to my Lord of Winchest'r Chapell for a obite, x s.

It. paid to Maist'r Rob't Hamyldon, xli

It. paid to Maist'r Doctor Preston for his costs comyng doune fro' Oxford, xxx s.

It. paid to Maist'r Drereton for his costs and labour, x s.

It. paid to Maist'r Stanney, viij. s. viij d.

It. paid to Maist'r Tawke, xxviij. s. viij d.

It. paid to Maist'r ... for candell,

It' paid to Maist'r Wyne for the p'batt
of the testament, xijs.

In trigintali apud Farnham.

Furst, paid to Maist'r Hamond by the
hands of Maryng for my lords ohte, and
to pore peple atte Farnham w' c' resteyned
of Nicolas atte the Roke fermt' ther,
viii. vijs. viijd.

In trigintali apud Southampton.

Furst, paid to prests, clerks, and pore
peple by Maryng, cxvjs. id.

It'm, paid to John Frelond of Alding-
borne, xijjs. iijd.

It'm, paid to a smyth for trewarke to
the lover, and for shoyng and plowgere
down from Mighelmas to Cristmasse,
xiiijjs. xd.

S'm xiiijli. ijs. xid.

S'm' to' r'de trigintal' leij li. xvijs. viijd.

S'm' expens' hospita' . xli. vijs. id.

S'm' to' expens' . liijxviijli. ijs. iijd.

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 6.

IN fulfilment of the promise made
in the last Number of your Magazine,
I now send you some brief remarks on
some of the semi-Saxon words inserted
in Mr. Thorpe's Glossary to his
"Analecta," selected from the speci-
men of *Lazamon* printed in that vo-
lume.

"*Ænuv*, *timid*, *downcast*; [p. 160.
19.] See Boucher's Glossary, voce
Ærice."—THORPE. The interpreta-
tion should here rather have been,
seered or *sad*. In the French of Wace
it is:—

"Dunc se prist fort a contrister,

E en son quor a recorder."

MS. Cott. Vit. A. x. f. 32. c. 1.

The root is the same. See Meidinger's
Dictionnaire Etymologique, p. 51. and
Ihre, in voce *Arg*. In another pas-
sage the word occurs under the former
signification, *timid* or *coward*; "*swa
earh cniht*," MS. Cott. Cal. A. ix.
f. 24^b. c. 1. where the French reads,
"plus vil u plus cuart."

"*ÆBELEN* (*ebel*) *country*;" [169.
28.] THORPE. The doubt may here
be removed. In another passage we
read:—

Childric wes i þan dæjen,

Caiser of riche læjen

inne Alemanic;

þat ædel wes his æjene.

MS. Cott. Cal. A. ix. f. 116. c. 1.

where the later text has "*þat lond
was his owe*." It occurs also in the
plural in the same sense, f. 103^b. c. 1.
—Cf. f. 56^b. c. 2. where *eaðel* signi-
fies a *dwelling place* or *habitation*, and
is explained in the later text *houses*.

"*ANUW*, p. 168. l. 6."—THORPE.
No interpretation is offered of this
word, which occurs very frequently
in *Lazamon* under the forms of *ahlice*,
ahthliche, *hahthlice*, *hathlice*, *ohthliche*,
all signifying *bravely*, *boldly*, *strongly*,
from the adjective *ahht*, *ahht*, *cht*, *och*,
or *ohht*, brave, strong, bold. See MS.
Cott. Cal. A. ix. ff. 5. c. 1. 9. c. 2. 21.
c. 1. 31^b. c. 2. 195. c. 1. with the cor-
responding lines in MS. Cott. Otho,
C. xiii. The same word is found in the
Saxon Chronicle, a. 1071. "*hehi ahthec
ut alædde*," which should not be trans-
lated *triumphantly*, as Ingram has it,
but *bravely*, as in Lye, ad calc.
From the same adjective is formed
ohhtscip, courage, f. 143. c. 2. where
the second text reads *manede*, man-
hood. In all probability this word
is connected with the Teut. *achten*, or
achtan, *sequi destruendi causa*, *infe-
stare*, Sax. *chtan*, Franc. and, Allem.
achtan, whence also Teut. *acht*, or *acht
bellum*.

"*ANEWESTE*, *most newly*, *most re-
cently*, ON *VESTE*, *strongly*, *severely*?
[162. 8. 167. 2.]—THORPE. More
accurately, *near*, or *in the vicinity* of,
and, in a secondary sense, *closely*,
speedily. The use of this word is
very frequent in *Lazamon*, under the
several forms of *anwoste*, *anwoste*, *an
fest*, *on west*, *on fest*, *on wirst*, *on wete*,
on west, *on wast*, all of which are varia-
tions of the Sax. *on nearwest*, in *vicinia*.
prope ad, which is formed from *on*
and the superlative of *neah*. The cor-
responding passage in Wace, is,

"La reine ad tant demandie,

Ke uuesz pres l'est enditee."

MS. Cott. Vit. A. x. f. 32. c. 3.

In p. 160. l. 32. of the "Analecta,"
instead of "*þanne com on west*,"
we should probably read "*wæne com
on west*," as in f. 53. c. 1. of the
MS. See Lye, sub voce *neanest*.

"*ANWISTGE*, *anxiously*, *eagerly*,
anhelans; from *higan*?" [165. 3.]
THORPE. This is erroneous. *Hizinge*
is a substantive, governed of *an*, and
is derived, not from *higan*, but from
higan, to hasten, to hie. It therefore

signifies in *haste, speedily*. The use of the word, not only in *Laiamon*, but in later writers, is too common to require examples.

"*Blende* (blinnan) *to cease*." [146. 31.] THORPE. We should rather read *bleue*, [for *bileue*] which is the same with *bileuen* in the earlier text, Germ. *bleiben*, Su. G. *blifra*.

"*Dongap* (duguð) *truth, &c.*" [161. 14.] THORPE. Is there any other instance of the word in this sense? I suspect an error in the MS. for *æohike* or *sohke*.

"*Dotie*, *to be of good*, from *dagan*, Gr. 218? or, *to fear*. Fr. *redouter*?" [156. 19.] THORPE. This is an evident error. To *dotie* is *to dote*, *delirare*, from the same stock as the Dutch *doten*, Scotch, *doit*, Fr. *radoter*. See Junius, in *v. dote*, and Jamieson, sub *v. doittit*. The original of Wace reads:

"Ja est vielz home, si *redote*,"

which has no doubt caused the mistake in the latter interpretation of Mr. Thorpe, from his confounding *radoter*, to *dote*, to become imbecile, with *redouter*, to *fear*.

"*Estres* (O. Fr. *estres*), *being, condition, state, particularly internal*," &c. [164. 21.] THORPE. I would rather here translate it *territories*, in which sense it is not at all unusual in old French writers.

"*Fæst* (weg-sæf) *departure, death*. Vaisip. *departure*. [169. 8.] THORPE. This derivation is not correct. The word has no reference to *weg*, but to the Sax. *fate*, fated, destined to die, Scotch, *fey*, which is to be found also in all the northern dialects. See Jamieson, in *voce*. It is synonymous with *deap-sip*, death, ff. 35.^b c. 1. 36.^b c. 2, and with *hin-sip*, in *Cædmon* and the fragment of *Judith*.

"*Fainen*, p. 164, l. 26?" THORPE. This is surely nothing else but the Sax. *fægnian*, to rejoice.

"*Felle*, well?" [155. 15.] THORPE. I suspect this is the same as *fere*, sound, in health, which is from the Isl. *foer*, Su. G. *foer*, validus. The letters *r* and *f* are frequently interchanged in the MS. as *witere* and *witefe*, *rælden* and *verden*, *bittele* and *bittere*, &c.

"*Gær*, *græbe*, certainly? Of *æoðe*

gær witelest, in *sooth* certainly the most *artless*." [147. 3.] THORPE. A similar phrase occurs elsewhere:

þat nes nan swa wis mon,
ne swa ær witele,
þat mihte to dæle

þa cristne & þa hæðene.

MS. Cott. Cal. A. ix. f. 83.^b c. 2.

The second text reads "*ere so wær wittig*."

ær þe king noht swa wis,
ne swa ær witele,
þ' imong his duguþe
his þoht cufe dæmen.

ib. f. 106, c. 2.

Second text, "*ne so wær witefe*."

In all the above instances I would understand *ær* in the sense of *best*, *optimal*, as the Saxon *gearw*, *græwe*. The interpretation of *witelest* is obviously wrong, since it is not a compound of *wit* and *lest*, but the superlative of *wittol*, and means *most skilled* or *prudent*.

"*Græde* (grette), *greeted*, not *grifede*." [168. 18.] THORPE. I certainly consider *græde* here to be the preterite of *geradian*, *graited*, made ready, supplied with necessities.

"*Gufull* (geoguðfull), *youthful*?" [144. 27.] THORPE. Certainly not. The same phrase occurs in p. 159, l. 21.—"*godfulle dohter*." Elsewhere we have "*guthfulle worden*," f. 69.^b c. 1, (second text, "*godfulle worde*," "*godfulle folk*," f. 25.^b c. 1. "*godfulle kempen*," f. 53.^b c. 1. (second, "*godne men*,") and "*godful king*," f. 62.^b c. 2, (second, "*god king*,") All from the Goth. *guth*, good, goodly.

"*gedde* (gedhude) *annoy*; from *geddian*." [157. 16.] THORPE. More properly, *spoke*, in which sense it is always used by *Laiamon*; see ff. 44, c. 2, 45, c. 2, 123.^b c. 1, in which passages the second text has *æide*.

"*Hægenne*, *to raise, exalt*?" [152. 31.] THORPE. This is an error in the MS. for the adjective *hægne*, high, noble, as is apparent, not only from the later text in the passage referred to, but from parallel lines in the poem often elsewhere repeated. See ff. 1.^b c. 2, 17.^b c. 2, 33.^b c. 2, &c.

"*Hue* (hyge), *wind*." THORPE. This word elsewhere under the forms of *hyge*, f.

and æge, f. 24, c. 1. and in all three passages the later text reads *ob* or *obe*, oath. From the frequent interchange of *j* and *b*, the latter instance might at first appear equivalent to *æbe*; but I am induced from the former ones to consider the word as connected with the Saxon *æ*, *aw*, *ewe*, law or compact, whence *æwd*, *æwdman*, a surety or sponsor (consacramentalia.) "Hæbbe him in æðe oðerne æwdan godne." Leg. Wilt. p. 12, § 6. Teutonic *e*, *ee*, *ehe*, Francic, *euaa*, law, compact, faith. There is, unquestionably, a relationship between *eid*, *eed*, or *ath*, an oath, (which also means *fas*, *jus*,) and *e* or *ee*. See Stiernhelm's Glossary to Ulphilas, voc. *aithe*; Ihre, vv. *e*, *ed*, Wachter, vv. *ehe*, *eid*, Haltaus, vv. *echt*, *eid-hulf*, and Spiegel, v. *edra*. To the same root I would refer the particle of affirmation, *right*, or *faith*, whether under the Gothic form of *ja*, *jai*, Sw. Guth. *æ*, Teut. *ju*, *jah*, *jo*, Sax. *gea*, Isl. Dan. and Dutch, *ja*, Swed. *ja*, *jo*, *ju*, English, *aye*, *yea*, or French *oui*: and I think this will be found much nearer the truth than Tooke's derivation from the verb *to have*. See Div. of Purley, vol. 1. p. 492, new ed.

"LELAICHEN, lament." [159. 7.] THORPE. Instead of "seorhful lelaichen," as printed p. 159, we should read "seorhfulle laichen." I do not know whence the interpretation is derived, but I should rather regard the word as cognate with *lechen*, *leches*, *lates*, or *lethes*, all of which occur in Latham, and mean *gestures*, *looks*, *appearance*. The Icelandic *lät*, pl. *lätinn*, *mores*, *gestus*, seems to be the root. See Ihre, vv. *Later*, *Lätas*.

"MANSHIPS, MANSCIPS, manhood, male progeny, humanity, kindness." [150. 27, 153. 10.] THORPE. I regard all these interpretations as erroneous, and the second certainly would be very awkward, in reference to the *monschipe* of Cordoille, the daughter of Leir, before she was married! Its general meaning is *honor* or *worship*, and it is so to be understood in the second passage above referred to the f or u pa eq say- rity

"MENSKE (mennisc), man, man-kind, human." [157. 21.] THORPE. How these interpretations will make sense of the passage in question—

"þe lond hæuðe mid menske,
and hitaceth hit is childe."

I am at a loss to conceive. The signification of the word is *honor* or *worship*, and it is strictly synonymous with *monschipe*. Thus, in f. 14, c. 2,

mid mensca heold his riche,

where the second text reads, "mid mansipe." For additional examples of its use at a later period, see Jamieson, v. *menck*, who, however, in the quotation from Sir Tristrem, converts the substantive into an adjective.

"QUECCHEN, to cook?" [156. 8.] THORPE. This meaning has been assigned rather hastily, from a supposed connection between *queccchen* and *cuchene*. The only signification of the word is *to move forth*, or *proceed*, from the Sax. *cweccan* or *cwotan*, which has the same sense; forming in the past tense, *cnahte* or *quehte*. A few examples may suffice:

Ne lete 3e nenne quick
queccchen to holte. f. 5, c. 1.

where the later text reads *scapie*.

Corineus com queccchen.—f. 9, c. 1.

Second text, "com scecky."

And ich isch thare quene scip
queccchen mid uðen.—f. 26, c. 2.

Second text, "seilh bliue."

þa comen Arðures men
queccchen after streten.—f. 157^b, c. 2.

Fr. *chevalchevant*.

"SWOMEPEST, collected, firm." [149. 25.] THORPE. Certainly an error. We should read *shame-faced*, *'s abashed*, as shewn by *samnant*, in the second text, and by the original of Wace.

VEIſIP, see FETIſIP.

VESTE, see ANEWEST.

"WITELEST, most witless, most artless." THORPE. See GÆR.

"WUNN (wyn), joy, pleasure." [159. 18.] THORPE. It means here *possessions*, *goods*, as shewn by the later and confirmed by many other for instance,

so give a different and
rect derivation of
in shame and face,

þar biwon Brutus

feole kunnan wunnen.—*l. 7^b, c. 1.*

Where the second text has *þinges*.

Wif & mine weden,

And alle mine wunnen.—*l. 130^b, c. 1.*

These observations are not intended as an attack on Mr. Thorpe's work, nor do they at all lessen its general accuracy and value; but are only drawn up to show that a mere knowledge of Saxon is not sufficient to ensure an editor of *Lajamon* from occasional mistakes, whatever Mr. Kemble may think to the contrary. No one can be more aware than I am of the difficulties which present themselves in authors of this early period, with so few and feeble guides to help us to understand them, and no one would be more ready to confess an error, or be grateful for correction, if offered in a proper manner, than myself.

Yours, &c.

K. N.

MR. URBAN,

Oct. 14.

A CONSIDERABLE degree of attention has recently been excited by the discovery of certain subterranean passages on the site of the ancient palace at Eltham. These remains, in an architectural point of view, are very curious, and well worthy a visit from every student of our ancient style of building and architecture; but to such, the idle tradition of their leading to underground stables, and eventually to Greenwich Palace, will give them no additional value. A small pamphlet recently published by D. King, esq. of Eltham, and Mr. Clayton the architect, by whose praiseworthy exertions these passages have been cleared of the accumulated dirt of ages, aims at giving them a romantic value, which would do credit to the pages of Mrs. Ratcliffe. In this pamphlet we find them in some way connected with the art of war; and the funnel-like shafts which reach from the surface of the ground, are conjectured to have been used to slide down pitch and missiles on the heads of any enemy, who might evince bad generalship enough to allow himself to be caught in such a trap!

The genuine remains of antiquity possess sufficient intrinsic value to render them objects of regard, without the adventitious aid of embellishments

of this kind. A little common sense applied to the study of antiquities, would render that study more useful; and certainly save the students from the ridicule which the generality cast upon them and their pursuits, and often with justice, owing to the forced explanations, and far-fetched doctrines, with which they usher into the world their lucubrations.

A trap-door of recent formation covers the entrance to a sort of chamber, from whence a passage descends by steps into another, and from hence other passages run in different directions, all sloping from the main building in a direction inclined to the fields on the outside of the palace enclosure, one of the passages terminating in a field at a short distance westward of the Great Hall.

The width or height of the passages will only allow of an ordinary sized man walking in them, without touching the vault with his head or the sides with his elbows. They are built with small hard red bricks, and the floor is probably of the same materials: the entire walls appear to have been covered with a hard cement. The arch is of the usual Tudor form; and the point, which characterizes every arch of ancient formation, is carried on throughout the entire works. The construction of the entrance to the passage is very curious; the haunches of the arch are turned in bricks set on an edge, each brick being upright in the same manner as a modern bricklayer would construct a sewer at the present day; but at the curve of the arch a brick is used in the manner of a key-stone, which must have been moulded on purpose: it is cut in its under edge in an angle which serves to make the point of the arch, and these bricks are laid in a direction transversely to the others. I notice this to shew the extreme care observed in the construction of this work; and it is worthy of notice, that the joints throughout are still quite close. From hence a passage descends by steps; and the roof is ribbed in the manner of a bridge. There is also a descending portion in another part, in which the construction of the vault is equally curious; but, with these exceptions, the rest of the passages shew a plain pointed headway. At the sides, in se-

veral places, are funnels like chimneys, the openings of which are internally formed into a pointed arch. The steps appear to have been used in cases where the formation of an inclined plane would have been impracticable from the steepness of the descent.

The age of the remains is manifestly of that period in the history of pointed architecture, when the low arch called the Tudor prevailed; and as this arch may be found in buildings as early as the time of Edward IV., there can be little doubt that the works now under consideration, were a portion of the extensive buildings which we know to have been performed at the palace by that Sovereign. Of the original destination of these passages, there can be little question: they are manifestly the sewers or drains, intended for the conveyance of the waste water from the palace to the adjacent fields. This is evident from the fact that they incline in that direction. The inclination would not allow of their being used to convey water to the palace. At the termination of the main branch in the fields, it is pretty clear that the sewer was continued no further in that direction; it had performed its office in carrying the water to a sufficient distance from the palace, and there existed no use for its further continuance. An excavation in the field, close to the mouth, shews that the earth has never been before disturbed in that direction, forbidding the idea that this line of sewer ever proceeded further than it does at present. At a comparatively small distance from the mouth, the remains of iron-work shew that gratings were introduced to prevent any thief, or other unwelcome guest, from obtruding himself into the palace by means of this capacious sewer.

In every point of view, the discovery is exceedingly curious, as it shews the very complete and excellent mode of constructing sewers which was practised in the fifteenth century; and evinces that our boasted improvements are not so great as we would make it appear. To instance one fact:—until the construction of the sewer in the new street from the Monument to the Mansion-house, no air holes were ever made in the crown of the vaults. In the present sewer, we find such a precaution against foul

air or explosion to have been used so long ago as the fifteenth century. To account for these passages as sally-ports, is, in the first place, to fall into the mistake of this palace having been a castle. As a proof of its not having been reckoned a stronghold, we see it approached by a bridge of stone across the moat, without any draw-bridge, and the precincts surrounded with little more than a garden wall. As to the contrivances alleged to be for throwing pitch into the sewer, they are nothing more than the funnels which lead into the main sewer, the same as are to be seen in every street in London. If the main passage had been invaded by a foe, no such extraordinary defence was necessary, as a single sentinel might have kept guard against an army: supposing if the two first assailants had been killed, the residue must have retrograded in single files, the hindmost survivor dragging the bodies of his comrades after him to obtain a clear passage for a fresh attack! It must be confessed this subterranean mode of fighting would be a new discovery in the art of war, and at all events would shew an odd taste in men fighting under ground, when there was a clearer stage over head; but it is unnecessary to pursue this branch of the subject further, as the palace at the time of the construction of these works was rather a place of feasting and mirth than defence, and would have cut a sorry figure against a besieging army, or even the undisciplined forces of the Kentish rebel Jack Cade, had he chosen to attack it. In a large palace, dedicated to luxury by a luxurious prince, such contrivances as spacious sewers would possess great utility in the comfort they would necessarily create.

One word in conclusion—it is worth inquiring whether the passages in question were tunnelled or not. From the fact that they are of a later date than the original works of the palace, and from their mode of construction, I am inclined to conclude that they were. But this is a subject which some professional architect can better decide than myself, and such a one may probably be found among your numerous readers, if you should deem these remarks to be worthy of insertion. Yours, &c. E. I. C.

ROBERT OF GLOUCESTER'S CHRONICLE, No. II.

THE narration of the death of Arthur, is succeeded by an uninteresting list of Saxon Kings, who subjugated and reigned over various parts of the island. The introduction of Christianity among these fierce invaders is cursorily mentioned, and then the feuds of Edwin and the gallant British King Cadwal are told at full length. All this portion of Robert of Gloucester's Chronicle is closely copied from that of Geoffrey of Monmouth, and from thence is also derived the account of Cadwal's splendid obsequies. Dying in Lud's town, his sorrowing countrymen caused his body to be enclosed in a brazen image, which, mounted on a brazen horse, was placed on the top of King Lud's gate, that even after death he might still frown defiance on the enemies of his land, or as the more homely rhyme of our Chronicler gives it, "That by the syghte therof the Saxons fearede myghte be." The church of St. Martin, Ludgate, was also erected close beside, that they might "synge vor his sowle," and also for all "Crystern menne." Cadwal was succeeded by Cadwallad, his son, who was the last of the British Kings. Despairing of success against the increasing power of the Saxons, he led a colony into Armorica, and laid the foundation of that kingdom, which, mean in station,

and short-lived in date, yet advances a proud claim to our attention, derived from Bretagne all the brilliant scenes of Arthur and his chivalry, these materials wherewith the gorgeous temple of Romance was built up, have been unquestionably derived.* Cadwallad, after witnessing the prosperous settlement of his infant colony, resigned his crown, went on a pilgrimage to Rome, and there closed a "holy lyf."

We now return to England, and the reign of King Ecbright, at which period Geoffrey's history closes. Thus the reigns of Ethelwolf, Athelstan, his three brothers, and lastly, that of the most illustrious of all,—most illustrious indeed of his age, King Alfred. To celebrate so worthy a character, Robert of Gloucester stays the rapid current of his narration, and prunes most delightfully about the many deeds of prowess performed by "this nobyl man;" how he fought nine battles on the south side of the Thames,—how, when weary and bowed down by adverse fortune, St. Gilbert appeared to comfort him,—how he gained a glorious victory over the Danes at "Edendune," and afterward stood godfather to Gormund their leader,—and how his military skill, great as it was, was cast into shade by his wisdom as a legislator, for—

Kyng Alfred was the wysost Kyng that lang was byfore.
Lawes he made ryghtuollere, and strengore than e were.
Clere he was god ynow, and yut as we telleth me.
He was more than ten yer old ar he couthe ys abaci (ABC)
Ar ys gode mider oft smale gyftes hym tok.
Vor to bylese (quit) other ple (play) and loky on his boke.

But after he had once mastered his alphabet, his love for learning displayed itself so strongly, that he soon outstripped his companions; and it was owing to his subsequent "clergie,"

that he made such excellent laws, and divided his kingdom into hundreds and tithings. A good friend too was he to the church, for—

Abbeys he rerde mony on, and mony studeys ywys.
Ar Wyndchestre he rerde on, that Nywe Munstre ycluped ys.

* I am not unwilling to admit the claims of the Welch, but among them the wild traditions of Arthur lingered in fragments only. In Bretagne these floating reminiscences took a definite form, were reduced into a connected history, and when Geoffrey of Monmouth presented to the just awakened taste and imagination of France and England, his spirited version, Chivalrous Romance of
ence.

Where, after twenty-eight years reign,
he was buried.

Edward succeeded, and due praise
is given to his prowess in keeping the
Danes at bay; nor is his sister "the
lady of Mercia" passed over without
celebration of her "wysdome." Then
follows the reign of Athelstan and of
his brother Edmund, over whose vio-
lent death St. Dunstan mourned, and
of which he was warned by seeing the devil

"hoppe and low,
And sayled and played, and made joy
ynow."

Of St. Dunstan, who at this period

"God man Edred was ynou, and to godnesse dreu anon,
And muche lovede holy chyrche, and the godman Seyn Dunston."

On his death-bed he sent for this fa-
vourite churchman; but ere Dunstan
could arrive, Edred was no more.
This circumstance was forthwith com-
municated to the Saint, throughout
all whose history we find miracles
"as plentiful as blackberries," by the
express interposition of angels, whose
song was,

"The Kyng Edred non aslepe, in oure
Louerd ys."

Edred's successor Edwin, is, as may
be expected, very severely handled.
The King who presumed to send so
haughty a churchman as Dunstan into
exile, could not be expected to find
favour in the eyes of a monkish Chro-
nicler, and, according to Robert of
Gloucester, he was not merely a gross
sensualist (the character assigned him
by most of his enemies), but a fierce
tyrant,

"As a new Herode in such poer he com."

"Up in the luste (air) a murye song, and that song was thys,
'To holy chyrche, and to the lond, peys ys yboro and blys.'"

It accords but ill with this pacific an-
nunciation, to find Edgar as bellige-
rent a prince as any of his predeces-
sors, and the subduer of Northumber-
land, Scotland, and Wales. A long
list of monasteries, founded and en-
dowed by him, confirms, in the esti-
mation of our worthy Chronicler, his
undoubted title to the epithet "gode
man," in despite of his unquestio-
nable profligacy, and a long and proa-

of the history first rises into notice,
Robert of Gloucester, like every other
monkish Chronicler, gives a most lau-
datory character. Every overbearing
act is either softened down or attri-
buted to his ardent zeal for the wel-
fare of the Church, and every stupid
miracle which the Saxon Chroniclers
(who certainly never possessed the
taste of the Normans, in *working up*
their marvels,) detail, is duly recorded
in the most prosingly edifying manner.

Edred succeeded his father Edmund,
and since Dunstan under his auspices
became one of the greatest men in the
land, he receives a large share of com-
mendation:—

Among his misdeeds, that very un-
likely one of his turning the abbey of
Malmabury into a stable is placed.
But his crowning act of iniquity was
his exiling Dunstan. After this no-
thing prospered; his nobles revolted,
and chose Edgar his brother.

"Vor he drou to alle godenes, and beter
was than other."

How he died is not stated, but bad as
he was, "thoro' bidding of Seynt
Dunstan," he finally attained to Hea-
ven.

Edgar, whose peculiar devotedness
to "holy Church" and her ministers,
covered, in the estimation of our
monkish Chroniclers, "a multitude of
sins," is characterized as a "gode
man." When he was born, Dunstan,
who, more perhaps than other Saxon
saint, enjoyed the ministry of angels,
was advertised of the important in-
telligence, by hearing them sing,

ing account of a dream that he had
respecting two apples, one of which
struck the other from the tree, and
which was interpreted by his mother
to portend that subsequent tragic feud
in his family, completes Robert of
Gloucester's account of Edgar.

The sad tale of stepdame jealousy
and murder succeeds; the account of
the circumstances attendant on the
atrocious assassination of Edward the

Martyr, differs in no respect from the generally received accounts. He, however, adds that the *haule* was long and slender,

"as me may yut yse
Atte chyrche of Caversham, as he hath gare" (*bid*) ybe."

The story that finds a place in all the older Chronicles, of little Eldred crying bitterly at the death of his brother, and the fiendlike Elfrida beating him so severely with a candle, that he could never after endure the sight of one, follows. To the modern reader, a candle, although rather a singular instrument of chastisement, may appear inadequate to afford any severe degree of punishment; but when he is told that no candles, except wax,

and that of a peculiarly hard kind were used, and that unlike our usual wax candles, we learn from an entry soon after the conquest, that "pale lights" averaged from four to six pounds weight, he will cease to wonder that the remembrance of his most murderous chastisement dwelt on Eldred's mind even to the day of his death. But Elfrida is said eventually to have repented her crime, for

"the luther (cruel) quene, that Seynt Edward slou,
Of yr trespass bysore yr deith, repentant was ynou,
And sende tuo nonneryes, Worwel that one was,
And Ambresbury thei other to bste (alone) yre trespass."

Of these two religious houses, Worwell never attained any peculiar celebrity, but Ambresbury continued through many centuries to be the resort of the wealthy and high-born. Ahanor of Provence, the wife of our third Henry, closed there her life, and a daughter of Edward the First, at a very early age, took the veil there.

Eldred's reign was turbulent; for "the sole of Denemark" arrived again in England, and ravaged the country about Southampton. Eldred, unable to meet them fairly in the field, acceded to a proposition to massacre them, and the ineffectual attempts which were made in several counties, very justly enraged Swein, who, coming with great force, drove Eldred and his family to Normandy. Eldred returned on Swein's death; but at his death the Danes were so powerful, that "Knout" divided the kingdom with Eldred's son Edmund Ironside. Ironside receives no scant praise from our Chronicler,

"Dredoul was he to his son, that hym
durste vewe abyde.
As leon hardi ynou."

Over his assassination our Chronicler duly laments, and he celebrates with

much satisfaction the just reward of the traitor Edric, who was cast

"in the evenyng late,
At fenestre in Temese."

The use of the foregoing French word is singular, since we repeatedly find him making use of "wyndowe," or "wyndere," for so he indifferently spells it.

Knout succeeds to an undivided empire, and a very good character does our chronicler give him; a circumstance very creditable, since Robert of Gloucester expresses on all occasions a true old English hatred of all "outlandish menne," among whom the Danes and the Normans come in for the greatest share. It is indeed worthy of remark, that his independence of prejudice, when he comes to treat particular characters, however prejudiced he may be in regard to the nation or class to which they belong, places this neglected chronicler on high vantage ground, compared with many of the more-esteemed monkish annalists. King Knout, he tells us, studied greatly to attach the English to him; he also built and restored many churches. Then comes the celebrated story of his reproof to his

* The employment of this word, so generally considered as a Chronicle of Robert of Gloucester, is another evidence that the *lands* has been directly derived from the old English.

-h. in the
Low-

courtiers, on which our chronicler dilates with great satisfaction, although most blunderingly he imagines that Canute really believed that the sea was subject to his sway, rather than that he made use of the situation in which he was at that moment placed, to read, by an emphatic figure, an emphatic

lesson to his unworthy flatterers. This is Robert of Gloucester's version, and in it certainly "Knout" appears more like one of the half insane eastern monarchs, or Roman emperors, than the intelligent descendant of a line remarkable for intellectual energy.

"Of al bys prouté (valiant) dedes, I ne may verbere noht,
That I ne mot you telle of on, nou yt comth in my thought.
He wende, as noble kyng, from londe to londe,
That hym thought al worlde ne solde agen hym stonde.
Upon a chaere he sat adoun, al up the see soude;
And enresonde hys men, as hii (they) byvore hym stode,
So that the tyme com of the see flode.
That yt hygan to wext vaster, as yt deth atte tyde,
The Kyng byheld the wexynge an hoker al aryde,
So that the water vasté wexe, upward hey and wyde,
Thought thys grete louerd, ynt yehelle abyde
Tho it was ney to hym yemne, haldélie he spac,
And sturnlyche to thys water, tho' it als out brac;
'Water,' he seyde, 'wat thenkest on? I rede ne com no ver (far),
Understand that thou art al cleue in my poer."

And in this "King Cambyzes' vein," he goes on for nearly twenty couplets. Meanwhile the sea, little heeding royal prohibition, advances rapidly, overturns Canute's chair, and forces him and his courtiers precipitately to flee away. The conclusion is in far better taste, and told with an expression of

simple piety, that amply atones for the superstitious belief that Canute, by offering his crown to the crucifix at Winchester, had performed a most meritorious action. He turned to his courtiers and bade them "wot welle"—

"Ne that no man is worthe to be ycluped Kyng,
Bote the hey (high) Kyng of Hevene, that wroghte al thyng.
He wende hym forthe to chyrche, and byvore the rode (rood) com,
And wyth meke herte pitesliehe (mournfully) hys Kynges crown nom (took)
An set upon the rode (Christ's) heved, and seyde that He alone
Was worthe to crown bere, and other Kynges none.
He hyleved (left) the crowne there, sykynde wel sore,
An thereafter on hys heved ne com hyt na more."

Nor, adds the chronicler, would he ever after wear any other. In the decline of life he went on pilgrimage to Rome. There he did many acts of charity, releasing prisoners, and bestowing liberal alms, and finally returning to England, visited Glastonbury to offer his prayers at the tomb of his early favorite and coadjutor in the kingdoms, Edmund Ironside. Soon after he died, and was buried at Winchester.

After a slight notice of his successor, Robert of Gloucester proceeds to detail the particulars of Edward the Confessor's reign, giving due laudations, as might be expected, to his great sanctity, which certainly rendered him far more fitted for a cloister than a throne. He gives us a long

prayer, which Edward, on his accession, preferred to Heaven, imploring that since he did not possess prowess sufficient to repel the enemies of his land, the Danes might never be suffered during his reign to invade it. This prayer was granted; and, however the nation might in other respects suffer, it was free during the whole period from those desolating incursions. Next follows an account of that ambitious noble Godwin, and his turbulent sons, and his lovely and literary daughter, the "rose springing from the rude briar," Editha. The account of Edward's marriage with her, and most laudatory eulogies on their great sanctity, succeed. But, although Robert of Gloucester duly honours the saintly fame of the Confessor, he is

by no means his blind eulogist; he censures him severely for the part he subsequently took against his mother, in that quarrel which was only appeased by the miracle of her walking unhurt over the red-hot plough-shares. Perhaps, however, the circumstance of a bishop being implicated, might contribute to our chronicler's indignation against St. Edward. His account of this celebrated trial by ordeal, is very minute and decisive on the point that Emma was not blindfolded, and then set to step *between* the shares; but that she was led to them, and expected to place her bare feet *upon* each. Such was the invariable practice of the Saxon ordeal, for the test was not, the escaping the fire; but the being unhurt by actual contact with it. The chronicler tells us how she was comforted by a vision of St. Swithin the night before, who bade her not fear,—how that when her "ryche clothes were ydo," and the bishops having blest the shares, she stepped upon them, so complete was the miracle, that she knew not when she had passed over them, but continued walking onward. Nine towns were the queenlike gift to St. Swithin for this seasonable aid, and Edward repented sorely that ever he had suspected his mother. Then comes the tale of Godwin being strangled by bread; and the chronicler next proceeds to show how Edward, disliking so young a prince as Edgar Atheling to succeed him, cast his

thoughts toward Normandy, and Earl Harold with the power of the crown. Harold was taken prisoner by "Syr Guy of Pountyn." He was first sent to Duke William to see him, which was done, and he swore him fealty. Meanwhile Edward had taken of his death. John—he sent for his brother-in-law, King Edward, to meet him at Worcester, where, after lying in bed for two days, and on his death-bed uttering a long prophecy about the approaching judgment on the Saxon church, he died. Harold, "the earl," succeeds; and it is curious to observe how closely our chronicler's details of what is called the history of England, coincide with the actual history in the Bayeux Tapestry. In both Harold is represented as commissioned by Edward to offer the crown to William, and he is shown when prisoner to Guy of Pountyn, supplicating William to ransom him, and subsequently swearing fealty to him "on holy ground." And now comes the battle of Hastings, at which Taillefer is mentioned as being present, and the fight commenced the fight by the Saxon banner-bearer. The account of this celebrated battle is very similar to those given in the Norman historians, and Harold is smitten down, a knight that as he fell, rushed upon, and slew him. "Thus," says our chronicler,

"Thus, lo the Engliche vole (folk) vor nught to grounde com
Vor a fals Kyng, that hadde non ryght to the kyngdom,
And com to a newe lord, that more in ryghte was,
(but) Ac her nother as me may ysey, in pure ryghte nas—
And thus was in Normannes hond that lond ybrought ywis.
That avaunter gyf overmo kereyng (recovering) thereof ys."

Thus we see that even in the 13th century, the descendants of the Saxons never viewed the transference of their kingdom to the Norman William as the result of military conquests; but acknowledged that he, rather than Harold, was the rightful sovereign, although, as our chronicler hints just above, it was not in "pure right," since a nearer relation of the Confes-

sor was set aside to make room for the Norman king.

Our chronicler next tells us, that Harold's mother petitioned William for her son's corpse, and that he sent it to her "vayre enow," without demanding any ransom. William then proceeded to London, and then against his coming.

"Wyth vayre procession, that folc of toun drow,
And, undervonge (acknowledged) hym vayre enow as Kyng of thys hed
Thus com lo: Engeland into Normannes honde."

The lines with which our chronicler now concludes this book, are very characteristic, and are very important, inasmuch as they prove that the popular notion of the Norman French wholly superseding the Saxon language, has no foundation in history. Norman French indeed became the language of the law courts; while of the nobility, and of the higher

classes, it was the mother tongue; but it does not at all appear from what, after much inquiry, we have been able to ascertain on the subject, that the Saxon was ever more prescribed than the Gaelic is at this moment in the Highlands, or the Erse among the native Irish. The testimony of Robert of Gloucester indeed seems conclusive on the subject.

" And the Normans ne couthe speke, but her (their) own speche,
And speke French, as dude at om (home) and her chyldren also teche,
So that hyc men of this londe, that of her blode com
Holdethe al thulke speche, that hii of hem nome (is derived from their name),
Ver bot (unless) a man couthe (know) Frenshe, me tothe of hym wel lute,
As low men holdeth to Englyss, and to her kynde (native) speche gyle.
Ich wene ther ne be man, in worldes contreys none,
That ne holdeth to her kynde speche, bot England one.
Ac wel me wot, vorto con (know) bothe wel yt ys,
Vor the more that a man con, the more worth he ys."

And with this very admirable re- tale of what is commonly called the
mark, our Chronicler concludes his Norman conquest. E. H. H.

OXFORD PROFESSORS OF ANGLO-SAXON.

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 15.

BEFORE I left England in the month of August, I read a letter in your Magazine, threatening me with a critique, in which all my pretensions to scholarship were to be annihilated, and the character of the University of Oxford, supposed to be attacked in some remarks of mine, was to be vindicated by the downfall of an arrogant assailant. As I never look for much proficiency in these matters from Oxford men, I confess this *gasconade* gave me very little concern; I was content that your correspondents should rail now, in the hope that they might hereafter learn. In fact I looked upon the whole proceeding as no more than one bubble of the effervescence produced by the installation of their new Chancellor, and I thought that at least as much indignation was aimed against the Cambridge man and the Whig, as against the inaccurate scholar. Though my opinion upon this point remains unaltered, yet having read the remarks which were thus announced, paraded, and introduced with a flourish of drums and trumpets, I find them to be written in a spirit of such bitterness, and to be so filled with envy, hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness, that I have relinquished the intention which I had at first, of treating your correspondent with a good-natured but entire disregard. He has struck too hard at me not to receive a lesson which I trust shall teach him for the future to be a little more cautious with whom he meddles. The opinion which I entertain of himself will be made pretty apparent in the course of these remarks; it is however of somewhat greater importance to reduce the ignorant respect which is paid to the school of which he has officiously constituted himself the champion, to its proper measure. I hope to put it upon the same footing at home, as it occupies abroad. Its foundations are neither wide nor deep; and I feel very curious to see whether a vigorous shake will not bring the clumsy edifice to the ground.

The errors in my book were very numerous; a good scholar might have detected many; your Oxford correspondent, with all the will to do as much mischief as possible, has succeeded in finding a clerical error, in correcting which he commits a far greater; he objects to my writing *fyren-bearse*, because, as he says, the MS. reads *fyen-bearse*; the MS. reads no such thing, and could read no such thing; it reads *fyren-bearse*. From whatever causes

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the errors in my text arose, or to what amount they exist, I shall have correspondents to seek in the edition of my book now printing; he will then collect for him in a table of errata. But I tell him that he can do me with none but clerical errors, and something more is necessary to be querulous abuse of the German school, of my mysticism, &c. &c., are fine of rhetoric, not of the newest or most effective kind. In order to make the case which he imagined himself to possess against me, it was necessary to show that I was ignorant of the forms and construction of the Saxon language; that I had myself committed blunders which I laid to the charge of others; that I had mistaken adjectives for substantives, and substantives for adjectives; that I had made preterites of imperatives, and joined datives plural to genitives. I can see nothing of all this in the letters of your correspondents or correspondents.

T. W. is very indignant with me for having ventured to remark adversely "that we have hitherto witnessed little but the most incompetent ignorance; and by a vast exertion of intellect he seems to have come to the conclusion that the Oxford Professors might possibly be alluded to. He is right, they were alluded to, and *adversely*; why they were so I will tell him anon, as if I do him justice in believing him to be incapable of having made the remark very for himself, he will probably feel no little surprise at the information. I continue—"Dare Mr. K. attribute the most incompetent ignorance to scholars as Dr Ingram, Professor Conybeare, and the learned and accurate Sharon Turner?" together with a long list of subordinate worthies* who can no doubt feel astounded at the honour of ranking with the first great names, and who perhaps may think that they owe their uncomfortable position to any merits of their own, than to T. W.'s necessity of making up a long list of great men. With regard to Mr. Turner, I shall leave those who are interested in the question, to read the letter of your correspondent (Nov. number), who compares some of that gentleman's *Layamon* with the same portion of Sir Madden's work; only complimenting the latter editor on the great improvement which I see in his *Saxon*, since he wrote the notes to Havrlok. Dr. Ingram must be contented to wait for the present, although I have several pages of my *Anglo-Saxon* at his service; at present I have higher game. I believe (and if there be a gentleman who considers himself to possess greater claims to my attention, let me treat that I may be informed of his name with all speed), that Professor J. J. Conybeare is considered to stand at the head of the modern Oxford school of Anglo-Saxon. He is more particularly fitted to be the subject of my examination, because he was the first person in England who gave any thing like an account of Beowulf, and was one of those who threw much light upon the poem, before it came with a system of German philology and accentuation, to throw it into darkness again. I shall now investigate the nature of the light which this Professor of the University of Oxford threw upon Beowulf, leaving those who are in any way interested in the matter to return their thanks to the meddling friend, who compels me to bring that gentleman's merits into public notice.

The account of Beowulf contained in the "Illustrations of A. S. Poetry," consists of two portions; the former, a collection of paraphrases in prose and verse, of some principal cantos of the poem; the latter, of a large selection from the original Saxon, with a Latin verbal translation. I have neither time nor space to give a detailed examination of the former portion; suffice it to say, that it is a slovenly and most inaccurate performance, and that in many cantos it plainly proves the Professor not to have understood the meaning of a single line. The second portion, however, beginning at p. 82, brings the question between me and T. W. to a speedy issue, requires no inferences on my part, but plainly takes the Professor as a literal translator. The errors which T. W. has not shown me to have committed, and which I have enumerated

* I would carefully except Prier from this general censure. Full of errors as the short specimens he has given us are, they contain wonders more than the works of any of T. W.'s luminaries. And why? knowledge was gained in the same school as Thorpe's.

Full of errors as the works of any of T. W.'s luminaries. And why? knowledge was gained in the same school as Thorpe's.

above, Professor Conybeare has committed. These things may do at Oxford; but they will not do at Göttingen, at Munich, or at Cambridge.

Leaving unnoticed three inaccuracies in p. 82, I pass to the fourth line of 83, which in the book of the most celebrated Anglo-Saxon Professor in the University of Oxford, stands thus—

Buton folcscare
and feorum guuena.

præter populi turbam
et praeos (v. peregrinos) homines.

folc-scearu is *populi portio*, the people's share, which Hrothgar had it not to give; but this is not important. What is important, is that the Professor should have construed the dat. pl. *feorum*, in concord with the gen. pl. *guuena*. *Feorh, rita*, rejects its final *h* in all cases but the nom. et acc. sing., and this was a piece of knowledge which should have preserved us from an adj. *Feor, peregrinus*. The meaning of the passage is, that Hrothgar promised to distribute in his new hall such wealth as God had given into his hands, except the portion of the people, and the lives of men. I do not know at what school T. W. may have been brought up, but I do know that a second-form boy, who should have construed a dat. and gen. pl. in concord in the schools where I was brought up, would have got what he deserved, a sound flogging.

In the same page of the same book, I find the following passage—

he beotne aleh

(ibi) invitatos collocavit.

fortified by the following note:

"I have considered *beotne* (with Thorkelin) as irregularly formed from *biddan*. If *aleh* be formed, as I apprehend, from *alegan*, *collocavit* will be a closer translation than Thorkelin's *excepit*."

Great joy to Oxford and T. W. from their Professor's closer translation! The ironbound system at which T. W. sneers, has, however, taught us that *beotne* can neither be an adj., nor formed irregularly from *biddan*; nay more, that it is two words, and not one, viz. *beót, mína, promissio*, and *ne, non*. The præt. of *alegan*, to lie down, is *aleg*; the præt. of *alegan* to lay down is *alegde*. The Professor therefore mistook the præt. of *alegan* for that of *aleegan*; and very uselessly, seeing that *aleh* is the præt. of neither one nor the other, but an extremely common corruption of *áleah*, the præt. of *áleogan*, *mentiri*. The sentence merely means

he belied not his promise,

and similar uses of *áleogan*, *geleogan*, are constant in A.S. poetry. If one were disposed to cavil, one might ask why in line 5 of p. 84, *swátol manifestus* was confounded with *swéte*, and rendered *suavis*? or why in line 15 of the same page, *leoman, lumina*, or *radios* if the Professor chooses, should be construed as if it were a dat. *leónum*? or why in line 3 of p. 85, *Fitel-cyn, grana mon-struosum*, should be turned into *populus quinque urbes habitans*. But these are neither false concords, nor blunders in the forms of nouns and adj., and are of minor import.

The fourth and fifth lines of p. 85 might pass unnoticed, were it not for the fatality which seems to attend this gentleman whenever pursuing is concerned. The errors they involve are rendering the acc. sing. *mucl-ceare* (*curam opportunam*, not *anciam*), as if it were the nom. sing. *mucl-cearu*; and the nom. s. *maga*, as if it were the acc. s. *magan*. The constant occurrence of this and similar phrases, ought to have prevented this perversion of the sense.

In the passage beginning with line 5 of p. 86, and which the Professor reads thus,

Done siðfet him
snotere ceorlas
lythwon logon
Deah ðe him leof wære.

istud navigium ei
prudentes assecle
cito instruxerunt
quum iis carus esset.

it is necessary to make a few alterations. In the fourth line, be (the title of the MS.) must be substituted for *de ster* for *narigum*; *postilap* occurred for *cito intracural*; and *quoniam* for *quam*. The reading *antigum* no doubt arose from the Professor's belief that *ist-fat* meant *was istar*, i. e. *anyum*; yet a professor ought to have known that *fat* was *is neuter*, and that *ist* is masculine, especially when he had the pronoun *Done* crumpled up before his eyes. Logon is the pres. pl. of *leorn* *estupere*, a word apparently hated, if applied within reach of the somewhat sleepy reputations which were on the banks of the Isis. Where, save in this passage, lythwon ever was *cito*, or *Deah, quam*, I leave T. W. to show.

In line 16 of the same page, we have—

fiftena sum.

quiddecim aliquos

which apparent accus. pl. is construed in apposition with *compan*, and *ist* *hæfde*, instead of being, as it is, the nom. s. to *solite*. The Oxford Professor are apparently not aware that the acc. pl. of *sum* is *sums*; as little do they seem to be aware of the force of *sum*, when construed with the gen. pl. of a number, viz. (in this case) *one, accompanied by fifteen others*.

In line 29 of the same page, I find—

on bearn nacan

in sinum (navis) racuum.

The context led the Professor, and rightly, to suspect that *maris* was necessary in this passage—all that requires remark is, that *maris* is in the passage where the Professor did not find it, and that *racuum*, which he did find, is not. I can excuse, strange as the ignorance is, a man for not knowing the A. S. *was* *naca* (m) *cynda*; old High Dutch, *nahho*; old Saxon, *nacu*; old Norse, *noekwi*; and new French, *nacelle*; but I cannot excuse his not knowing that when indefinitely used, the acc. s. of the adj. *nacod*, *racuus*, is *nacodre*, *was* definitely used, *nacodan*, but that it never was, or could be, *nacus*.

I pass to line 9 of p. 88, where I find

Gewat him ða to waroðe
wicge rulan.

acceixit se ad exercitum
per suum equitare.

Weorod no doubt is *exercitus*, but then *waroð* is *litus*; and no doubt *weg* is *via*, but then *wicg* is *equus*. There are no grammatical errors here. Line 21 of the same page does, however, contain two gross grammatical errors. The Professor reads—

Ic ðæs endesæta

ego hæce limiten.

The MS. reads *pas*; however, I fully concur in the alteration into *bas*; but then I say that *bas* is not the acc. pl. any more than *endesæta* is—*bas* is the adverbial gen. s. of the pronoun, *ideirco*; *endesæta* is the nom. s. to *heald*, and means *limitis incola*, as *landsæta* means *terricola*, *colonus*. Old High Dutch, *Lantsazo*. In line 31 of the same page, I find

secegon searwum

militari specie.

A little knowledge of the forms of Saxon adjectives would have preserved the Professor from mistaking a noun, a participle, and its case, for a noun and its adjective; the line is—

secegon searwum

vir in armatura.

The Professor may be excused for having made the false translation of the first line in p. 89, because, till I corrected *naefre*, the reading of the MS., into *Næfne*, the passage was sheer nonsense. Still it was only because *naefre* could not be construed with the *subj. mood* *leoge*, and that it requires *naefne*, that I ventured upon the alteration. These slight matters do not seem to be considered worth the notice of the Oxford Professors, any more indeed than their parsing.

In line 6, of the same page, we have the following *pas*—

ær ge fyr heonan
leas aceanwras

in the passage

The *ge* *ros* of the first line was omitted merely that the Professor out of the adj. *leas folmas*, might make a verb which does not exist.

In line 9, page 90, we have the following passage :

wes ðu us lare na god

fuisti nobis conjectura vir aquus.

Is it conceivable that a Professor in the University of Oxford should not know that *wes* is the imperat. s. of *wesan esse*, and that *fuisti* is not *wes* but *seere*? *Larena*, not two words, but one, is the gen. pl. of *lar doctrina*. The Oxford Professors are, it seems, not aware that feminine nouns of this declension are frequently found not only with the *strong* gen. pl. in *a*, but the *weak* one also in *ena*. Examples of this: *árna*, Beow. l. 2375. *Cædm.* p. 130. 136. 147. 148. 234. *Coel. Exon. árna*, fol. 33 a.

The translation of the line is simply

sic tu nobis consiliorum bonus.

Thus much for the principal, and only the principal errors of these translations, selected from the *first nine* pages of the Professor's book. There are others which at any time shall be at the service of your Oxford Correspondents, but I have no further space to waste; only before I close, I will note one more precious specimen of Oxford Anglo-Saxon, from p. 94,—

cæðe he duguðe ðeaw.

novit ille fidelem ministrum.

The carelessness of mistaking *ðeaw* *mos* for *ðeow* *servus* is not laudable; but what shall we think of making an adj. *fidelis* out of the substantive *duguð*, a feminine in the *genitive sing.* and putting the two words in concord? *Duguð*, I beg to inform T. W. is not only *virtue*, but also the *important*, the *elder*, and *wiser* portion of a court, opposed to *geoguð*, the *young men*, but it also means *pomp and ceremony* of a court; and the passage, which refers to Wulfgar, not to Hrothgar, means—

he knew the custom of a court.

I shall carry this no further at present. Of or from your Oxford Correspondent I never again expect to hear, unless indeed he be the same sapient scholar who proposed to reprint Sir John Spelman's Psalter (an Interlinear Gloss) without the Latin text which alone makes the Saxon intelligible. I know not whether he has filled, does fill, or means to fill the Saxon Chair in that University; but from the specimen of his ability which he has supplied in these letters, I can assure him that he is worthy to take his place in the long list of illustrious obscures who have already enjoyed that cheap dignity. His ignorance would have obtained for him the pity of my learned German friends, and of myself; his malice, so happily tempered with impotence, has given him a juster title to that which he has obtained, our contempt.

Yours, &c.

JOHN KEMBLE.

P. S. On some other occasion I shall trouble you with another letter explaining the system upon which our accentuation rests, and by which we are guided, when examining the length or shortness of our vowels. There are some among our scholars, who may not be uninterested in learning what that system is, which has been adopted by us from our conviction of its advantages. At all events, I faithfully promise T. W. that I will not forget the *italics* of his "*honourably* lays the blame upon Rask." Probably the preceding pages may have convinced him that I never promise but where I mean to pay.

COLLEGE REMINISCENCES OF MR. COLERIDGE.

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 19.

IN the various and numerous memoirs which have been published of the late Mr. Coleridge, I have been surprised at their accuracy in many

respects, and at the same time their omission of a very remarkable and a very honourable anecdote in his history. In the memoir of him in your last Number, you do not merely omit,

but you give an erroneous account of this very circumstance to which I mean to allude. You assert that he did not obtain, and indeed did not aim to obtain, the honours of the University. So far is this from the fact, that in his Freshman's year he won the gold medal for the Greek Ode; and in his second year he became a candidate for the Craven Scholarship,—a University Scholarship, for which Undergraduates of any standing are entitled to become candidates. This was in the winter of 1792. Out of sixteen or eighteen competitors a selection of four was made to contend for the prize, and these four were Dr. Butler, now the Head Master of Shrewsbury; Dr. Keate, the late Head Master of Eton; Dr. Bethell, the present Bishop of Bangor; and Coleridge. Dr. Butler was the successful candidate. But pause a moment in Coleridge's history, and think of him at this period! Butler! Keate! Bethell! and Coleridge! How different the career of each in future life! O Coleridge, through what strange paths did the meteor of Genius lead thee! Pause a moment, ye distinguished men! and deem it not the least bright spot in your happier career, that you and Coleridge were once rivals, and for a moment running abreast in the pursuit of honour. I believe that his disappointment at this crisis damped his ardour. Unfortunately, at that period there was no classical Tripos; so that, if a person did not obtain the classical medal, he was thrown back among the totally undistinguished; and it was not allowable to become a candidate for the classical medal, unless you had taken a respectable degree in mathematics. Coleridge had not the least taste for these, and here his case was hopeless; so that he despaired of a Fellowship, and gave up what in his heart he coveted, college honours, and a college life. He had seen Middleton (late Bishop of Calcutta) quit Pembroke under similar circumstances. Not quite similar, because Middleton studied mathematics so as to take a respectable degree, and to enable him to try for the medal; but he failed, and therefore all hopes failed of a Fellowship—most fortunately, as it proved in after-life for Middleton, though he mourned at the time most deeply, and exclaimed, "I

am Middleton, which is another name for Misfortune!"—

"There is a Providence which shapes our ends,
Rough hew them how we will."

That which Middleton deemed a misfortune drew him from the cobwebs of a college library to the active energies of a useful and honoured life.—But to return to Coleridge. When he quitted college, which he did before he had taken a degree, in a moment of mad-cap caprice—it was indeed an inauspicious hour!—"In an inauspicious hour I left the friendly cloisters and the happy grove of quiet, ever-honoured Jesus College, Cambridge." Short but deep and heartfelt reminiscence! In a literary Life of himself, this short memorial is all that Coleridge gives of his happy days at college. Say not that he did not obtain, and did not wish to obtain classical honours! He did obtain them, and was eagerly ambitious of them; but he did not bend to that discipline which was to qualify him for the whole course. He was very studious, but his reading was dissuatory and capricious. He took little exercise merely for the sake of exercise; but he was ready at any time to unbend his mind in conversation, and for the sake of this, his room (the ground-floor room on the right hand of the staircase facing the great gate) was a constant rendezvous of conversation-loving friends.—I will not call them loungers, for they did not call to kill time, but to enjoy it. What evenings have I spent in those rooms! What little suppers, or *sizings*, as they were called, have I enjoyed; when Æschylus, and Plato, and Thucydides were pushed aside, with a pile of lexicons, &c. to discuss the pamphlets of the day. Ever and anon, a pamphlet issued from the pen of Burke. There was no need of having the book before us. Coleridge had read it in the morning, and in the evening he would repeat whole pages verbatim. Friend's trial was then in progress. Pamphlets swarmed from the press. Coleridge had read them all; and in the evening, with our negus, we had them read once gloriously. O Coleridge! it was indeed an inauspicious hour, when you quitted the friendly cloisters of Jesus. The epithet 'friendly' implied what

you were thinking of, when you thought of college. To you, Cole-ridge, your contemporaries were indeed friendly, and I believe that in your literary life you have passed over your college life so briefly, because you wished to banish from your view the "visions of long-departed joys." To enter into a description of your college days would have called up too sadly to your memory "the hopes which once shone bright," and made your heart sink.

Yours, &c.

CERGIEL.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 10.

I UNDERSTAND that a very curious and elaborate edition of *Skelton* is preparing for the press by the learned and reverend Mr. Dyce, the editor of Peete and Greene. I therefore take the liberty of saying, that, among many other very difficult and obscure passages of that singular poet, I have heard many persons doubt the meaning of the words '*Scalis Malis*,' in the following lines:

"For men be now tratlers and tellers of tales.
(Wales;
What tidings at Totman; what news in
What shippis are sailing to *Scalis Malis*?
And all is not worth a couple of nut
shalia."

Now, in Sir Henry Watton's Parallel of the Earl of Essex and Duke of Buckingham, will be found (edit. 4, p. 177.) the following passage, which solves the difficulty.

"His fortunatest piece I esteem the taking of *Cadix Malis*, and no less modest; for then he wrote with his own hand a treasure of his omissions."

At p. 41, of ed. 1736, speaking of flowers and herbs,

"The columbine and *nepte*."

This is the *nepeta*, or cat-mint; so called from a supposition that cats are fond of it. Bishop Hall, in his "*Select Thoughts*," has—

"The cat to her *nep*."

At p. 241,—

"The hobby and the *musket*."

The *senners* and the *croise* shall set."

For the meaning of *musket*, see Swan's "*Speculum Mundi*," 4to, p.

any kinds, as
armor, and

sundrie others. Howbeit, the *tassella* are supposed to be the males of such birds as live by prey, as the *tassell* of the snaker is called a *hobbie*, or *mougrell-hawk*, that of the *sparrow-hawk* a *musket*, that of the *lanur* a *lannaret*, and so of the rest. Now some again distinguish these birds three several ways. First, by the form and fashion of their bodies, some being great, as the *gosse hawk*, *faulcon*, *gerfaulcon*; and some small, as the *merlin*, *musket*, *harmhawk*, *hobbie*, and such others," &c.

B—H.

J. M.

Mr. URBAN, Lambeth, Oct. 16.

THE memoir of the Marquis Luigi Grimaldi, in your Number for October (p. 430), affords a fit opportunity of recording in your pages a document relating to his illustrious family, which I discovered since your publication of those interesting papers, on the "*Golden Book of Genoa*," on the "*Tenants in Chief of Domesday Book*,"* and on the "*family of Grimaldi as connected with England*," in September 1830, and in January and December 1832.

The original paper is preserved in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford, among royal and princely letters in the volume No. 1729, f. 142*, and is denoted as art. 76 in my forthcoming Catalogue. The wrapper (143^b) bears the impress of a round seal of the size of a half-crown, thus inscribed in Roman capitals, DVX ET GVERNATORIS REIP. GENVE, around an oval shield bearing a plain cross; and it is indorsed thus by a contemporary hand, "The State of Gene to the quenes Ma^e vije Junij 1554."

It contains the credentials borne by SIMON NEGRO and LUCAS GRIMALDI, who were elected and dispatched by the Doge and Governors of the Republic of Genoa, as Ambassadors, to pay their respects to Queen Mary at her marriage with Philip of Spain, which was performed at Winchester, 5 July, 1554; the treaty having been concluded and ratified by the Queen in March, and by the Prince 25 June foregoing. (Rymer, xv. 377—380, 393—403.)

* Advantage has been omitted to be taken in the new edition of the preface of *Domesday Book*, of the original information contained in this article, identifying several of the Tenants in capite.

Though I have not found their names mentioned in any documents relating to the Queen's marriage, nor any evidence of their having been present; yet the existence of the original letter in England, and its contemporaneous indorsement, prove that their mission was executed. They are described therein as "principal gentlemen," and in the Genoese fashion, entitled *magnifici*, being persons capable of bearing high offices in the State. This Lucas was the person thus named in the pedigree in your Magazine for December 1832, p. 511, "Luke Grimaldi, Lord of Beaufort, Ambassador to Spain from Genoa, d. 1580." He was the elder son of Cardinal Jerome, and ancestor of the elder or English branch; while his brother John Baptist was ancestor of the younger branch,

which has become extinct in the person of the late Luigi Marquis of Pietra.

With the transcript of the letter I beg that you will publish the translation; and let me extend my remarks by communicating a fact that has come to my knowledge,—that a valuable collection of wills, pedigrees, and other MS. documents relating to the family of Grimaldi of Genoa, having been offered for sale there, by the execution or representatives of some female descendants; the whole was bought up by the Sardinian Government, and lodged in the archives of Turin for the purpose of assisting in the investigation of the long-pending claim* of the male line of the *Grimaldis* to the principality of Monaco.

WILLIAM HENRY BLACK.

Ser^{mo} et invict^{us} Regina,

Il non potere, sì come al debito nostro si conquerebbe, Ser^{mo} e christianissima Regina, intramettere di presenza alla celebrazione di queste santissime nozze di .v. M^{te} con l'invittissimo e gloriosissimo Principe di Spagna, et ad honorarle, per quanto potessimo, ha cagionato in Noi ardentissimo desiderio di far palese à tutti, quanto sia grande questo nostro piacere, et allegrezza. Col mezzo al manco della uia voce de' principali gentil' huomini di questa nostra Repub. e così habbiamo fatto electione del Mag^{ro} Simone di Negro, e Luca Grimaldi, Ambasc^{ori} nostri esibitori di queste, et impostogli che affrettino il prestamente condursi al cospetto di .v. M^{te} per fare l'ufficio sudetto, Tanto desiderato da Noi sotto que miglior modi che potranno e sapranno. e glielo Consapevoli à pieno dell' animo nostro, l'aprirano à .v. Ser^{mo} et alla cervice della sua immensa humanità degnera di credergli come noi stessi, e restare anco serviti di accettare questa Repub. per una di quelle, che hoggidi più affettuosamente desiderano la grandezza di .v. M^{te} alla quale, quanto più inclinabilmente possiamo, si raccomandano. Da Genoua. Allj sette di Giugno del MDLIII.

Di vv. ser^{mi} e chr^{sti} M^{te} deuot^{issimi} seruitori, Duca e Gonierⁱ della Repu^b di Genoua.

AMBROSIO.

scilicet.

(Translation.)

Most serene and invincible Queen,

The not being able as we ought, most serene and most Christian Queen, to be present at the celebration of these most holy nuptials of your Majesty, with the most invincible and glorious Prince of Spain, and to honor them as much as we could, has caused in us a most ardent desire to make manifest unto all how great is our pleasure and joy.—by means (at least) of the word of mouth of the principal gentlemen of this our Republic, and so we have made choice of the Magnificents Simon di Negro and Luca Grimaldi our Ambassadors, the exhibitors of these [letters], and have charged them that they make all haste to conduct themselves to the sight of your Majesty to do the above office, so much desired by us, in the best manner that they can and know. Conscious to the full of our mind, they will open to your Serenity, and you a mark of your vast politeness, and design to receive them as ourselves, and to continue the service of accepting this Republic as one of those which now most affectionately desire the greatness of your Majesty, to which as humbly as possible we recommend ourselves. From Genoua, on the seventh of June 1554.

Of your most serene and most Christian Majesty, the most devoted servants, the Duke and Magistrates of the Republic of Genoua.

AMBROSIO.

To the most serene and invincible Queen of England.

heads in Europe is eleven, and nine other families (Dukes, Dukes, and Princes, making a total of the House of Grimaldi is in the latter class.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Revenue and Expenditure of the United Kingdom. By Samuel Wells, Esq. 8vo.

OUR curiosity has been much gratified with the perusal of this accurate and laborious work; and our acquaintance with the penitralia of Government-offices, and Government-patronage, much increased. Though we own, and gladly own, that we entertain strong *conservative* opinions, and are much opposed to many sentiments and many arguments that we have heard attributed to Mr. Wells; yet we must confess that he has brought before us much abuse that needs correction, much expenditure that demands retrenchment, and much alteration that is required in the different branches of our official system. The fact is, that our transient prosperity during a war twice as long as that of Troy, our paper-money, our great national expenditure, begat thoughts and habits of lavish prodigality. We dipped our hands in the national purse, and conceived that there was an El Dorado at the bottom of it. Large salaries, large pensions, large benefactions were given without scruple, and too often without discrimination. The amount of these was not felt, or censured, as long as the tide of opulence set upon our shores; but when the nation became comparatively poor, when other countries shared her hither-to unrivalled commerce, when prices artificially raised fell more than a third in some cases, in the case of agricultural produce more than a half, when also we reverted to a metallic currency, the amount of these old, fixed, and bonded claims remained the same; and the reductions that have been made have not been in proportion to the increase in the value of money. The Government clerks, the Judges, the Ministers, the officers of different establishments, have not been reduced in the same proportion as the profits of the merchant, or the rents of the landed proprietor, or in anything like it. *It would take an estate of three thousand acres of*

land to give a country gentleman a clear net income equal to that of a head clerk in a public office; such a person enjoys an income equal to the average of that of four or five ministers of the Church. The gist of Mr. Wells's book is, that it is necessary for the welfare, the prosperity, the safety of the country, that its expenditure should be greatly reduced; and its taxes levied at the cheapest rate, and in a manner the least oppressive. The last sentence of his work is the following:

"The plans of Government for the remedy of our social evils are such as to leave untouched the real origin of the distresses they profess to remove. They may strike the throne to its centre, swamp the House of Lords, uproot the Established Church, abolish Tithes, Ecclesiastical Revenue, and Church Rates, reduce the Aristocracy to become absentees, and their tenants paupers. Attempts may be made to improve the administration of the Poor Laws; but while they leave the amount of the permanent expenditure the same (Mr. Wells ought to have said, while they do not take means for a larger reduction than they have hitherto made), while they take no measure for the diminution of the debt, while the army and civil department of the navy are kept upon their present footing, while the expenses of fiscal collections are so enormous, while the pay of public servants is so disproportionate to their services, and the system of pensions, allowances, superannuations, and compensations still persisted in: in short, while upwards of 54 millions are levied from the people to be expended on the same plan as at present, the condition of the mass cannot but be untouched; and it is in vain to expect for the nation either internal prosperity, peace, or safety, and still less, external respect from peaceful neighbours, and rival competitors. We must return to the prosperous period of 1792. We must cease to be dependent on the Bank of England; the excellent and valued institutions of the country, its prosperity and tranquillity, must not be daily and hourly hazarded by the turn of the exchange, a sudden demand for gold, or the value of an Exchequer bill."

In one instance we are pleased to

find Mr. Wells supporting an opinion that we have long maintained, that the clerks and officers of the Government establishments here are *classees*, or *regals*, in retired circumstances; they enjoy large incomes without risk or drawback, larger than could be got in many professions or trades. What must be thought of men who have saved nothing from half a century's receipt of one or two thousand a-year? What would a tradesman, a prudent tradesman, say of such conduct? and why should they not share the common lot of their fellow-citizens, enjoy the reward of their own care and produce, or suffer, as others do, the consequence of their heedless extravagance?

*On Chemistry, Meteorology, and the
Friction of Digestion.* By W. Prout,
M.D. (*Bridgewater Treatise*.)

THERE are few names in science more eminent in the present day than that of Dr. Prout; and the contributions which he has made to it, have been among its deepest and most abstruse principles. That he should be selected for one of the *Bridgewater Treatises* was to be expected, and we think that his work has fulfilled the purposes which it professed, and has proved the sagacity of the author's views, and the extent of his knowledge. Such *Treatises* as the one before us, are not without considerable difficulties attached to their execution. In the first place they can present but a very abridged view of science—and yet its philosophical principles, its most important discoveries, its yet remaining deficiencies, are all to be enumerated or discussed. Hence the art of compression can only be the result of a most clear and comprehensive view of the subject. Again, it is absolutely necessary that the difficulties of science should be smoothed, and its principles familiarly illustrated, and the whole work adapted to general perusal. This we think Dr. Prout has effected in most instances, and in the few cases where such explanation was impossible, and where the subject could only be explained to persons familiar with science, Dr. Prout has judiciously admonished his general

readers, and led them on to discuss attended with less difficulty.

The sketch from Sect. II. is to IX. of the *Molecular Forces* and is not only very clearly and gently written, but is designed for the development of a long and The author comes his conclusions of them, by fearlessly asserting in the molecular constitution of matter decidedly originated, or, to use the words of a celebrated writer, that the molecules of matter 'have all the characters of a manufactured ware, and consequently are not eternal. Again, the present order of things could not have existed, unless molecules of matter had been created with both properties of repulsion and cohesive affinity. One of what is chemical, as it were, given before it imperiously determines what must be combined or separated, or the other, the cohesive, creates an obtrusive, follows in its train, and industriously assisting and urging its predecessor's labours, here forms a diamond, or there intends the integrity of the atmosphere. Such are molecular forces they obviously appear to us, and the arguments deducible from them; but when we attempt to go further and inquire into the intricate nature of these forces, we not only find that is unknown to us, but meet an apparently surpasses our utmost conception. And what a still more sublime idea is this calculated to cast to us of the wisdom and power of the Being who contrived and made the whole. When and where, do we not naturally exclaim, did this Being live? Whence his wisdom, and whence his power? There is—there can be—no answer to these inquiries. The Being who contrived and made all these things, must have proceeded from eternity—must have been *Un-nascent*—must have been *Omni-potent*—must have been God. In a similar line of argument at p. 153, the Author observes.

"The phenomena of Chemistry are extraordinary, and often so unaccountable, that little in general can be perceived of them but what is actually known. The most experienced chemist, therefore, if compared with the great Chemist of

is immeasurably deficient, and can contemplate His wonderful operations with astonishment and awe, and is unapproachable. Who then what design is latent under opacities? What elaborate uses and adaptations only have visits to have produced water, or any other essential principle, or materials, and in conformity with, by means of which the great nature chose to operate. Who hat the minor evil may not have ential to the existence of the good? That the *poisonous* metals, &c., are not, as it were, the *re-* the great chemical processes by the more important and essential s of nature have been chimed. That these poisonous principles t been left, with such subdued u as scarcely to interfere with design, not because they could been prevented—not because d not have been removed—but ce and designedly to display his

making of the *changes* in orga- that have attended the con- of nature, and the catastro- our globe, Dr. Prout ingeni- eries:

we judge from what we see going ture around us, and from the idency there appears to be in t *present* to combine with new e must be almost led to the con- that the *development of new* as well as of new agents, is r to produce new and specific ar- ts. May we not infer, that one periodical convulsions allud- the text, *new elements have been* %, or *old ones decomposed into* f a higher or *more elementary* l that, in virtue of the general peration, these new elements have ntly combined to form series of ngements. Of course, this sup- is intended to apply only to the opted by the Deity to effect his

The formation and selection of w elements must in all instances sed to result immediately from and agency."

we have no space to enter into at's two following treatises on logy and Digestion, though them are highly interesting, k it best to extract a part of thor's concluding remarks,

which are deduced from the reason- ings that have been employed in the survey of the Chemical Laws of Nature.

"It appears improbable, in the highest degree, that the present variable and finite order of things should constitute a term or link of an uniform and *infinite* progression. The notion therefore that the laws of nature have existed, as they now exist, from eternity if not actually impossible, is so exceedingly improbable, that it cannot be admitted for a moment. Then as these laws cannot be proved to have a necessary existence, or to have existed from eternity as they now are, it becomes more than *probable* that they have had a *beginning*, and thus the inference of a pre-existent law-maker, and all its consequences, are at once inevitable. We now come to consider the second class of objections to the argument of design, those, namely, which are founded on the grounds that design cannot be *proved*, and that what we call design is little more than mental delusion. We admit at once, that every thing we know of external nature, we know from *experience* only; and consequently, we admit that what we call design in external nature, is only *very probably* design; that is to say, cannot be proved to be design by any argument founded on *reason or necessity*. But having made this admission, we assert upon the self-same grounds that our opponents cannot, by any argument founded on reason or necessity, prove that what we call design is *anything else* than design; that is to say, is *not* design. Now until this be proved, the force of their objection may be considered as completely neutralized; while the objection itself becomes thus reduced to the condition of a mere sophism, that leaves every thing precisely in the same state as it was in the beginning. Having thus briefly disposed of these objections to the argument of design, we finally recur with pleasure to the *common sense view* of the subject, which we have always contended for, and which we still maintain, viz. that the design is independent of the designer—in other words, that *design is design*, whether exemplified in the works of man or those of his Maker—in a view which has been adopted by the wise and good in all ages: which has all the probabilities on its side, and which alone of all others, points out to man his true and natural position among created beings. When man indeed compares himself with the

universe, his own insignificance appears quite overwhelming; but the argument of *design* assures him, that insignificant as he is, while he investigates and approves of the order and harmony around him, he is exerting faculties truly god-like. That is, reason, though limited in degree, must be immortal in kind, and thus differs from that of the great Architect of all, only in not being infinite. And hence the proud relationship in which man justly considers himself to stand with respect to his Maker; hence the grand source of that longing after a future state, where his knowledge will be consummated, and where he will no longer see through a glass darkly; notions at once the result and reward of his reason, and which raise him far above all other animals."

Excursions in the Holy Land, Egypt, Syria, &c. By John Madox, Esq. 2 vol.

BY the portrait of the Author prefixed to these volumes, we should have judged him to be a little too full of flesh, and too highly *sapinated* for the expedition which he undertook, where his food was to be little more than locusts and wild honey; but we are bound in honesty to acknowledge that he never showed any want of perseverance or activity; that his curiosity never stumbled, or his zeal relaxed; but that whether in the plains of Esdræon, or in the caverns of Thebes, or the snows of Lebanon, or the desert of Cossier, he was ever the first to be on his camel at sunrise; he climbed the Pyramids of Gizeh, and he penetrated the subterraneous chambers of Carnac; he drank sour milk, and eat fried locusts; suffered the rats to run over him without losing his temper, and offered his body without murmur to the multitudinous proboscises of the never-satiated mosquitoes. What Mr. Madox's previous habits of life had been, we do not know; or what had been the duration or extent of the studies that are to capacitate him for the character of a traveller; whether his youth had passed in the shelter of academic bowers, or in the voluptuous saloons of fashion, we cannot tell; but we heartily wish that he had added acquisitions to zeal, and secured the utility

of his arduous journeys by such acquaintance with science, as would have enabled him to detect what was singular and rare in the remote nations he visited; and to place his name in the honourable list of those who had preceded him in the regions of the East, with Pococke and Shaw, and Niebuhr, with the enterprising Brown and the indefatigable Clarke. As it is, we must take the will for the deed, and we cannot help lamenting that a few courses of lectures at the London University, did not prepare our traveller for his various expeditions; for the countries which he visited, still offer rich and ample materials of information, and can pour their yet unexhausted contributions into the treasury of science. Occasionally, however, our author, instead of seeing too little, observes more than we can really give him credit for; as for instance, at p. 100 of his publication, he sees three Turkish females who possessed sleeping Italian eyes! This is hard to credit, though on such good authority. The transplantation of eyes has not yet distinguished the march of intellect, and we therefore suppose it is a sort of periphrasis, and delicate manner of expressing that they had eyes made of the fine glass manufactured at Venice, which certainly might be called *Italian eyes*.

In Egypt the Author seems to entertain no doubt of the following fact, which we do not deny, but consider necessary to be further confirmed, before it is received as an acknowledged truth in the history of the instinct of animals:*

"My servant Abdubbo exclaimed, 'Ecco un' animal del Nilo.' It was a crocodile, and the first I had seen. It lay on the other side in a muddy bank a little way from the rocks, which here shelved down to the river's brink. The men were dragging the boat, and after we had approached nearer, I thought of

* Another fact connected with natural history, is mentioned in vol. ii. 195, which we should wish to have had narrated upon more particular authority. "A species of hawk was shot at Damascus, in June 1825, having a bill of wood round its neck, and on it, Landsberg in Prussia, 1829."

firing at him with a bullet, but when nearly even with him, a pelican was seen, and on our closer approach, the bird gave him warning by touching him with his beak. The crocodile instantly disappeared, while the pelican remained on the bank. This I thought a curious occurrence, but found that it was often the case, and that the pelican kept watch for the crocodile."

This circumstance is mentioned as again occurring. We should have thought the crocodile so well armed by nature, as not to need a friend at his elbow to warn him of danger. Our author excavated some churches at Ehsambul, but nothing of consequence is brought to light. In his visit to the cedar trees of Lebanon, (vol. ii. p. 102,) we were exceedingly surprised at hearing him say,

"We rode into the forest of trees, for such it appears, there being between 5 and 600. They stand upon hillocks, some in a valley at the foot of the higher part of the mountain, and a few scattered about the lower parts of it."

Now we always considered, from the accounts of other travellers, that there were but a very few indeed of these noble monarchs of the forests of the East remaining; though we were also aware, that there were several young trees growing around their venerable parents; and we still think either Mr. Madox has made some mistake, or that we do not clearly understand his meaning; for we supposed that not more than seven or eight trees of any size now remained.

We should like to have heard the result of more industrious investigations into the habits, policy, and religion of that singular people the *Druses*. Mr. Madox says,

"My servant told me an extraordinary story of the Emir Bechir having a few days since entered a mosque in the mountain belonging to the *Druses*. Here he found them at prayers, worshipping a silver calf, which he immediately ordered to be taken from them, and sent to the pasha of Caire, who caused the mosque and minaret to be destroyed."

Mr. Madox says that the *Druses* are divided into two very opposite and distinct sects. The first are reserved and distant, and are supposed to be very learned; they do not mix with

the other party, and are said to deny themselves all participation in the good things of this life. They never smoke, or drink spirits; they are styled *Akale*, or wise men, and are initiated into their religion, under vows of secrecy. The second or inferior *Druses*, are called *Djabel's*, or ignorant; they eat, drink, smoke and laugh, and live like good fellows, and have no affectation of superior sanctity. The *Drusic* ladies are in general well made, and of a lovely brunette complexion. They wear the *tantour*, and seem much more sociable than the men. The *Druses* are numerous, but do not form so large a body as the *Christians*. In some villages both live amicably together, yet never inter-marry. They are reported to be idolators, worshipping the golden calf; it is said to be exhibited in their chapels, from which all but themselves are excluded; but they outwardly comply with the Mussulman form of worship. The principal village of the *Druses* is called *Deir-el-Kammur*. The plain is not far from *Beteddeen*, the residence of the Emir *Bechir*, prince or chief of the mountains, but the *Druses* inhabit many parts of the Lebanon range. At *Bierout*, are the remains of a noble palace, formerly inhabited by the Emir *Faccadine*, a prince of the *Druses*, who lived for some time in Italy, and returning to Syria, enriched this palace in a style of magnificence unknown before. The end of the man was melancholy; the *Turks* grew jealous, and drove him from *Beirut*; for some time he sought refuge in the neighbouring mountains, but being forced from his retreats, repaired to Constantinople, where he was soon after made away with.

At p. 291, the author gives an account of a Wedding of a Princess; but we have not room to insert it. He also made an excursion of a few days from Damascus to the *Haouran*, which may be read with interest, as it is a district so difficult to penetrate as to have been entirely unknown before the time of the enterprising *Burchhardt*; but we do not find that Mr. Madox has added any thing to what we knew of it from the traveller just mentioned, and from the expedition of Messrs. W. Bankes and

Buckingham, the former of whom we presume to be the Englishman whom Mr. Madox heard of, as having been in that country about ten years before.

The Doctor, &c. 2 vols.

THESE volumes have been attributed to our honoured Laureate, to the classical Mr. Frere, and the elegant Mr. D'Israeli, with conjectures we should say equally unfortunate. A few parts might have been written by each; but the great proportion of the work, its spirit, its *anima*, is not theirs. Mr. Southey would have been more learned, Mr. Frere more polished, and Mr. D'Israeli more amusing. Concerning the last guess, which lays it on Mr. Hartley Coleridge, we have nothing to oppose: we think from several causes, that it probably is true. It is one of those books which speak the author to be above his production; and we should have no hesitation in saying to him, 'Sir, you can do better than this.' About half the book to us is unreadably dull; another quarter very tantalising, keeping us between a laugh and a yawn, and the last quarter as good as could be. The story is nought, the characters nought, and much intended for good wit is spoiled in the running. But there are marks of a strong understanding, of a rich and refined literature, of various and discursive erudition, of original habits of thinking, and of a taste formed on the study of the best and greatest authors of their respective countries. The local descriptions, though brief, are the parts that have most delighted us, and some of them are drawn with a masterly pencil. There is an odd half Rabelais, half Sterne kind of drollery, in the manner in which some of the characters are sketched, and that kind of humour abounds, which is mainly drawn from the contrast and old manners, and old language, of old books, applied to recent circumstances, and placed side by side in queer groups and strange attitudes, with modern thoughts and expressions. The whole work is worth the pains of a second perusal, if only for the interest of the quotations.

Paradise Regained; The Bard, and Minor Poems. By Mark Bloxham, M. A. Chaplain to Lord Erroll.

IN a very interesting preface, Mr. Bloxham informs us, that the *Paradise Regained* of Milton is an inferior production, and that Milton is said to have failed in it, and consequently, Mr. B. has written on the same subject, precisely for the purpose of being compared to the former Bard. He says,

"Do you think Milton never can be equalled? Why should I not think so? Who made Milton? Can He that made him not also make others? * * * So then you have the vanity to say you equal Milton?" I say no such thing. I simply say, the thing is possible, and that I have made the attempt."

Mr. Bloxham owns that he has never read the *Paradise Regained* of Milton, and we think he has done wisely; we would advise him to continue his forbearance. His other Poem of the 'Bard,' owes nothing to Gray.

"It was written by me as a free sketch, as it were to give boldness of hand before I sat down to my principal picture."

With regard to his minor poems, he says little, but apologizes for a clergyman writing so much about raven hair and azure eyes and Cupid's whirligigs. He justly defends the cloth, and observes,

If clergymen are allowed to marry, they must first fall in love;
If they fall in love, they will write and sing of it;
Therefore, clergymen are allowed to write and sing of love.

We see no harm in such lines as these,
Oht Judy dear, I'm growing very thin,
And all my text consists of groans and sighs;

My surplice is less white than is your skin;
My gown is not so black as are your eyes.

My shovel-hat a rose contains in front,
Of sable hue originally 'twas made;
But seeing yours, I give my word upon't,
Into a yellow rose it soon does fade.

My hands so smooth all ruffled now appear,
And seem to sympathise with all my
pains.

Oht Judith, beautiful Judith! I declare
A second *Holofernes* you have slain.

A hollow furrow is indeed my breast,
Where Love, &c

Such lines and sentiments as these would do credit to any reverend author.

The volume is with propriety dedicated in a poetical address to Lord Brougham, Lord Chancellor of Great Britain, and the zealous friend and champion of the Church.

This is followed by another sonnet addressed to Milton, which most *appropriately commences, considering that he was stark blind, and gouty—*

Bard of the eagle eye and wing!

Of the *maximum opus* of our hard, his epic poem; we have no room to give specimens. The whole ought to be studied by the lovers of poetry; they will find throughout lines like these.

Their shouts and groanings agonise the place.

Where fenced with adamant, triple wall and strong,

The soul of wretched mortals, for their crimes

Destin'd the lake, not sentenced yet, are kept

With horrid din resounding, fill with dread
The guilty throng pale shuddering, while
their sense

With every yell vibrate, and shuddering
feels

Woeful anticipation. To their sound
Hydras, Chimæras, Gorgons, monstrous
foul

Omnigenous, that ever met the eye
Or seen by poet, fierce their rage present,
And find a prototype.

But we are tired with soaring, and grow weary of sublimity itself; let us relax our brows with the lighter pieces. The following is distinguished for its poignancy. We presume Mrs. Bloxham's maiden name to have been *Hill*.

To ———

Whose Residence was on a Hill.

If man should rejoice to be like great Jove,
Rejoice may I when I will,
The hearts of us both are the altars of love,
My heaven is too on a *Hill*!

The next is an impromptu on the Vicar General playfully addressing the curates at a clerical meeting, under the appellation of "Atoms of Creation," and desiring them to rise.

IMPROMPTU.

Saith the Vicar one day, giving way to the riddle,
'Creation's Atoms,' ye Curates! quick! get up!
Quick! Reveal! replying—Atoms are indivisible,
These pretence poor Curates don't cut up!

We ought to extract an amatory

effusion, in which our author informs Anna that his heart is breaking. It made a deep impression on our sympathies; but our readers will be happy to learn that Anna and the author made it up; and seven fine children at the parsonage are the result of the conciliation. And so we now bid them adieu! merely in parting, observing, that with all our critical ingenuity we cannot fill up the blank which the author has left in the following stanza:

'Tis she herself! ah! see that face!

Once it fondly beam'd on me!

'Tis she herself! her every grace,

Oh! help, I faint!

Could it possibly be—

Oh! help I faint—some tea! some tea!

Thus the mysterious hemistich would be concluded, and the author's recovery probably effected.

Memoirs and Remains of the Rev. C. Neale, M. A. By the Rev. William Jowett.

THE name of Mr. C. Neale is familiar to most persons connected with the literature of their age; at Cambridge he was distinguished for his attainments, not only in the severer sciences, but in classical learning, and a wrangler's degree, and subsequently a fellowship of St. John's college, were the well-merited rewards of his labours. His family appear to have had an hereditary tendency to consumption; and early in life, and soon after his marrying, this fatal and insidious disease appeared in one of its various forms, and gradually undermining the strength of his constitution, at length brought him to an early grave. He married a very amiable and excellent woman; the eldest daughter of Mr. Mason Good, and died at Chiswick. This little volume of affection has been composed with much judgment, and must be of interest to all who find an *awful delight* in tracing the mysterious action of Divine grace upon the human soul. The disease of the body, in this instance, proved the health of the mind; and truly in his danger was his safety. We will give one short specimen of Mr. Neale's poetical talents, with regret that we cannot afford room for

longer extracts from his works, or a more circumstantial abridgment of the biography.

Herself a Fairer Flower.

She planted me that lovely flower,
She watched it day by day,
She fed it with the kindly shower,
She kept the blast away.
And now the Summer season's come,
The lonely flower is in its bloom.
'Tis full in bloom, and all for me,
And for my gay partner,
Come Autumn, and I'll take the tree,
And plant it gently there.
And oh! the joy to watch it so,
And think, 'before she watched it too.'
She watched it so, the lonely maid
Herself a fairer flower,
Blooming beneath the quiet shade
Of that dear parent-bower.
Blooming, oh! might I say for me,
In unambitious privacy.
Oh! might I say it—might I too
Like that, transplant thee hither,
Have thee for ever in my view,
To bloom when that shall wither,
As thou hast watched o'er that for me,
Oh! so might I watch over thee!

A Life and Correspondence of the Rev. Henry Venn, Author of "The Complete Duty of Man." By the Rev. John Venn, and edited by the Rev. Henry Venn.

MR. VENN was a man of piety and knowledge, and one of the earliest preachers who obtained the name of *Evangelical*; he was also a moderate Calvinist. The life written by his son, is composed with simplicity, and answers more closely to the models which we have recommended for the biographers of such persons as Mr. Venn, than most of those that have fallen under our notice. Thus the public would be informed in a brief manner of the leading circumstances of his life, and the friends of the deceased would gaze with pleasure on the monument which affection had erected to his memory. On the death, however, of Mr. John Venn, the manuscript fell into the hands of his son, the present editor, who has added large extracts from the correspondence of his revered ancestor. That these letters corroborate the belief that we generally entertained before of the sincere piety and profound devotional feeling of Mr. Venn, may be granted;

but they are not further recommended by any elegance of language, any profoundness of remark, or any extent of erudition. We think it would have been a better arrangement to have inserted a few of them in his life; and not to have increased the size of the volume to its present extent, especially as the correspondence reflects little light on the incidents of Mr. Venn's life. The advantage to be derived in the perusal of this work, arises from the probability that the important truths on which it dwells with earnestness and faith, will be more deeply impressed by it on the mind of the reader; and that he will rise up a wiser and better man from the contemplation of the life of one who forsook the world, both in its pleasures and in its profits, to dedicate himself to the great work of the purification of his own mind, and the salvation of his erring brethren.

Trials and Triumphs; comprising the Convert's Daughter, and the Convert's Daughter.

FONTENELLE most truly observes that the *true* and the *natural* are to be found, but it must be by a nice search.

"Il ne se trouve que dans la nature finement et délicatement observée; on l'appercoit que par un sentiment exquis; mais en fin c'est la ce qu'il faut appercevoir, ce qu'il faut trouver."

The discovery certainly has not been made by the author of the former of these tales; for the whole fabric is raised on a tissue of improbabilities. The second story bears with a strong feeling of dislike and suspicion on the peculiarities and assumed virtues of the celebrated Mr. Irving, under the name of Mr. Willoughby; but the tale is constructed without skill, and terminated without a probable conclusion of events, or an enumeration of causes leading to such issues. We are sorry to say that we cannot discover in what way any benefit is to be derived from the perusal of these fictitious histories.

Modern Claims to the Possession of the Extraordinary Gifts of the Spirit, stated and examined. By the Rev. William Goode, A. M.

ALL and religious men

must be grateful to Mr. Goode for the luminous, learned, and satisfactory refutation he has given in this work, of the claims so presumptuously and unscripturally advanced by Mr. Irving and his deluded followers. We hope and believe that this dream of fanaticism and folly is dying away, and that people are awake to the absurdity of supposing that uttering discordant and dreadful sounds, which bear no marks of language, and carry no meaning, are proofs of inspiration; and that repeating the formulary "The Lord Jesus is coming," is a proof of the gift of prophecy. We have no doubt ourselves that for a long time the members, and particularly the *female* members of Mr. Irving's congregation, were in a high state of nervous excitement both of mind and body; that this, instead of being calmed, watched, and judiciously soothed, as it ought to have been, by the minister, was on the other hand highly aggravated and inflamed by the style and subject of his discourses in public, and his private conferences. We once in his chapel witnessed a manifestation of the Spirit by two young ladies, after a discourse by Mr. Irving, on the punishment of the wicked, and the terror of the Lord, which was quite sufficient to overthrow the steadiness of these persons' minds, and to have wound up their feelings to a pitch of the highest and most dangerous excitement. What Mr. Irving may be, we cannot say, but we fear that the situation in which he has now placed himself, must lead him certainly not to repress feelings and opinions, through which he maintains much of his empire over the minds of his followers. As to the dreadful heresy maintained by Mr. Irving, and which was the cause of his being dismissed from the Church to which he belonged, concerning the nature of our blessed Lord, we can only look on it with horror and aversion: it appears to us as much opposed to good logic and good reasoning, as it is to the feelings of piety, and to the repeated and expressed declarations of Scripture.

The Court of Sigismund Augustus, or Poland in the Sixteenth Century. By Alexander Bronikowski. Done into English by a Polish Refugee, 3 vols. GENT. MAG. VOL. II.

THE author of this work died a few months since. He belonged to the Polish army of the grand Duchy of Warsaw, and distinguished himself in his military career, in the campaign of 1814, when he was rewarded with the cross of the legion of honour. After what is called the *new organization* of the kingdom of Poland, he retired to Germany, and devoted himself to literary pursuits. The opinion which we, who are so remote from the scenes and interests on which this work of historic fiction dwells, may form of it, is of little consequence; for the translator observes,

"That it is acknowledged to contain a faithful picture of the customs and opinions of the religious and political parties in Poland, during the 16th century."

We cannot however pass over the extraordinary merit of the translation. The style is so pure, so correct, so elegant, and idiomatic, that we could not have supposed it to be the production of a foreigner, who had been but a short time in England: as old Parr said, speaking of a speech of Pitt's.

"We threw our *whole grammatical mind* upon it, and we could not discover any error."

We have often heard of the facility with which the inhabitants of Poland acquire the knowledge of foreign tongues, and the present is a most remarkable instance of success. The elegant selection of mottoes from our finest poets, proves also that the translator has acquired his knowledge of our language through the best and purest channels, and that our choicest literature is not unknown to him. In a note to the second volume we picked up a fact in natural history which we shall transcribe for the use of our friends the naturalists.

"Urocha. The Bison—*Bos Taurus*—Linn. v. Shaw's *Natural History*, vol. ii. p. 2. p. 329: The statement of the learned author (Shaw) we have just quoted, as well as that of the renowned Cuvier (*Regne Animal*, t. i. p. 170), that the Bison is found not only in Lithuania, but also in the Carpathian mountains, is not correct. These animals were formerly very frequent in many parts of the ancient Polish dominions, but now they are confined to a single spot called the Forest of Biala.

wieza, situated in ancient Lithuania, and the present Russian government of Grodno. It is remarkable that the Urochs which is found in the forest of Bialowieza is the only variety of this species, and that there is not in any other part of the world another of the very same kind. The American Bison has many material differences from the Lithuanian one. In order to preserve the race of this curious animal, the Russian government has prohibited its destruction under the severest penalties. According to Baron Brinken, who has published at Warsaw a very interesting description of the forest of Bialowieza, the number of the Urochs or Bisons existing in the year 1826 was 732 heads."

We must add that the Bison is not of the species *Bos Taurus*, which includes our wild cattle, but *Bos Ursus*, a species once indigenous in England, and differing materially in conformation from the *Taurus*.

*A Letter to the Bishop of Exeter, &c.
By the Rev. Richard Polwhele.*

THE object of this pamphlet is to propose a plan, by which the *Wesleyan Dissenters* might converse with the Established Church, and return like dutiful children to the maternal bosom from which they fled. Of the *Calvinists*, Mr. Polwhele, with good reason, expresses no hope. *He may be assured*, that so far from returning, *they* look only with eyes of hatred and spiritual pride upon us, as they would gradually recede further and further away.

We feel most truly the upright intentions, the sincere piety, and the zealous attachment of the author to the Apostolical Church, to which he and we belong. And we are rejoiced to find, that not only the very clever and learned Bishop of his Diocese, but others also not less distinguished for piety and knowledge, have borne willing testimony to Mr. Polwhele's honourable exertions. One thing, however, we presume to be certain, that neither the Wesleyans, nor any other nonconformists, will return to the church without some *conditions being granted*; for if they did, they must concede one of these two points—either that they originally left it without sufficient cause, or that since they left it, it has been so improved in doctrine

and discipline, that they can return *salvo conscientia*. We doubt their granting either of these points; and therefore we feel and lament as much as Mr. Polwhele does, the evils of separation and schism in the once entire body of Christ; yet we cannot agree to any compromise which should lower the dignity, or impair the character of our own Church. Mr. Polwhele will, we are sure, excuse our thus far differing from him, in expressing as anxious wish that we *should put 25 things in order in our Church, previous to our inviting others to enter it*. We take that to be the first and most important step; and we are convinced that in the present *anomalous* state of part of our church government and discipline, the Wesleyans would not enter into it, or enter only again to divide, and recede. The points we propose are these:

1. A stricter and more religious education of the persons intended for Holy Orders: i.e. an education after the general ground-work has been laid, as much confined to theology, as the medical practitioner and lawyer are to their respective professions. For this purpose, a book published by the present Chancellor of the Diocese of Chester, may be consulted with advantage.

2. A good residence, with sufficient glebe, *found by law*, for every Minister, Rector, Vicar, or Curate, in every parish.

3. A diminution or abolition, when possible, of pluralities, as soon as present incumbents are dead or removed, founded upon such a plan as would give a comfortable, easy, respectable maintenance to every clergyman on his single living.

4. To hasten the abolition of pluralities, a privilege given to every minister who holds two livings to resign one *instantly*, upon his successor allowing him a certain sum out of it for his life. We really flatter ourselves that this is an *unexceptionable proposition*, and which ought not to be overlooked by those persons who have the trust devolved on them of altering the present government, and correcting the abuses of the Church. We are convinced that no *just and fair* means of doing away with pluralities, except this, will be found that will work with equal rapidity and success.

5. A reduction of the enormous revenue of many bishoprics; and their *fusion* gradually into the inadequate revenues of the smaller benefices. It has not been sufficiently observed, how much the possession of an immense revenue (as Canterbury, London, Durham, Winchester, &c. &c.) must affect, *generally speaking, the character and manners of the possessors.* Surely in a Christian church like ours, the humblest Curate ought to feel himself free, independent, and at ease, in conferring with his diocesan, especially as that diocesan writes to him "*as his affectionate brother.*" Now we ask, in sober truth, can it be so? Can a poor Curate, or Vicar, starving on 50 or 60*l.* a-year, enter the princely hall of his diocesan, without awe, or at least without feelings of a nature we will not dwell on; *when every servant who receives him, and ushers him through the apartments, is better fed, better clothed, and better paid than himself.* Where can be the pleasure, the advantage, even the possibility of assimilation between one clergyman with 30,000*l.* a-year, and 30 servants; and one with 60*l.* a-year, and a dirty half-starved maid?

6. With this, the whole style and behaviour of the bishops to the clergy should be altered. They should be in reality what they profess themselves to be, *their affectionate friends*; living hospitably with them; visiting them; receiving them at their palaces; conversing with them; lending them books; advising with them in their studies; sending them presents of *learned works*; and making themselves acquainted thoroughly with their dioceses.

7. The fees of the bishops and their secretaries, which act so hardly and cruelly on the poorer clergy, and unjustly on all, should be instantly abolished. It is a crying abuse. So ought also to be the fees of the arch-deacon, who ought to be paid from other sources than the small livings of an impoverished clergy.

8. Lastly—*The Wesleyans* will never consent to join the Church of England till the following evil has been removed—"The bishops receiving fees for allowing non-residence." If this is not a grievance, we know not where to

find one? We state it broadly and plainly, and deny it who can.

If a clergyman is inducted to a living, and there is a Parsonage-house upon it, he resides of course in it. If there is not, *the bishop receives a fee of one guinea per annum for allowing him to reside out of the parish, so that the poor incumbent is fined for his poverty, and pays his diocesan for having to hire a house when none is provided for him.* Among the causes of non residence has this ever been mentioned? or mentioned, has it been denied?

Now when these and other such evils have been removed from our Church, and when she can, as then she will, be able to look her enemies in the face and say—"Where will you find in Europe a Church more pure, more simple, more learned, more rational, more pious, more useful, and, in fact, more truly Apostolical than ours?"—then shall we most heartily exhort and implore all seceders to return again to her. The evils we have mentioned are not inherent, but accidental, and may be speedily and easily removed. They have grown up among the weeds with which time has covered the venerable edifice. A more learned, enlightened, and pious brotherhood of bishops never were on the bench; a more conscientious and well-informed clergy than the present never existed. Neither the bishops nor the clergy are accountable for the *general defects of the establishment.* They lie at other doors. Gentle and friendly be the hand, and pious and wise the head that removes them! We only differ from Mr. Polwhele in this one point—that it is more advantageous to improve the present constitution and state of the Church, than to gain proselytes to it; and further, that it is the wisest, safest, and most successful way of securing our friends, and conciliating our enemies.

Memoirs of the Council of Trent. By the Rev. J. Mendham, M.A.

THE subject itself, upon which these memoirs treat, must be interesting to every theological reader; the style of Mr. Mendham is so polished—his materials so meagre

unimportant—his sentences so rugged and serpentine—his language so puerile, that the labour, time, and patience consumed in the perusal of his volume, will be found to be but inadequately remunerated by any accession of knowledge the reader may have derived. The King of England would have need for the assistance of Dr. Chalmers to decipher his hieroglyphic paragraphs, and the Italian Pontiff must indubitably summons a special council, if he be desirous of comprehending the legitimate meaning and object of his *protegé*. We esteem the dedication of such woeful composition to his Holiness an act of folly and presumption—an unwarrantable exhibition of party feeling and ridiculous envy. The work is compiled as a continuous history, although the MSS. from which the supplies are drawn appear to be epistolary. We shall quote Mr. M.'s reasons for such an alteration of form.

"All this was highly proper to be written, and the fact of the case invites the reflection, that history is studied in a series of letters containing it, far differently, and in some respect, more advantageously, than in a formal narrative written in times posterior to the events recorded; although that method likewise has its advantages. It is exceedingly difficult, and indeed perfectly to do so impossible, to place ourselves in any precise point of time, where what is now past and certain, was future and uncertain, when what we now calmly read as matters of history, were objects of fears and wishes of every intensity, and of plans and conjectures covered with impenetrable obscurity; except so far as the probabilities from the general connexion of cause and effect—the great guide of human duty, where no positive command of God is known—may cast a feeble ray into the region of darkness. This state of things and feelings is most perfectly realized by letters of the parties concerned; and inferences may arise from the scenes and exhibitions which they present, of some value to the reader, both in rectifying his judgment of others, and in regulating his own conduct."—p. 33.

In his excursions upon, and expositions of his own tenets, the arguments of Mr. M. are far from being either intelligible, satisfactory, or logical, and the muddle he too frequently creates is

insufferable. The doctrines of the Trinity and Eucharist, above all others, are indebted to him for incomprehensibility; and his lengthened controversy upon the word *is*, is as luminous as we had anticipated. We must, however, acknowledge that he has collated with much judgment the successive proceedings of the Council, and judiciously corrected several errors amongst the dates; still the performance is too trite to engage interest, too dry and defective to achieve a popular benefit. It may decorate a shelf, but never adorn the mind. The different errors of the alleged heretics should have been fully stated and canvassed, the decrees more extended, the collateral and conflicting interests of each party portrayed in feeling colours—these alone would have afforded an engaging, edifying, and beneficial history, which can never be attained by the dry enunciation of titles, uninteresting catalogues of dates, precise and tedious number of conventicles, and the order of processions.

Memorials of Oxford. Nos. XVIII. XIX. XX. XXI. and XXII.

NEW COLLEGE.—The foundation of the illustrious Wykeham, from its importance and magnitude, occupies a larger space in the work than some others. As a collegiate establishment, emanating from an individual who at the same time had founded a private seminary of a preparatory nature at Winchester, it is entitled to make use of the most splendid monuments of the munificence of a past age.

"It is not without reason that the popular appellation first given to the establishment soon after its foundation has adhered to it ever since. It is now indeed a new era in our academic annals. The design was so grand, and its principal buildings upon the whole so much superior to those which preceded them, that the collegiate system may be said to be completely established by the formation of this society, which served as a model, more or less, to subsequent founders of colleges, both here and at Cambridge."

The Reverend Editor has done justice to the character of this magnificent Prelate, who has the honour, in common with two other founders of

colleges, Waynflete and Wolsey, to owe the same which attends his memory entirely to his talents, and the liberal and disinterested manner in which he applied the fruits of his greatness.

As an architect, Wykeham is entitled to a very high rank; previously to his time, the buildings in the Pointed style displayed a luxuriance of fancy and taste which, beautiful as it was, and bearing the stamp of genius in every part, was still indebted for its beauty more to the individual taste of the artist who designed it, than to any fixed rules for the ornamental detail; an unartificial variety appears throughout every design, and in all buildings prior to the time of Wykeham it is

evident that not only much science was necessary, but in order to perpetuate the style, an inexhaustible exuberance of fancy was requisite to preserve that which was so little marked by fixed rules and principles. In the works of Wykeham, a studied and artificial character is apparent; in every part the hand of the architect is visible.* His designs appear to have been the result of deep study, and to have been formed upon well-digested rules; he reduced to an "order" the beautiful but wild style which he saw around him, instead of leaving it to depend almost entirely on the genius of the architect. Hence the regularity in the architecture, and the uniformity in the details, which are ap-

* We have been favoured by Dr. Ingram with the following remarks on the architecture and sculpture of another college which has already passed under review, viz., Magdalen, for which he had not room in that portion of his work which is appropriated to that noble foundation:—"Much obscurity has arisen from the misappropriation of the royal personages, represented in sculpture under the west window and over the tower-gateway. They have been generally understood as one and the same monarch in two different attitudes; Mr. Chalmers and others repeating the tradition, which assigns them both to Henry III. the founder, or refounder, of the Hospital; whilst some persons have recently transferred them both to Henry VI. There is every reason to believe, that the kneeling figure in profile, over the gateway, which forms the counterpart to Waynflete, was intended for Henry VI.; but there is strong ground also to conclude, that the prominent one, over the western door of the chapel, represents Edward IV. The finely-sculptured rose placed upon a radiant sun, in the adjoining panel (under a celestial canopy surmounted by a globe and cross), is known to be the heraldic badge of this monarch and his family, and seems to ascertain this matter beyond a doubt. The corresponding panel, on the sinister side of the principal figure in the centre, exhibits the Garter of the Bishops of Winchester, as Prelates of the Order, suspended on the cross-stem of a thrice-trebled lily, which is surmounted by a similar canopy. This exquisite device, admirably executed, whilst it forms an accompaniment to the charming statue of Mary Magdalene, is a proper introduction to the two neat figures, whether we consider the companion of Waynflete to be Wykeham or St. Swithun. The latter, however, is by far the most probable; for, in addition to other reasons which might be advanced, we look in vain for the dress and costume of the founder of New College in the patron saint of the cathedral church of Winchester. The last figure, of course, represents Waynflete, kneeling with appropriate humility before the patrons and saints of his college and cathedral. The good bishop is thus represented also on the seal of his college, as well as in the niche over the tower-gateway; and it has been observed, that William of Wykeham generally appears in the same position. The standing figure therefore cannot belong to either of these prelates. 'The glorious confessor, St. Swithun,' is expressly mentioned in the founder's statutes, as one of the patron saints of the see of Winchester, in honour of whom he founds his college. In the first niche on the dexter side, is a highly finished statue of John the Baptist, as patron of the hospital, pointing significantly with his right hand to an *Agnus Dei*, which he holds in his left. Some of the accompaniments of these figures, Mr. Willson has described as 'merely architectural'; not distinguishing the luxuriant foliage of the vine, in the panel between the two bishops of Winchester, from the sterner oak-leaf of the wilderness by the side of John the Baptist. Such reconcile emblems are among the sublimest mysteries of masonry; which modern architects sometimes copy, unconscious of their original application. The date of 1509, given by Mr. Chalmers and others, to the hieroglyphics in the cloistered quadrangle, must be erroneous if there be any foundation for the conjecture that these figures are from designs by Holbein; for he was then only fourteen years old, according to Patin; while others make him less; and at that time he could not have left his native country."

parent in the works of Wykeham, and which continued to be observed in all the works that succeeded him, for it is plain that after his day, an almost uniform mode of building prevailed until the extinction of the Pointed style, with the sole exception of those buildings in which the Tudor arch was the distinguishing feature.

In addition to Mr. Reban's two colleges,

"His talents were equally displayed at Windsor Castle, Queenborough, St. Martin's-le-Grand, Leeds, Dover, Southwick Priory, the Episcopal Palaces of Wolvesey, Farnham, Southwark, and Bishop's Waltham, the Chancel of Adderbury Church, &c. According to the calculations of Bishop Louth, derived from authentic sources, he expended altogether in repairs or new buildings above 20,000 marks. He likewise rebuilt the nave of the Cathedral at Winchester all but the west front, which was begun by his predecessor Bishop Edyngdon."—p. 7.

How painful it is to be compelled to recollect that of so many excellent specimens of architecture, how very few have reached our days. Of some not one stone remains on another. Of St. Martin's-le-Grand only the name exists, and the scanty fragments of Southwark palace show none of this prelate's work. Adderbury Church has not been suffered to sink into oblivion, the chancel having been recently restored by the college under the able superintendence of our friend J. C. Buckler, esq. The buildings of the present college display the talents of the founder to perfection, and the only cause of regret is, that, whilst admiring the excellency of Wykeham, we have obtruded upon us the inconsistencies of Wyatt. When it is seen that a "flat modern ceiling" has supplanted the ancient timber roof of the hall, and another incongruous ceiling covers the chapel, we can only hope that, as Adderbury Chancel will now display the original beauties it possessed when it came out of the hands of the founder, the time is not distant when the wreck of plaster will lead to equal justice being rendered to the College.

The embellishments, four on copper, and seven on wood, are quite equal to any that precede them; the founder's magnificent *crucier* is a rich specimen of wood-cutting.

LINCOLN COLLEGE, illustrated by two engravings on copper, and three on wood, is a fine specimen of the buildings of the fifteenth century. The importance of such a structure is only lessened by its association with the magnificent edifices of Wykeham, Chichele, and Wolsey.

No. 21 is dedicated to IPPLEY CHURCH, one of the most curious examples of English buildings designed after Roman models in existence. The view of the interior displaying two magnificent circular arches, with richly mouldered archivolts, is in Messrs. Mackenzie and Le Keux's best style. In this chancel a style of decoration is observable of flowers in a hollow, which, at a subsequent period, became so beautiful an ornament of the Pointed style. The Rectory-house is a fine specimen of an old English parsonage of the sixteenth century, and contrasts singularly with the early character of the church. The view of the "mill" is admirable; it shows to what a state of perfection a woodcut may be brought; the general softness of the subject, the play of light, the delicate finishing of the foliage, are beyond our expectations of the powers of this branch of the graphic art. It is highly creditable to the artist, Mr. G. Jewett, who has admirably preserved the effect of Mr. Mackenzie's drawing.

The last portion of the work we shall notice at present (No. 22), contains two parishes, St. MICHAEL'S and ALL SAINTS. The first has a Church of great antiquity; the tower, with its enclosing walls and windows near the summit, appears more like a piece of fortification; and the ballustrade-formed pillar, applied to the windows, indicates the very early date of its construction. Contrasted with this very ancient example, is the parish of All Saints, with Dean Aldrich's handsome modern Church. The amateur architect of this Church stands forth as a lesson to professional men, and affords a pleasing example in modern times of an ecclesiastic successfully devoting his attention to this interesting art. The steeple of this Church rises at once from the ground, instead of being perched on the apex of a pediment, as may be seen in the generality of our new Churches, evincing the very excellent taste of the designer, who, in this regard, is in unison with

the immortal Wren, stands proudly eminent.

We now take our leave of this pleasing work, which we hope to see proceeded to its completion with increasing

patronage, which indeed the excellence of its embellishments, and the superior style of the historical department by Dr. Ingram, are justly entitled to receive.

Journey to the principal Vineyards of Spain and France, by JAMES BUSBY, Esq.—We wish that we had read this excellent little work previous to our review of Mr. C. Redding; as we cannot enter again into a discussion of the same subject, lest we should be taken for too great lovers of the grape, we can only strongly recommend Mr. Busby's little work, as the most full, accurate, and practical of any we have seen. His object was most patriotic and praiseworthy, viz. to collect the cuttings of the finest varieties of vines in Spain and France, for cultivation in New South Wales. This was judiciously pursued, and fortunately and successfully executed; and now that we are on the subject, we shall take leave to mention a circumstance connected with wine, which will show that, in one instance at least, modern discoveries are old truths. A paragraph appeared, a year or two since, in many of the newspapers, extracted from a late volume of the Family Library, in which it was mentioned, that by *exposure to the air*, and using bladders instead of casks, in a few months, or even weeks, wine will acquire the softness, the flavour, and the quality which *age* was alone supposed to give. Now the fact we believe to be true, but it is not a discovery of our times. It was known to the ancients, and practised by them. Hippocrates mentions it, and speaks of drinking wine finely flavoured, old, *exposed to the air*. Horace, *Serm. li. 4. v. 53*, mentions explicitly the effect which the *air* produces in softening the flavour of wine, and lowering its spirit.

"Massica si cælo supponas vinas sereno,
Nocturna, si quid crassi est, tenuabitur
aura,
Et decedit odor nervis inimicus," &c.

Some other passages might be mentioned, but the above is sufficient to establish the credit of the ancients to this ingenious discovery. 'Honour to whom honour is due.'

Trout and Salmon Fishing in Wales, by GEORGE AGAR HANBARD. 12mo.—An admirable companion to the lovers of the rod and line. Angling is now become the recreation of poets and philosophers, H. Davy and Professor Wilson

condescend to write elementary works on the subject. We reviewers should sup on *carps*, after throwing *our rod* all day on bullheads and gudgeons. We shall extract the following sentence for the use of our friend Mr. Jesse (vide our Review of his work, June, No. VI. p. 615): "It is remarkable that the *crayfish*, or fresh-water lobster, is found in many brooks running into the Wye, but seldom or never into those falling into the Uske or Irvon. Many unsuccessful attempts have been made to remove them into the rivers of Carmarthenshire and Glamorganshire, and even into some brooks communicating with the Irvon, *which empties itself into the Wye*, but when thus conveyed, they soon disappear, not being found dead, and their vacant shells being never seen. They consequently either emigrate, or are totally devoured by the indigenous inhabitants of the stream to which they are thus unnaturally introduced, and who perhaps dislike the company of these intruders."

A Summer's Tour through Belgium up the Rhine, and to the Lakes of Switzerland, &c. 18mo.—A useful little companion to those persons who are wise enough to exchange the noise of the Strand, and the smoky atmosphere of Regent-street, in the month of August, for the enjoyment of a bright heaven, of sparkling waters, and waving forests, and all the magnificence of nature, in one of the finest and most sublime districts in Europe, and lo! the huge Alpine summits are rising even now before us!

"Voilà ces monts affreux célébrés dans l'histoire,

Ces monts qu'ont traversés par un vol si hardi,

Les Charles, les Othons, Catinat et Conti,
Sur les ailes de la victoire."

The 'Jesuit,' from the German, by C. SPINDLER. (Library of Romance).—We do not think this tale worthy of a place in Mr. Ritchie's publication. The whole story is strange, wild, and most improbable. The characters without interest; and the events are not brought to bear with due and powerful effect on the fortunes of the persons concerned.

We feel quite certain that it will attain no popularity in England, whatever it may do in the land of its birth.

The Sea Wolf, a Romance of the Free Traders. (Library of Romance, Vol. XI.)—This romance is not much to our taste. It appears to us to be formed in imitation of Cooper; but, like most imitations, it has exaggerated his faults, while it has not attained his excellencies. The whole story, including character, plot, and incident, is formed *ultra nature fines*. No models exist of such persons, and no one meets with such adventures, and no such extraordinary turns of fortune are ever witnessed in common experience. Of what profit then can such a work be?

The Sisters, a Tragedy, in five Acts.—Of this work the merits consist in language tolerably poetical, and keeping a fair mean between the low and the tumid and bombastic. The defects are in these points:—the characters are very deficient in interest,—some not true to nature,—(we disbelieve all sudden and causeless repentance of assassins and bravadoes).—the incidents are few and trifling,—the progress of the story slow and languid, and the end 'bloody and unnatural.' The moral is—

"It's best to be off with the old love,
Before you are on with the new."

India, a Poem, in three Cantos, by a young Sirian of Bengal.—Indignation has done what a milder inspiration failed to effect,—aroused the poetic feelings of the Author. 'With one wild crash he strikes the lyre,' as he mourns over the miseries of the poor enslaved and persecuted Hindoos, and as he execrates the tyranny and ferocity and avarice of the fools and knaves (for so he describes them) who are placed in power above them. 'The general annihilation of landed property, the insecurity of chattel interests, and the entire disregard of personal immunities, are the great political abuses on which it is here endeavoured to fix the public attention.' The theme is not a very alluring one, and the poem is dark with its descriptions of crime, and the abuse of power. The versification is tolerably harmonious, occasionally the conceptions poetical, and there is none of that exaggeration and tremor which too often mark the youthful preludes of the Muse.

Spiritual Perfection unfolded and enforced. By William Bates. (Sacred Classics.)—A judicious republication of a valuable treatise, by one of the most emi-

nent of the nonconforming Divines. The character of Dr. Bates is thus summed up by his editor, Doctor Smith: 'Though the excellent author does not possess the embellishment of Taylor, nor that powerful penetrating to the inmost soul, which distinguished Owen, nor the mingled devotional sweetness and keenness of observation so remarkable in Hall, nor the genius and fertile invention of Baxter nor the originality and depth of Howe; yet he possesses his own order of *verba* which must ever recommend him to candid and judicious minds.'

Watts's Lyric Poems. With Life, by R. Southey. (Sacred Classics, Vol. IV.)—Isaac Watts was not a poet of a high order; no copiousness of invention, no richness of imagination, no fiery outbursts of genius are to be found in his works: though occasionally, led by his subject, he rises into sublimity. A very well-written life of Watts, by the Laureat, adds value to the volume, in which the singularity of some of his religious opinions appear; as when he supposes that the spirits of good men must have pleasures in heaven, co-relative to the pleasures on earth, as David playing music, Boyle and Ray pursuing philosophical studies, H. More and Burnet reading metaphysics, Goodwin and Owen growing more learned in Theology, Usher and Burnet reading Church History, Tillotson and Baxter giving lectures in Divinity. This he supports by asking whether there are not different degrees of happiness, for Deborah who sang, Deborah who made coats for the poor, and Rahab the harlot! His entire disregard of 'Noli altum sapere,' are laid before us in a manner interesting and instructive. Concerning his poetical faculties, we are surprised that Dr. Southey has said so little; yet indeed there was not much to say. Dr. Watts seems to have possessed sublimity and acuteness, more than solidity of judgment; and his learning was very confined. Of his unfeigned and genuine piety, every good man will speak with affection and respect; and the moderation of his views, and the subjugation of his passions and desires, secured the repose and tranquillity of his life. He slipped into a quiet secluded nook, with a few books to read, a few friends to love, and a few duties to perform, and left the world to jostle on in a vain search after that happiness which he, by pursuing a different road, had early secured. Dr. Southey says, "Caryll's Commentary on Job, it may be deemed a most unquestionable proof of patience in any person to have perused." What does Hobbes mean, when recommending it, he says it is *borrowed*.

The Obligations of Christian Benevolence, from the substance of a sermon lately preached by the Rev. Mr. FLETCHER, at Wendover, for the benefit of the Buckingham General Infirmary. It is an eloquent appeal, replete with truly Christian and orthodox sentiments, on behalf of that excellent institution; and we have no doubt, but that it will produce the most beneficial results.

The Forget-me-Not. By Fred. Shoberl.—This year's "Forget-me-Not," with its new binding and enlarged size, appears like "an old friend with a new face." Since the publication of the last volume, the spirited proprietor, Mr. Ackermann the father and originator of all these elegant *biographies* of the festive season, has paid the debt of nature; and we observe, at the close of the volume, some tributary verses to his memory, which, though anonymous, we believe to be the production of the editor, than whom none could be more capable of appreciating and recording the virtues of the deceased. The following are the closing lines.

"Taste and genius round thee cast
Living radiance to the last—
Till, like Evening's silent breath,
Came the gentlest touch of Death'
Now in calm equality
With the great thy relics lie,
Many a widow's heavenward prayer—
Many a daughter of despair—
Many a Muse's pale-checked son—
Tell us how thy course was run.
Friend of every nobler art,
Still thou livest in many a heart—
Shall they o'er thy relics weep?—
Let the mortal remnants sleep!
Earth to earth, and dust to dust—
Thou'rt already with the Just.
What can claim the spirit's plume?
Thou'rt already past the tomb."

The engravings, though fewer in number than heretofore, still maintain their high character for graphic excellence.—'Diana and Endymion,' which forms the frontispiece, engraved by Rolis, from a painting by Wood, may be considered as the gem of the collection. It is a mythological composition, executed with great delicacy and effect, portraying the classical allegory of the loves of Diana and Endymion, when the goddess, as the bright queen of night, descended from on high to hold communion with the loveliest of mortals. The verses which accompany the embellishment are not unworthy the genius of Gray, whom we strongly suspect to be the author.

GENT. MAG. Vol. II.

"That night, o'er all the listening land,
With richer sweets the air was fanned;
Ten thousand eyes, from height to height,
Gazed on the rising train of light;
Some deemed a new-lit comet came
To wrap the world in wrath and flame:
Some, seized, with mingled joy and tear,
The echoes of the hymn to hear.
And many a wild tradition still
Points to the haunted Latmian hill.
Thy love, thy lot, Endymion,
To one, and but to one, were known.
And he, the guardian of the shrine,
Kept till his death the tale divine;
Hoar-headed, verging on the tomb,
He felt the truth his soul illumine;
Then snatched the harp, and taught the
string
The loves of Dian and his King."

There are eight engravings in all, executed with most elaborate finish. 'Mandana,' richly engraved by Goodall, from a painting by Westall, is accompanied by some pleasing effusions from the pen of Miss London. The other subjects are 'My aunt Lucy's Lesson,' by Rolis, from a drawing by Wyatt; 'Mabel Grey,' by Davenport, from Cattermole; 'Milan Cathedral,' by Carter, from Prout; 'the Love-suit,' by Goodyear, from Richter; 'Now or Never,' by Bacon, from Wright; and 'Eulonia,' by Agar, from Sir T. Lawrence.

Among the prose compositions, there are some of romantic interest, written with a considerable degree of ability; amongst which may be mentioned 'The Warlock,' 'The Merchant of Cadix,' and 'the Bear of Carniola.'

The Keepsake for 1835.—To humble commoners like ourselves, who are used only to the Penny Magazine and the Useful Knowledge Tracts, it is no less a treat to read verses and tales by Lords and Ladies, than for a drinker of 'heavy wet' and 'blue ruin,' to find himself opposite an enticing side-board of Burgundy and Champaign. We sincerely hope, now that the Lord Chancellor is relieved from the fatigues of office, that he will not disdain to set up an Annual, in which his speeches, corrected by himself, and his Greek verses, corrected by Mr. Thirlwall, might appear to advantage. This would be worthy of his great mind, and various attainments. With regard to the present volume, we must take each branch of the different arts that adorns itself. Of the engravings and vignettes we would speak in high praise with sincerity; but we something of the best—lay before the brig!

nesses of Almack's, and the patrons of Crockford's. There is even in Mr. Heath's engraving of Lawrence's picture of Lady Beresford, something that detracts from the acknowledged beauty of the original. Miss Sharpe's *Lover's Quarrel* is pretty; but her Gipsy Children has no character of that tawny wizard people at all, and we think could never originally have been meant for them: if we are not mistaken one has a *smart shoe and buckle!* Carolina by Stephanoff has the usual grace of that artist; and La Valiere by Chalon is tenderly and sweetly touched. The Discovery of Stothard must be an *old picture*, and is hardly in its place in a work of novelties. Mr. Cattermole had a fine subject in Lord Surrey and Geraldine, but his Surrey is neither so handsome nor so ardent as he ought to appear; indeed, he appears most dreadfully alarmed; and the vision of Geraldine should have been thrown still further back, and represented in a smaller compass. Of the prose tales we best like Mrs. Hall's *Blanche Bolton*, and the *Deserted Chateau*; but there is no story of superior interest, or first-rate execution, in the volume. Of the poetry, we must say, as we should of the fair authors, it is best seen by candle-light. Lady E. S. Wortley is rapidly improving since her last volume, which is owing to the London season having been some time over; and her Ladyship has had time to study the family-poet Crabbe.

The Biblical Keepsake, with Engravings, by W. and E. Finden, with Descriptions, by Rev. T. H. Horne, B.D.—If it were not for the false and foolish legends that would interrupt the feelings of piety when they were most excited, it would be a goodly thing to kindle our devotion by a pilgrimage to the Holy Land; to realize the scenes on which we have so often dwelt, and give a 'body and pressure' to the forms which fancy had endeavoured to create, when she imaged the august abodes of all that was sacred and venerable on earth.

"Running brook and fountain clear,
Oft shall meet thine evening ear,
The harps that hang on rock and tree,
Again shall wake their songs for thee,
Till the list'ning night look down,
Stooping low her starry crown,
And the voice of seraphim
In bright order seem to hymn,
Till a fairer Paradise
Open to thy youthful eyes,
Till in thy pure and spotless breast
Angels build their tower of rest,
And the God himself enshrined,
Dwell in the meek and lowly mind."

The present is a valuable and beautiful work, upon which much talent and care have been bestowed; the sketches are from the original drawings, which have been brought home in the portfolios of travellers; and adorned with those grace which the pencils of Callot and Turner could give. The engravings are by Messrs. Finden; and when we mention that Mr. Hartwell Horne has drawn up the descriptions, we may be sure that they are not wanting in knowledge and accuracy. Perhaps, in some cases, a little more detail, and more spirit, might have been thrown into the narrative, such as to meet with in Bishop Heber's descriptions, or in Dr. A. Clarke's *Travels*; but all we have no fault to find with the simplicity and sobriety of Mr. Horne's language. The landscape of *Ararat* is most picturesque, and reminded us of a landscape of Titian's. The view of *Petra* most curious,—

— where within her marble womb
Dark *Petra* guards the nameless tomb.
In many a mountain chamber deep
Loured, the stately ashes sleep,
Of th' antique kings, whose sceptred
sway,
E'en *Pella's* distant walls obey.

As there probably does not exist a more singular city in the world than this, which has survived in the silence and solitude of more than two thousand years, we shall be excused for adding a few words to Mr. Horne's description of it.—*Petra* was the chief town of the Nabatae. It appears from Strabo, that previous to the reign of Augustus, or under the last Ptolemies, a very large portion of the commerce of India and Arabia passed through *Petra* to the Mediterranean. See Col. Leake's *Introduction to Burekhardt's Travels*, p. vii. See also a plan of the place in Burekhardt, p. 434. *Petra*, under the Romans, gave the name of Arabia *Petrea* to the surrounding territory. See ditto, p. vi. viii. A comparison of the architecture of *Wady Musa*, and at *Tadmor*, strengthens the opinion that *Palmyra* flourished at a later period than *Petra*, ditto, p. x. *Mosera*, says Col. Leake, is perhaps an Arabian corruption of 'Mosera,' where Aaron is said to have died, vii. See a highly interesting account of the journey to *Wady Musa* and *Petra* with Mr. William Bankes, and the jealous and contending Arab tribes, in Leby and Mangle's *Travels*, p. 377—405. "Abou Zaton the father of the olives), the Sheikh of *Wady Musa*, and violent gestures swore by the beard of his prophet, and by the honour of their

women, that we should not drink of their water, or pass into his territory. Abou Raschid sprang on his horse, and seized his spear, exclaiming, 'I have set them on their horses; let me see who will dare to stop Abou Raschid.' On the coming up of his people, he took an oath, by the honour of their women, and by the

faith of a true Mussulman, that we should drink the water of Wady Monaa. And Abou Raschid's words were stronger than the words of Abou Zatonou. We shall only add that a coin of Petra is to be found in Patini Numm. Imperator. p. 200, folio.

FINE ARTS.

Mr. MARTIN's illustrated edition of *Gray's Elegy* is another and scarcely equalled exhibition of the talents of the modern school of Engraving in Wood. The Editor has made a very judicious selection, in adopting for illustration one of the finest poems in the English language, and which affords to the artist a considerable variety of subjects. Every stanza is provided with a picture, and among the able designs, are figures from the pencils of Stothard, Howard, Westall, Calcott, &c.; landscapes by Constable, Copley Fielding, Barret, and Dewint; a battle-piece by Cooper, illustrating picturesque architecture by G. Cattermole, &c. &c. In a story by a variety of artists, there is this great difficulty, that their representations of the same scenes, and the same persons, are sure not to correspond. On the whole, the difficulty has been pretty well surmounted in the present case, and there is great harmony throughout. The landscapes, though exquisitely beautiful, are English, the churches are English, and architecturally accurate (how seldom did we formerly see an artist design a pretty country church! the figures are as forcible as will be expected from the great names we have mentioned. We like all, except the last, which is a monument and effigy in the open air (where such never was) instead of the Poet's humble tomb. Indeed, the sepulchral effigy occurs twice too often. It is very well in the first instance, in "the long drawn aisle;" but in the second we should have had the ponderous monumental "urn" of Gray's day, and the "animated bust" of Sir Claudesley Shovel.

Sketches of Churches and Chapels in Surrey, by H. PROSSER. Parts I. and II. 4to.—This is a meritorious work, by a young artist, the brother of Mr. Prosser, author of the *Views of Seats in the same County*, and Hampshire. The plates are neatly executed in lithography, and comprise both exterior and interior views of the churches, with sketches of the monuments, fountains, &c. and occasionally views of the parsonage house. The value of the descriptions is en-

hanced by copies of the epitaphs, lists of incumbents, &c. The subjects already published are Stoke by Guildford, Pirbright, West Clandon, Worplesdon, St. Nicholas Guildford, West Horsley, East Horsley, and Woking.

Switzerland, in Views, by W. H. BARTLETT. Parts II. III. IV.—The purchasers of this work will derive continued pleasure from the beauty of the landscapes, and the excellence of the engravings.

Preparing. A north-east view of Kimbolton Castle, the seat of the Duke of Manchester, by Edwin Blackley, M.D. F.R.G.S.

NEW STATUES.

A statue of Corneille, from the chisel of David, has been recently erected in Rouen, his native city. It is of bronze, and stands about 12 feet high. The ceremony of its inauguration was attended by all the public functionaries of Normandy, and by several literary gentlemen, who pronounced eloquent panegyrics on the Author of the *Cid*. The most interesting group, however, was formed of living members of the family of Corneille, consisting of Mdlle. Jeanne-Marie Corneille; M. Pierre-Alexis Corneille, Inspector of the Academy of Rouen, and member of the Société Libre d'Emulation, his wife, and children; M. Joseph-Michel Corneille, who is employed in the Indirect Tax-office at Paris; and M. Pierre-Xavier Corneille, who is Conservator of the Books at the office of the Minister of Public Instruction. Before the conclusion of the ceremony, it was announced that the King, in compliance with the recommendation of the Academy, had granted a pension of 2000 f. to the family of Corneille. They enjoyed a pension of 2,500 f. previously to the late Revolution.

M. David has just furnished the model of the statue of Baron Lavier, for the town of Monthelard, his native place. The Baron is represented in the attitude of profound meditation. In one hand he holds a pencil, in the other a piece of paper, upon which he has designed the figure of the mammoth and its skeleton;

upon a pedestal the jaw of the mammoth, which gave Cuvier the notion of the construction of the entire animal, until then unknown. The artist has chosen this idea as indicating the origin of the glorious career of the great naturalist. The head is a perfect resemblance of him, and the monument will be worthy the man of genius to whom it is consecrated, as well as the skillful artist who executes it.

The Expiatory Chapel in the Rue d'Amou, Paris, has been re-opened; the arrangements for placing on its pedestal the statue of Maria Antoinette, the unfortunate consort of Louis XVI., being completed, preparations are making in the Court of the Palace of Versailles for erecting a pedestal to receive the statue of Louis XIV., the first stone of which was laid a few days ago by the King.

The Emperor Alexander's monument at St. Petersburg consists of a granite Doric column, rising from a pedestal placed on a base formed of several steps. The capital is of bronze, surmounted by a demi-sphere, on which is an angel raising the right hand towards heaven, while with the left hand, armed with a cross, it is crushing a serpent. The four sides of the pedestal are bordered with trophies, enclosing allegorical figures, representing the Niemen, the Vistula, Glory, Peace, Justice, Clemency, Wisdom, and Abundance. Between these subjects on three sides of the pedestal are inscribed the years 1812, 1813, and 1814, and on the fourth, which faces the Winter Palace, is an inscription to this effect, "Dedicated to Alexander I., by the gratitude of Russia." The pedestal is truly colossal. It stands even higher than the immense rock which serves as a pedestal to the statue to Peter the Great.

On the 19th of August, the anniversary of the day on which Prince Charles Edward Stuart unfurled his standard at Glenfinnan, in 1745, the handsome monument erected by Mr. Macdonald of Glendadale, to commemorate the fidelity and bravery of those who fought and suffered in that arduous struggle, was surmounted with a beautiful statue of that unfortunate prince, executed by Mr. Greenleids, statuary, near Lanark. It is of sand-stone, upwards of seven feet in height, and represents the prince in the full Highland costume, looking towards the pass whence issued the gallant Lochiel with his Chieftains.

His Majesty's gift to the Regina in the Crown Room of Edinburgh's Castle has been deposited there by the officers of state in Scotland. It consists of a golden collar of the Garter, with rose diamonds

and enamelled "George," worn by James VI. (the present of his Queen), an ancient rose diamond badge of St. Andrew, and a sapphire ring. These were presented to George IV. by the late Cardinal York. The good taste of the present monarch in this appropriation of these valuable remembrances of the ancient kings of Scotland, is very sensibly appreciated.

The cenotaph erected to Sir Henry Hotham at Malta, represents a sarcophagus or Roman funeral pillar, raised upon a black marble base, and three white marble steps, the uppermost forming a zodiac to the cippus; and a bust of the deceased crowns the whole. On the zodiac are the words—"Sir Henry Hotham, by the Officers of his Fleet, MDCCCXXXII." The cippus is ornamented with a bas-relief representing his Majesty's ship Northumberland destroying the Arienne and Andromaque frigates and Mamelouk gun-brig. The cippus, as well as the bust, was executed at Rome, by Bigioechi, under the direction of the celebrated Thorwaldsen. The whole design is set off by a black marble background, fixed against the wall. The east of the whole is upwards of 6000, subscribed exclusively by the Officers of the Mediterranean Fleet under his command.

CROSBY HALL.

A handsome oriel window has just been completed by Mr. Williamson in Crosby Hall. In the upper tier of panes No. 1, contains the figure of St. Helena, to whom the adjoining priory was dedicated. No. 2, The arms of Sir John Crosby, by whom the Hall was erected in the reign of Edward IV. No. 3, The arms of the Grocers' Company, who have been liberal contributors to the restoration. No. 4, The arms of Richard III. and his well-known under, the white bear. No. 5, The arms of King Richard, impaled with the rich emblem of his wife, and the white bear, the ancient cognizance of the Norfolks. No. 6, The arms of Sir Thomas More, who had the house of Crosby Hall under the patronage of St. Helen's, and was chiefly resident there for more years prior to 1493, when he removed to Chelsea. No. 7, The arms of Lord Darcy, who obtained the freehold by grant from Edward VI., after the dissolution of the priory. No. 8, The City arms. Beneath the Royal arms are the falcon and fetterlock, and the white rose, the badges of Edward IV. to whom Sir John Crosby was a faithful adherent. The armorial bearings of Sir John Spencer and William Anson, sons of their respective companies, conclude

the series of ancient proprietors, who are thus commemorated. (See the Table of Possessors and Occupiers of Crosby Hall, in Mr. Blackburn's Architectural and Historical Account.) Among the proprietors omitted by Mr. Willement, are Sir Bartholomew Reed, who kept his splendid mayoralty in Crosby Hall, A. D. 1502; Germain Cyoll, and his widow, the daughter of Sir John Gresham; Sir William Compton, and three successive Earls of Northampton.

The arms of the present proprietor, and those of the committee, subscribers to the restoration, will occupy the other windows opening into the quadrangle.

THE ALMANACS.

Among the variety of new Almanacs with which the country has been deluged, in consequence of the removal of the Stamp Duty, we wonder we have not seen more that combine the ornamental with useful. It is true that the latter is the main requisite of an Almanac; and, entertaining that opinion, the public cannot do better than continue to support their old established servants, which are this year as cheap as can be desired, and have the authority of that competent editorship in which this mushroom breed of 1835 is generally deficient. With respect to ornament, however, we must give some credit to Mr. Tilt; one of whose penny Almanacs is ingeniously contrived for the bat. His *Comic Almanac*, also, is a hit. Its literary humour is fair enough, though we do not see that the writer is entitled to exalt himself so very far as he does above "poor old Sir Robin"; but its graphic illustrations, by George Cruikshank, are inimitable. The signs of the Zodiac, and the Seasons, on the wrapper, are exceedingly clever; but the etchings of the Months, within, will add a fresh wreath to the brow of the modern Hogarth. Unlike former designers of the changeable seasons, who have ever harped on rural labours, he has taken the less beaten path of city scenes, and has pungently represented, in twelve plates full of truth and character, the successive miseries of London weather, and other characteristic red-letter days of Cosmoline, such as all-fools in April, chimney sweeps in May, Somerset-house in June, Vauxhall in July, oyster-day in August, Bant's-bury fair in September, Guy Faut in November, and a Christmas dinner in the "last scene of all."

THE PALACE OF WESTMINSTER.

Ever since the fatal Fire, the ruins of the Royal Palace, and St. Stephen's

Chapel, have been thronged with artists, making drawings of the ruins, at no little risk of personal injury, or, we may say, of incurring a similar fate to that of the Protomartyr himself. Since the late rains, the stones have tumbled all around them; and the falling mortar has given many an unintended tint to the sketches before them. Indeed, it was intirely owing to the long continuance of dry weather that their sketches represent so much of the ruins as they do. Mr. Britten proposes to issue the first Number of his History announced in our last, on the first of January. We understand that Mr. Mackenzie also has been employed to take drawings for Government; and we trust this argues well for the preservation of St. Stephen's Chapel, the main piers of which are perfectly sound, and which indeed might be fully restored from the drawings formerly made by Mr. Adam Lee. We are sorry to say, however, that it has been found necessary to remove the elegant porch, which was always conspicuous before entering the lobby of the House of Commons, and to add, that the beautiful oratory of Dean Chambers in the upper cloisters has suffered much *quantum* destruction from the disgraceful cupidity of the relic hunters, who have mutilated its exquisite niche-work, which is perhaps more deserving of the name of *miniature* carving than any efforts of the chisel ever executed. This is truly lamentable; and is enough to make one curse the whole tribe of collectors, whose senseless mischief has destroyed what the fire had left perfectly unimpaired. Let them bury their stolen fragments, or parade them only to earn the contempt and reprobation of every man of either true taste or common honesty. They have defaced a public building, and are public enemies.

An ordinary appetite for relics might have been satisfied with what we may term the natural curiosities produced by the great catastrophe. The intense action of the fire had covered the bricks, and tiles, and slates, with a variety of varifications, and ashes of various hues, assuming in one case the appearance of perfect glass, in another of polished ware, and in a third of vegetable moss, whilst the liquid lead hung in some places like enormous icicles, or masses of watery weeds.

If all these were not sufficient, we would have recommended them (as we do still,) to Mr. Doubleday, of Little Russell Street. Our ingenious friend will furnish them with a portion of a beam under the Painted Chamber, with a section of the lead which covered St. Ste-

phen's Chapel, and a portion of the brass chandelier which hung in the House of Lords. The oak is turned into a box, in which is set an escutcheon of the brass; and the lead is cast into an impression of the ancient seal of St. Stephen's Chapel. This seal is oval, about 2½ inches long; the design in the centre represents the Protomartyr standing, with a book in his right hand, and some stones, the symbols of his martyrdom, in the left. Five of the Canons of the College are kneeling in prayer before him. In niches above are figures of the Virgin and St. John, and below is a shield of France *armé of fleurs de lis* and England quarterly. The legend is

Scicom's Decant & collegii capelli S'ti Steph'i Westmonasterii. This seal is engraved, with two others, in the Society of Antiquaries' prints of St. Stephen's Chapel, pl. xxviii. but the word *Westmonasterii* is misread *maritima altera*.

That extraordinary historical record, the Death Warrant of Charles the First, has been found safe. Mr. Nethercliffe the lithographer has republished his facsimile, together with a copy of a very curious contemporary picture of the King's execution, which is attributed to Weesop, the artist who (according to an anecdote of Walpole's) left England in disgust at that great national tragedy.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

New Works announced for Publication.

No. 1. of Messrs. Brayley and Britton's Illustrations of Westminster Palace and Houses of Parliament. It will contain four Engravings, and an essay on the early annals of Westminster.

The First Volume of Mr. MURRAY's Variorum Edition of Boswell's Life of Johnson, printed uniformly with the Life and Works of Byron and of Crabbe.

Life of the Right Rev. Reginald Heber, late Lord Bishop of Calcutta. By THOMAS TAYLOR, Author of the Life of Cowper. In 1 small vol. with a portrait.

The Road Book to Italy. By Mr. BAKERDON. The three remaining parts to appear together.

Annals of the Coinage of China: being an Account of the Origin and Progress of the Chinese Mint, with engraved Specimens of their Coins and Medals—from the Shin Paoü, the Shell Currency, the Taou, the Pao, or cloth-formed Coinage, the Tseeh, or present Currency. By S. BRUCE.

A German Tale, descriptive of the age of Rodolph the Second. By Lord ALBERT CONYNGHAM.

A volume of Sermons preached in St. Paul's Chapel, Winchester Hill. By the Rev. THOMAS BISSLAND, A.M.

The History of Germany, from the earliest dawn of authentic record, down to the present time, from the German of Kuhnbusch.

The second volume of England; an Historical Poem. By JOHN WALALA ORD.

KIDD's Entertaining Library; with Engravings on Wood by Robert Seymour.

The Library Manual; a Guide to the Purchasers of a Library of Standard Books, with Critical Notices, &c.

The Rev. J. H. ST. ARBUN'S Romance, Robert d'Artois.

A new Guide to Spanish and English Conversation.

The Saxon's Daughter, a Tale of Chivalry, in Six Cantos. By the Author of "An Essay on Woman," &c.

The Game of Billiards clearly explained, and the scientific principles of the Side Stroke exemplified by upwards of sixty illustrations, by J. TILLOTSON.

A new Edition of CURTIS's Treatise on the Physiology and Diseases of the Eye.

The Life and Times of William the Third, King of England and Stadtholder of Holland. By the Hon. ANTONIA TILLYON, M.A. F.R.S.

A Memoir of the late Rev. J. Hughes, Originator of the British and Foreign Bible Society. By the Rev. J. LEITCH.

Faustus; a Dramatic Mystery. Translated from the German of Goethe. By JOHN ASSTER, LL.D. Barrister-at-Law.

The Annual Obituary for 1855.

On the General Principles of Political Representation, and on the Vicissitudes to the Value of Money. By the Author of "Essays on the Formation of Opinions."

SOCIETY OF ARTS.

The following are the Evening Illustrations fixed for the present season — Nov. 11. Dr. R. Grant on Microscopic Animalcules; Dec. 9 Dr. Birkbeck on the Preservation of Timber and other vegetable substances; Jan. 13, 1855. Mr. A. Atkin on the Natural and Commercial History of Cotton, Feb. 10. Mr. J. Rose, jun. on the construction of Roads—March 10. Mr. A. Atkin on Limes and Calcareous Cements. April 14.

J. Savage on Bridge-building and the principles of Arches; May 12. Mr. J. Wicksteed on the distribution of Water in the Metropolis; and June 9. Mr. Gardner on the Trigonometrical Survey of the British Islands.

LONDON INSTITUTION.

The Board of Management of this Institution have announced the following Courses of Lectures for the ensuing Season:—

Eight Lectures, "on the application of Chemistry to the Arts," by W. T. Brande, Esq., F.R.S. Professor of Chemistry to the Royal Institution, commenced November 17.—Six "on the early English Opera," by Mr. Edward Taylor, to be commenced Dec. 12.—Eight "on Light and Heat," by Dr. Ritchie, Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy in the London University, to be commenced on Jan. 15.—Eight "on the Structure and History of the invertebrated Classes of Animals," by Dr Grant, Professor of Natural History to the London University, to be commenced on Jan. 12.—Six "on the Literature and Literary History of Great Britain," by Henry Innes, Esq., to be commenced March 10.—Six "on the Cotton Manufacture," by George White, Esq., to be commenced on March 13, and two "on the Pyramids of Egypt," by Douglas Allport, Esq., to be delivered on the evenings of April 24 and May 1.

RUSSELL INSTITUTION.

At this Institution, a course of Six Lectures "on Geology," by Thos Webster, Esq., F.G.S. commenced on the 17th of November. Two Lectures "on Education," including an Examination of the Systems of Jacotot, Bell, and Pestalozzi, &c. will be delivered by John Bligh, Esq. on the 4th and 11th of December. Other courses are in preparation.

MS. WORK OF CHARLES V.

M. Gasebard, the keeper of the archives of Belgium, has found an unedited work of the Emperor Charles V. It is an account of the taking of Algiers, addressed by the Emperor to his sister, Mary, Queen Dowager of Hungary, and Regent of the Low Countries. It is to be printed forthwith, and, pursuant to the expressed intention of Charles V., copies will be sent to all the principal towns in Belgium. It is dated July 23, 1535.

THE BOOK-TRADE WITH FRANCE.

A table has just been published in Paris, of the importations and books from France

1821 to 1832, with the indication of their value. In 1821 the numbers were:—

Exportation from France to England.

1821....	81,127 vols.	407,534 fr.
1825....	178,366.....	911,528
1830....	108,597.....	551,545
1832....	81,051.....	435,328

Exportations from England to France.

1821....	19,096 vols.	110,375 fr.
1825....	19,036.....	132,141
1830....	12,714.....	151,276
1832....	19,682.....	131,318

According to this table, the number of volumes exported from France to England every year may be averaged at about 400,000, while Great Britain has exported only 80,000. This disproportion arises from France being made the intermediate in the trade between England, Germany, and Italy, the books in those languages being principally transmitted through France. On the other hand, the French booksellers reprint a great number of English works, which are afterwards sold on the continent much cheaper than those could be which are printed in London; a speculation which English booksellers could never undertake with regard to French works. If to these two considerations be added the fact, that translations of English works are more frequent in France, than translations of French ones in England, the difference which exists in the exportation of the two countries may be easily accounted for.

An experiment was lately made with a life-raft, the invention of a Mr. Canning. It consists of three booms or spars or yards lashed together with ropes in the centre, and then bent out into the shape of two triangles, connected at the apices. At the extremity of the spars which form the lower triangle are fixed three casks or barrels, which render the whole sufficiently buoyant, and which are defended from external injury by being covered in part by old bedding, &c.; the whole floats high above the water, and in the upper inverted triangle Mr. Canning sat securely during the experiment, and appeared to be perfectly at his ease; the extremities of the triangles are secured to each other by ropes. The Pilot steam-boat towed the apparatus through all the bridges, from London-bridge to Battersea, and brought it with considerable force in contact with the various piers of each; at Blackfriars, in particular, the shock was of great force, but the raft sustained no injury. The experiment was considered to have entirely succeeded; but whether it would succeed in a gale of wind upon a rocky shore remains to be proved.

BELGRAVE LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION.

Oct. 20. At the first half-yearly meeting of this new institution, the Earl of Munster in the chair, it appeared that the number of members is 220; and that the library already contains upwards of 1,500 volumes. The list of lectures announced for the present season includes the names of Drs. Grant, Turner, Birkbeck, Hope, Ritchie, and others. For the evening meetings, held once a fortnight, papers from various members and friends on interesting subjects, were announced. A plan for erecting a more commodious building for the institution was alluded to in the report.

AUTOGRAPH LETTERS.

At Mr. Evans's, No. 8, among other curious autographs, was sold:—Mr. Canning's letter to Dennis O'Brien, giving

the reasons of his refusal to dine with the Pitt Club, in 1817, in consequence of learning that "Protestant Ascendancy" was to be given as a toast. A letter of Fox, on the conduct of Sheridan in 1802, brought 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; Fox's letters on the character of Buonaparte, 3*l.* 3*s.*; Lord Liverpool's ten autograph letters, in one of which he desires O'Brien to collect the attacks on the House of Lords from the *Times*, 4*l.* 4*s.* Nineteen letters from Fox, addressed on various occasions to Dennis O'Brien, esq. (in one of these Mr. Fox expressing his conviction that the French had sailed to Egypt, and not to the West Indies, as ministers supposed), sold for 4*l.* 4*s.* The fifteen lots of letters brought upwards of fifty pounds. O'Brien had evidently a great ascendancy over the mind of Fox, who, during many years, freely corresponded with him on the most confidential subjects.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

BRITISH TUMULUS AT GRISTHORPE, YORKSHIRE.

(With a Plate.)

THE opening of this tumulus, the contents of which proved of more than usual curiosity, was briefly noticed in our Number for August, p. 195. An intelligent pamphlet on the subject has since been published by Mr. William Williamson, son of the Curator of the Scarborough Museum, from which we make the following extracts.

On Thursday, July 10th, a large barrow or tumulus was opened at the village of Gristhorpe, near Scarborough, by W. Beswick, esq. the owner of that estate. This gentleman, some years ago, opened two others near the same site; in both of them urns, with imperfect remains of bones and ashes, were found, which were pronounced to be of Anglo-Saxon or Roman origin. Last year he proceeded to examine the tumulus which forms the subject of this pamphlet, but, after sinking to some depth fruitlessly, he discontinued it. On the day named, however, in company with E. Alexander, esq. of Halifax, he recommenced his search, and at the depth of about six feet from the surface the spades struck against a hard substance, which proved to be a quantity of oak branches loosely laid together; these being removed, an immense log of

wood, situated north and south, seven feet long by three broad, shortly afterwards presented itself, to the great satisfaction of these antiquaries. At one end of the log was a rude figure of a human face, from which circumstance, connected with its large size, they were led to believe that they had discovered one of the Druidical remains of the Ancient Britons. On the following morning, a number of gentlemen attended to witness its removal from its argillaceous sarcophagus; which, after considerable labour, was partly effected, and a most remarkable appearance displayed itself. The log, as they thought, seemed to have been broken by the force employed; but on the fractured portion being lifted up, it was found to be the lid of a coffin, the lower part still remaining in the clay, containing a quantity of fluid, in which a human skull was visible; and on the water being thrown out, it was soon found that the coffin contained a perfect skeleton. The bones were carefully removed, the other contents of the coffin examined, the lower part taken up, and the whole conveyed to the Scarborough Museum.

The coffin has been made from the trunk of an oak,¹ roughly hewn at the extremities, and split most probably by

¹ "Ingentem quercum, decisis undique ramis,
Constituit tumulo."—Virgil, *Æneid*.

wedges, or such similar rude instruments as were then possessed. The external bark is still in good preservation; and a species of lichen upon it, was at first beautifully distinct. That so minute a vegetable should have existed so long, is truly surprising. On the bark is carved the rude imitation of a face before alluded to. There is a remarkable circumstance attending it, viz. that this face was placed at that end of the coffin where the feet of the skeleton were laid.² Unfortunately it was a little damaged by removal. The outer bottom of the coffin was in length 7 feet 6 inches; its extreme breadth, 3 feet 3 inches.

At the bottom, near the centre, is an oblong hole about three inches long by one wide, which passes through the coffin, and has most probably been intended to carry off any fluids arising from the decomposition of the body. There is little difference in size and general appearance between the lid and the body of the coffin. There are not the least traces of any ruin, or indeed any thing, having been used to fix the lid: it appears to have been loosely laid on, and kept together only by the uneven fracture of the wood corresponding on each part when brought into their proper situations.

The first thing seen on opening the coffin was a human skeleton, quite perfect, and of an ebony colour. The bones are much larger and stronger than those of a more recent date, exhibiting the lines and ridges for the attachment of muscles with a degree of distinctness rarely if ever witnessed at the present day. But the most remarkable portion is the head, which is beautifully formed, and of an extraordinary size. The superciliary arches are unusually prominent, and the depression immediately above them, must have given the countenance a singularly wild appearance. The thyroid cartilages of the larynx, the ensiform process of the sternum, and the teeth, are in beautiful preservation. The former appear ossified; the latter are extremely regular, but much worn and flattened by mastication, from which, together with other circumstances, we may infer that he had been advanced in years. Two of the vertebrae of the neck are ankylosed, which some consider as another

proof of his great age, although this phenomenon may have resulted from disease. The body has been laid on its right side, with the head to the south, and its face turned towards the rising sun. It has evidently been wrapped in the skin of some animal, the hair of which is soft and fine, much resembling that of a sheep, or perhaps still nearer that of a goat, but not quite so long. This skin has been originally fastened at the breast with a pin of horn or bone. The skeleton has been articulated, and it now measures rather more than six feet two inches in length; and the interior of the coffin being only five feet four inches, will account for the disordered state in which the lower extremities were found, which must necessarily have been doubled up so as to admit of being placed within it.

The weapons, &c. consist of the head of a spear or javelin, (*fig. 3*) formed of brass or some other composition of copper, on which time appears to have exerted considerable influence, as it is much corroded, and has evidently lost a considerable quantity of metal at the point. At the broad end are two small rivets, which have doubtless been used to attach the head to a shaft, which, from the shortness of the rivets still remaining, must have been broad and thin.

Fig. 4, the flint head of, as it seems, a small javelin; for had it been intended for an arrow, as some have supposed, its crooked form would have thrown it out of its straight course on being discharged. The under-surface is perfectly flat, and they have probably given it that bent point to form a more ragged and dangerous wound.

Fig. 5 is a beautifully formed ornament of either horn or the bone of some of the larger cetaceous tribe of fishes. The underside is hollowed out to receive some other appendage; and there are three perforations on each side for the purpose of fastening it by means of pins. It has probably been the ornamental head of a javelin,³ of which the metal head has formed the opposite extremity. Its symmetrical form would not disgrace the most expert mechanic of the present day, which, combined with the gloss upon it, gives it quite a modern appearance.

Fig. 6 and *7* are rude heads of arrows

² To judge from the plate, this face is by no means evident. An antiquarian friend suggests that it was intended for a head; not of a man, however, but of a spear. The ancient Roman spear is described by Polybius as *corad*, and a palm in breadth. For our own part, we must own that, if no features are actually perceptible, we think the cavity was made merely by way of handle drawing the lid off

³ A javelin, the shaft of which was wounded, hung down and incumbered offensively. This was the nature, we think, of the object was held by him in his palm.—

of flint. It is rather difficult to say how the larger one has been fixed, but the smaller one has most likely been inserted deeply into a shaft, so as to present only a small portion of the sharp point.

Fig. 8 is an instrument of wood: the point is not sharp but round, and flattened on one side to about half its length; the opposite extremity is quite round.¹

Fig. 9 is another pin of the same material as the handle of horn or fish-bone above mentioned. It was laid on the breast of the skeleton, having been used to secure the skin in which the body has been enveloped.

Fig. 10 is one of the fragments of a ring, the other portion of which is more broken. It appears to be of horn, and has been composed of two circles connected at two sides. It has been too large for the finger, and being rather of an oval form, has most probably been used for fastening a light scarf over the shoulder, which has been described by some authors as an appendage to the dress of an Ancient Briton.

By the side of the bones was placed a kind of dish, or shallow basket of wicker work: it is of a round form, and about six inches in diameter; the bottom has been formed of a single flat piece of bark, and the side composed of the same, stitched together by the sinews of animals; which, though the basket fell in pieces on exposure to the atmosphere, are still easily to be observed in the fragments and round the edges of the bottom. Attached to the bottom is a quantity of decomposed matter, which has not yet been analysed. The most likely opinion concerning this basket is, that it has contained offerings of food, either for the dead or as gifts to the gods.

Laid upon the lower part of the breast of the skeleton was a very singular ornament, in the form of a double rose of a riband, with two loose ends: but of what it is composed is uncertain: it appears to have been an appendage of some belt or girdle, but, like the basket, it fell into small fragments immediately on removal. Its composition is exceedingly brittle, something resembling thin horn, but is more opaque and not clearer: the surface has been simply though curiously ornamented with small elevated lines.

A quantity of a vegetable substance, which was at first believed to be dried rushes, was also found in the coffin: some of it has since been macerated, and though

the greater portion of it is so much decomposed, that nothing but the fibre remains, in one or two instances the experiment has been so far successful as to clearly distinguish a long lanceolate leaf, resembling that of the mistletoe, when plant it has most probably been: a few dried berries were amongst the vegetable mass; they were very tender, and most of them soon crumbled to dust;—they are about the size of those of the mistletoe.

In the vignette are represented the three tumuli, viewed from the land side with Flamborough Cliff on the right hand. The centre one is the subject of this notice, and those on each side the two previously opened.

The artificial elevation of the tumulus under notice does not appear to have been very great, as a rising ground has been chosen to work upon: the diameter of the artificial part is about forty feet, but at its extreme height the soil thrown up has not been above three feet in thickness. The following is a table of the interior of the barrow, descending from the surface:—Vegetable soil, 1 foot; loose stones, 2 feet; clay, &c. 1 foot; loose stones, 1 foot; puddle, or blue clay, 1 foot; oak-branches, about 1 ft.; the coffin, 3 feet; solid clay, —. The greater part, if not the whole, of the upper surface of the soil has come there naturally from vegetable decomposition; and precisely resembles the soil in other portions of the same and adjacent fields. Both the seams of stones have been thrown loosely in, without any appearance of paving or regular deposition. In the lower seam the clay beneath has been soft, as some of the stones have sunk into it, and has been either mixed with some substance to give it a different colour, or brought from some other place, as there is nothing in the immediate neighbourhood resembling it. The stones are all of them boulders, principally sand-stone, and most probably collected from the neighbouring lands. The oak branches have been carelessly thrown over the coffin; are from five to eight inches in diameter, and, like the coffin, are still covered with the rough bark. One only was placed perpendicularly at the feet of the coffin, apparently to steady it. The sides and bottom of the pit are formed of the natural clay of the diluvium, which has never been disturbed.

Now, from these facts we are enabled to form a very probable conjecture of the

¹ It appears to be a knife, very much like one of those used by the Egyptian embalmers.—Elli.

² The locality reminds us of the description of Ossian, "Their green tombs are seen by the mariner, when he bounds on the waves of the north."—Elli.

period of the coffin's interment. The absence of all pottery proves it to have been prior to urn burial, and consequently before the Roman invasion; and the presence of the single brass spear, to be after the introduction of the islanders to the more wealthy and civilised Phœnicians. These, combined with the rude weapons of flint, immediately prove the entombed to have been one of the aborigines of the soil; and that this opinion may not appear to be too hastily formed, a few references to some works of standard repute on the subject may be offered. One great proof of its high antiquity is the envelopment of the body in a strong skin, which has doubtless been a part of the dress of the man when living. Dr. Henry, in his *History of Great Britain*, says, 'The first garments of the Ancient Britons, and of many other ancient nations, were made of skins; as they lived chiefly on the milk and flesh of their flocks, it was most natural and obvious to clothe themselves in their spoils. These garments, in the most ancient times at least, did not consist of several skins artificially sewed together, but of one skin of some of the larger animals, which they cast about their shoulders like a mantle.' Caesar, in his *Commentaries*, speaking of the Britons, says, 'The greater part of those within the country live on flesh and milk, and go clad in skins.'

Tacitus says, 'the mantle was fastened upon the breast, or one of the shoulders, with a clasp, or, for want of that, with a thorn or sharp-pointed piece of wood;' which corresponds with the long pin of horn. By the mantle's being pinned at the breast, it could not also want fastening at the shoulder; consequently some other article of dress must have been worn, which, from the size of the ring, could only have been a kind of ornamental scarf.

The spear in the coffin, I should say, has been of foreign workmanship, as the early ones of the Britons were more heavy, and bore a resemblance to their clumsy weapons of stone; but this has been of light and elegant workmanship, which is another evidence of the great antiquity of the tumulus. The rude form of the coffin, and the selection of the oak, the sacred tree of the Druids, are also other confirmations of his being one of

the aborigines: the oak has, from the great thickness of the marks of each stroke (which are all still distinct) evidently been cut down, and the interior hollowed out with chisels of flint about two inches in width: the interior must have cost them much trouble in forming, both from the size of the tree and the hardness of the wood. The tree itself has been cut down with some much larger tool, the marks of its strokes are three inches in length.

In the basket we have a specimen of the earliest manufactured exports, of this now manufacturing island. The British 'buscanda' are frequently mentioned by Caesar and his contemporaries, and were purchased by the Romans at extravagant prices.

Of the mode of burial, only one similar example has been recorded, which was in a tumulus opened by Sir R. C. Hoare, I think in the neighbourhood of Stonehenge, where the body was deposited in the trunk of an elm.

'The Britons,' says Strabo, 'exceed the Gauls in stature, for I saw some young Britons at Rome who were half a foot taller than the tallest men,' and this well accords with the size and characters of the skeleton. He has been of a remarkable stature; I should say not less than six feet and three or four inches,* so that his great size, combined with large muscular attachments, must have given him that immense strength necessary to support him in the laborious pursuits of war and the chase.

The water contained in the Sarcophagus was identical with the ordinary spring water of the vicinity, and contained much sulphate of lime, but no appreciable animal matter or tannin. Floating upon this water, and sparingly sprinkled along the under edges of the lid, and penetrating even the fissures, &c. of the decaying wood, adipocere occurred in a singular flocculent, or rather pulverulent form of a white colour, differing from its more usual appearance in consequence of partial decomposition, resulting without doubt from its vast age, and the peculiarity of being inclosed in such an antiseptic case.

A series of experiments, which met with the sanction of Professor Tennil, of Edinburgh, of Dr. Henry, of Manchester, and of Dr. John Murray, of Edin-

* This thigh-bone (*femur*) measures 19½ inches. The thigh-bone shown at Tavistock as Ordgo's the gigantic heretoch of Devon, measures 21 inches. Our friend A. J. K. himself saw one thrown up casually in West Wickham Church yard, (which he suspects was a British locality, Sept. 1832,) which measured 20½ inches.—*Edin.*

† Boxes and canoes of birch bark are still made by the Indians of the Isle of Cape Breton.—*Edin.*

burgh, ascertained this white matter to be a singular variety of adipocere, which likewise proved that the actual body of this Ancient Briton had been deposited, and not merely the bones.

On his return from the British Association at Edinburgh, Dr. Buckland met with the author of the preceding paper, and was immediately struck by his details of a discovery which he justly felt to be the most curious and important that had ever fallen under even his observation. "A more authentic case of the British mode of burial the Doctor truly remarks in a letter addressed to the Editor of the *Literary Gazette*, it is impossible to find. The extraordinary and, as far as I know, unique condi-

tion of the bones, preserved by ~~them~~ and converted to the colour of ink, so resulted from the tannin and gallic acid which was in the green oak trunk that forms the coffin, and in its very thick bark. The conversion of the body into adipocere must have been occasioned by the ready admission of water through the line of junction of the lid with the base of the coffin, or through the holes in the bottom. The clay placed in contact with the body probably contained sufficient iron pyrites to afford the sulphate of iron, which uniting with the tannin and gallic acid, have formed, together with the water within the coffin, an ink of precisely the same materials as that in common use."

INDIAN ANTIQUITIES.

The following account of the results of a tour made by M. Honigberger, a Russian traveller, through India, is given by a *St. Petersburg Journal*.—"He has made a large collection of antiquities in marbles, bronzes, and sculptured stone, as well as of plants and other specimens of natural history, which he has left at Lahore to be packed and sent to Europe. M. Honigberger has brought with him some very curious medals, of which two are of gold, and of the size and weight of a double ducat. One of them, which he found amongst the numerous stone monuments in the environs of Kaboul, is the more remarkable as it makes us acquainted with the name and portrait of a King Kadphises, which has never appeared either in numismatics or in general history. It bears on one side the bust of an aged man, whose features do not show much dignity: the head is bald, without any of the emblems of Royalty, and the drapery is simple. It is surrounded by the legend 'Kadphises Basileus,' and there are some other letters, among which M. Q. are slightly perceptible. On the reverse is the figure of a naked young man, having some traces of a cap on his head. It is surrounded by an inscription in ancient Pehlvi characters. The other medal represents an Indian Prince at full length, on foot, completely armed, and holding in his right hand a species of trident; of the inscription, only the Greek B and O are to be deciphered. On the reverse is a man fully clad, and by his side an animal with horns, probably the Indian sacred cow; the inscription on this face is in Pehlvi characters. M. Honigberger has also three Boeotian medals in silver, a large-sized Demetrius, a small Euthydemus, and a small Hormisdas, all in very fine preservation."

RUINS OF ATHENS.

M. de Klenze, the Bavarian architect, appointed by King Otho and the Regency of Greece to review the plan under consideration for the reconstruction of Athens, has made a report to the Regency on the subject, in which he proposed to establish regular guards to protect the monuments and relics of antiquity from the devastation to which they were daily subjected. He also proposed the restoration of the monuments, as far as the remaining materials permitted, and offered to direct the works in person as long as he remained in Athens. Everything was granted, and the necessary funds provided. M. de Klenze therefore, as soon as his political mission was terminated, proceeded to Athens, and commenced clearing the Parthenon. He has found four portions of the famous frieze of the Panathenaea, of which some are better preserved than any of those sent to England by Lord Elgin. M. de Klenze has also recommended the clearing of the whole of the Acropolis, and the formation of a museum, which has been approved of, and the necessary sums for some years assigned, so that a sanctuary for the greatest masterpieces of art will soon exist on the most classical spot in the world. A sculptor has been appointed to superintend the restoration of the discovered objects.

Some workmen, forming a new road near Brinkburn Priory, near Newcastle, lately discovered a small brass pot, containing several gold coins, rose nobles of the first and second coinage of Edward III., and some half and quarter nobles of the same reign, all in perfect state of preservation. The pot and coins are now in the possession of Major Hodgson Cadogan, of Brinkburn.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The changes in the French Ministry have been productive of much political excitement in the capital. The old ministry having resigned, on the 11th of Nov. a new cabinet under the Duke of Bassano was arranged, but owing to a misunderstanding with the King, it was dissolved on the 13th, having an existence of only three days. After much difficulty, however, another cabinet was formed: Marshal Mortier (Duc de Treviso) is President of the Council; MM. de Rigny, Duchatel, Thiers, and Guizot are appointed to the departments of Foreign Affairs, Commerce, the Interior, and Public Instruction, respectively.

After a trial which lasted five days, the *sol-disant* Dauphin of France, Baron de Richemont, *alias* the Duke of Normandy, *alias* Louis XVII., has been found guilty, by the jury of the Court of Assizes of the Department of the Seine, 'of a plot, the object of which was the destruction of the government.' He was condemned to twelve years' imprisonment; and Boucher, Lemaistre, Asselin, and Couillaud—the persons accused of being compromised in the plot—were acquitted.

HOLLAND.

The session of the States General was opened by the King of Holland on the 20th Oct. In his opening speech his Majesty laments that, although his relations with foreign powers are friendly, an arrangement of the rights and interests of Holland, which have been so undeservedly injured by the Belgian insurrection, has not hitherto been entered into. The international sources of prosperity are represented to be in an encouraging condition—an improvement being perceived in the branches of national industry, although the price of agricultural produce is said unhappily to participate in the depression which that branch of national prosperity experiences in other countries. The revenues of the State are stated to have answered expectation—public credit has been more and more consolidated—and a hope is expressed that the revenues of the State will meet the expenditure.

BELGIUM.

On the 11th of Nov. King Leopold opened the Chambers with a speech, in which he states that the foreign political relations of Belgium were every day becoming more extended, so that they might

be permitted to look with confidence to the future, and turn all their attention to internal improvements. The state of the finances was described to be so satisfactory as to admit of the undertaking of works of general utility, and of the modification, diminution, and more general equalization of the system of taxation. The construction of the great railroad through the kingdom was said to be proceeding with activity; trade, manufactures, and the arts and sciences were daily receiving new developments; good order reigned throughout the country; the provinces exhibited the most positive symptoms of prosperity; and the warm reception which his Majesty had recently experienced in his progress through the country, was adverted to, as a valuable testimony of the attachment of the nation to the institutions and dynasty which it had chosen for itself.

SPAIN.

Intelligence from Spain is of a most unsatisfactory nature, and holds out but feeble hopes of a termination of the sanguinary civil war which continues to devastate that kingdom. A general feeling of discontent prevails in the capital; revolutionary principles are making progress; the populace are discontented at the want of success which characterises the operations against the insurgents, and at the continual demands for additional supplies. There seems to be no doubt whatever that Zumalacarraguy, the Carlist general, has gained a decisive victory over the Queen's troops in the north. It appears that on the 27th and 28th of Oct. he attacked two divisions of the Queen's troops in the plain between Salvatierra and Vittoria, and after fighting from sunrise to sun set, he routed them utterly. The slaughter was very great, and Gen. O'Doyle, the commander of one of the divisions, and his brother, were taken prisoners, and instantly shot. Rodil, the Queen's general, commenced the dreadful war of butchering prisoners and other helpless persons in cold blood—a practice which was eagerly imitated by the Carlist leaders, and of which some horrid examples have recently been afforded. The victories of Zumalacarraguy caused the greatest consternation at Madrid. Intelligence of the 14th Nov. states that 78 members of the Chamber of Deputies addressed the Queen, declaring they would be obliged to refuse

her government, if its system were not changed. Two of the ministers have resigned, M. Zarco del Valle, the Minister of War, and M. Moscoso; the former has been replaced by Gen. Valdez, and the latter by M. Medrado. The Chamber of Procuradores have, by a large majority, adopted the alterations made by the Peers in the Foreign Debt Bill, in which all the Foreign Loans, including Guehard's, are recognised, and placed on an equal footing.

PORTUGAL.

The Cortes have passed a vote, without one dissentient voice, for the exclusion of Don Miguel and his descendants for ever from the succession to the Portuguese crown. He and they are also for ever banished the Portuguese dominions, deprived of all and every political or civil right, as well as from possessing or acquiring any property therein. Any inhabitant who may happen to meet the ex-Infante within the Portuguese territory, may kill him, provided the identity of his person is ascertained, and he will receive a reward of ten contos, equivalent to about 2,500*l.* sterling, for the delivery of his body.

POLAND, &c.

By accounts from Warsaw to the 24th Oct. it appears that almost the whole town of Opalano, in the province of Sandomir (above 200 houses), belonging to Count Alexander Polo-ski, was burnt down on the 20th ult. In the course of this summer the greater part of the towns of Lezaisk, Siemawa, Dobica, Rimanow, and Menrow, in Galicia, have been destroyed by fire. The town of Grussen,

in Schwarzburch Sanderhausen, was nearly destroyed by fire on the night of the 16th Oct. Two hundred and sixty dwelling-houses and three hundred out-buildings were destroyed.

WEST INDIES.

DOMINICA.—On the night of the 20th of Sept. the island of *Dominica* was visited by one of the most awful and tremendous hurricanes ever remembered, which raged, with but little interruption, from nine o'clock till three the next morning, blowing down houses, tearing up trees by the roots, and leaving behind not a trace of vegetation throughout the country. The damage sustained is immense. The colonists were thus exposed to all the horrors of starvation, with a view to aver which, a proclamation had been issued, authorizing the importation of all the necessaries of life duty free. The loss of life was smaller than might have been anticipated, not exceeding 100 individuals. All the vessels near the shore were destroyed, and in many cases the crew perished.

In Demerara considerable anxiety had been felt for the termination of the trial, the first under the new arrangement, of several of the ringleaders in the late disturbances, as the future tranquillity of the colony would, it is supposed, greatly depend upon the impression it would make upon the apprentices throughout the country. The trial lasted three days. The Judge, after conviction, passed sentence of death on the principal offender, and condemned the others to different terms of transportation. No fresh disturbance had taken place.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Oct. 16. The foundation-stone of an extensive set of alms-houses was laid in Havel street, Camberwell. It is the production of the "Aged Pilgrim's Friend Society," and intended to hold 60 aged and destitute Christians of all denominations.

Oct. 20. The Incorporated Society for promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels, resumed its sittings after the usual vacation. The Lord Bishop of London took the Chair. After the routine business had been gone through, grants, varying in amount according to the necessity of the case, were voted towards building a church at Darlington, co. Durham, building a chapel at Brightlingsea, Essex, and repairing the church of St. John,

with; building a gallery in the church of Llancyclodwell, Salop; enlarging the church of Bentley, and also the church at Wooler, co. Northumberland; enlarging the church at Wyke Regis, in Dorsetshire; enlarging and repairing the church at Bishop's Stockington, co. Warwick, and at Sheldon, co. Devon; enlarging and rebuilding the church of St. Michael, Bath; repairing the church at Castle Donnington, co. Leicester; enlarging the church at Ockbrook, co. Derby; enlarging (in rebuilding) the church at Treleach, or Bettys, co. Carmarthen; rebuilding the chapel at Nuthurst co. Warwick; enlarging (in rebuilding) the church of Up-leatham, co. York; enlarging (by rebuilding) the church at Llandemol, co. Cardigan; and all 17 churches and chapels, in the great number already repaired, and enlarged.

Oct. 29. About five o'clock this morning, an alarming fire broke out at the Benedictine Convent at Hammersmith, which was attended with loss of life. The fire appears to have broken out in a room occupied by Miss Margaret Bosville, an aged lady, who had resided there for years as a boarder. After the fire had been subdued, the body of the old lady was found burnt in a most shocking manner, nothing remaining of her but the head, the upper part of her body from the chest, and the bone of her left leg, from the knee downward — "The Convent of English Benedictines at Hammersmith was first established in the reign of Charles II., and took its rise from the following circumstance:—In the year 1669, Mrs. Bedingfield, a relation of the first Baronet of that family, in conjunction with another lady, set up a boarding-school at Hammersmith for young ladies of the Roman Catholic persuasion. This school had been previously established in St. Martin's-lane, and was removed to Hammersmith on account of the retired situation and salubrity of the air. There are 10 young ladies educated here. Soon after its institution, the governesses and teachers having voluntarily obliged themselves to the observance of monastic rules, it obtained the name of a nunnery, which it still keeps up, many devotees having from time to time taken the veil, and doomed themselves to voluntary seclusion. The convent is of considerable magnitude, and is approached from the entrance by an arcade, in imitation of cloisters. In a small room are portraits of Mrs. Bedingfield and a lady, the first foundresses. At the eastern extremity is the chapel, which was rebuilt in the year 1811, at the expense of 1,000*l.*, which was defrayed by voluntary subscriptions. It is a handsome edifice, about 50 feet long and 21 feet wide; there are eight windows bordered with stained glass, which produce a good effect. There is a large garden behind, the upper part of which is parted off for a burial-ground, the stones of which are laid flat on the turf. At the east end of the burial-ground stands an ancient wooden cross, about five feet high, on which is represented, in 24 compartments, the passion of our Saviour. This relic was brought from France, and is held in great veneration by the inmates."

Oct. 30. A meeting of the parishioners of St. Martin's in the Fields, was held to adopt measures towards the presentation of a memento to Dr. Richards, on his retiring from the parish as Vicar. Several of the speakers commended the acts of benevolence rendered by Dr. Richards to

the parish. He had saved 12,000*l.* to the parish, by preventing the erection of another church. He had extricated the National School from debt, himself subscribing 100*l.* He had out of his private funds purchased of the Duke of Bedford the freehold of the Broad-street Chapel for 20,000*l.* and had laid out 30,000*l.* on the Vicarage-house. He visited the sick, relieved their wants, and befriended the distressed. It was agreed to present the Doctor with a handsome piece of plate.

Nov. 4. The Central Criminal Court, established by Act of Parliament, was opened by the Lord Chancellor, the Judges, and City Officers. Mr. Woodthorpe, Town Clerk, read the proclamation of the King, authorizing the opening of the new Court. The Lord Mayor then nominated Mr. John Clark to be Clerk of the Court, who then read a paper, intimating that the Court would sit for the next 12 months, for the trial of all offences within its jurisdiction, on the following Mondays:—Nov. 24; Dec. 22; Jan. 15; March 2; April 6; May 11; June 15; July 16; Aug. 19; Sept. 21; and Oct. 26. The Clerk also intimated that there would be no winter circuits in the places within the jurisdiction of the Court, but that all the prisoners now in custody would be removed to London to take their trials at the November session.

Nov. 15. To the surprise of the whole country, the dissolution of Lord Melbourne's Administration was announced in this morning's papers. Though some change was generally anticipated, owing to the accession of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to the Peerage, an entire break-up of the Whig cabinet was totally unexpected. It appears that on the morning of the 13th Lord Melbourne proceeded to Brighton to submit to his Majesty his arrangements on the elevation of Lord Althorp to the Peerage, consequent on the death of Earl Spencer. The next day the Noble Viscount returned to town, to announce to his colleagues, not that their resignations had been accepted for they had not offered to resign, but that his Majesty had no longer occasion for their services. The following day his Majesty entrusted to the Duke of Wellington the formation of a new ministry; on the 16th his Grace was gazetted as one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, and on the 21st Lord Lyndhurst also appeared as the new Lord Chancellor.

The Lords of the Privy Council appointed to investigate the causes of destruction of the Houses of Parliament have made their Report, and come to the

conclusion that the fire was accidental, wholly attributable to carelessness and negligence in burning the wooden tallies of the late Receipts of the Exchequer in the grates of the House of Lords, whereby the flues became overheated.

Swans on the Thames.—In the course of an inquiry before the Corporation Commissioners at Guildhall, in reference to the Dyers' Company, it was stated that the Company, along with the Company of Vintners, had charge of keeping the Swans on the Thames, by which they incurred an expense of about £300. a-year. In the winter nests are provided for them. They are now kept above bridge, at Richmond, Twickenham, and up as far as Oxford. Formerly there were many about 200 kept below London Bridge, at Limehouse and other places. The company paid a larger sum for executing the office than the King, as the part his Majesty acted in the matter was done by the person who was deputed to act with the two companies.

Sept. 1. The first stone was laid of a new church in Weymouth. For a long period there has been but one church for the united towns of Weymouth and Melcombe Regis, the chapel of the former having been destroyed in the civil war of 1640. The Rector, the Rev. George Chamberlayne, lamenting the deficiency, projected the erection of another church so long since as the year 1819, when a Committee was appointed; but circum-

stances at that time defeated his good intentions, which have at length been brought to bear by the late Church Building Act. The first stone was laid by Mr. Chamberlayne, and the ceremony was attended by the Mayor and Corporation.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

ENGLISH OFFRA.

Sept. 29. An after-piece, entitled *My Grandmother*, was produced. There was some very pretty music; but the piece was of an inferior character, as to plot and accidents.

Oct. 9. An historical drama, called the *Widowed Queen*, from the pen of M. Serle, was introduced. The plot embraces the period of Henry VIII. in which the Duke of Suffolk is sent by that monarch to escort home his sister Mary, dowager Queen of Louis XII. and privately marries her during the journey; after which the main incidents of the piece commence. The characters were well sustained, and the success of this drama may be considered as complete.

Nov. 10. An operetta, the music by Mr. M'Farren, called *Genesee*, was produced, and received with approbation.

COVENT GARDEN.

Oct. 18. A new comedy, in two acts, called the *Regent*, being an adaptation from the French, by Planché, was brought forward. It is a lively attractive little piece, which was well received throughout.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Oct. 27. The Hon. W. Ashley to be her Majesty's Treasurer and Vice Chamberlain; and F. H. Hallerton, esq. to be one of her Majesty's Surgeons Extraordinary.

Oct. 29. Knighted, John Dodson, D.C.L. his Majesty's Advocate-genl. The Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert Jenner, Knt., to be of the Privy Council, having been appointed Judge of the Arches and Prerogative Courts.

Oct. 31. 12th Foot.—Capt. John Patten to be Major.

Nov. 1. C. R. Fairbank, esq. to be Master of the Roads in Nova Scotia.—Major Henry Dundas Campbell to be Lieut.-Gov. of Sierra Leone and its dependencies.

Nov. 3. Rev. F. Fys. Ford-Bowes to be Deputy Clerk of the Closet to his Majesty, and the Rev. Montagu John Weyward to be Supernumerary Deputy Clerk. Henry Cockburn, esq. to be one of the Lords of Session in Scotland; Andrew Skene, esq. to be Solicitor-general for Scotland.

Nov. 6. Henry Pilkington, esq. Barrister-at-law; Chas. Mot, of Fife-shire, esq.; Alfred Power, esq. Barrister-at-law; and Wm. H. Tovey Hawley, esq. Deputy-Lieut. of Hants, to be Assistant Commissioners of Poor Laws.

Nov. 7. The Earl of Gosford to be Lord of the Yeomen of the Guard, and Lord of the Bedchamber.

ECCLIESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. H. Alford, Launce V. Cornwall.
Rev. R. B. Bradley, Ash Priors P. C. Somerset.
Rev. J. G. Bull, East-Ingstone R. Suffolk.
Rev. M. Carwithen, St. Bride's V. London.
Rev. J. Downes, Horton with Piddington P. C. Northampton.
Rev. H. R. Dukinfield, St. Martin's-in-the-Fields V. London.
Rev. G. Fisher, Simonbarn R. co. Northumberland.
Rev. H. Glynn, Hawarden R. co. Flint.
Rev. W. Kelly, Hore and Preston M. Sussex.
Rev. C. Lethbridge, Abstone Moor V. co. Camb.
Rev. L. S. Morris, Thoroton in Craven R. co. York.
Rev. T. Mossop, Snarden R. Kent.
Rev. J. Muncester, St. John's P. C. Oulton, co. York.
Rev. J. Powell, Lea V. Queen's co. Ireland.
Rev. C. Rose, Cublington R. Bucks.
Rev. R. N. Russell, Beauchampton R. Bucks.
Rev. J. Scott, St. Mary's P. C. Kingston-upon-Hull.
Rev. J. J. Seymour, Ballymacward R. co. Galz.
Rev. S. Starky, Charlton R. Somerset.
Rev. H. Vaughn, Cragg and Llanbhadarn R. co. Radnor, Wales.
Rev. J. Drypool P. C. co. York.
Rev. J. Wotton P. C. co. Northampton.
Rev. J. Wotton P. C. co. Northampton.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

G. E. Eyre, esq. to be Recorder of Romney.
 Rev. G. J. Dupuis, Lower Mast. of Eton Gram. Sch.
 Rev. J. Furse, Head Mast. of Devonport Gram. School.
 Rev. W. Hewson, Mas. of Sherburne Gram. Sch.
 Rev. B. Frouser, Head Mast. Blackheath Pro. Sch.
 Rev. J. L. Weldon, Sen. Mas. of Oakham School.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 11. The wife of Capt. Wm. H. Hollis, a son.—16. At Salisbury, the wife of the Rev. T. Leach Torrey, a dau.—At Dover, the wife of W. P. Williams Freeman, esq. of Fawley court, a son and heir.—18. At Brighton, Lady Jane Laurence Peel, a dau.—19. In York-terrace, Regent's park, the wife of the Rev. Wm. Doddsworth, a dau.—20. At Broomfield house, Middlesex, the wife of H. P. Poyss, esq. a dau.—At Oxford, the wife of Dr. Bainton, a son.—21. At Stellenberg, Tunbridge Wells, the wife of Col. Chas. Hodgson, a dau.—22. At the rectory, Hartshorne, Derbyshire, Mrs. Henry Buckley, a dau.—23. At Syde Park Lodge, Wilts, the wife of Cuthbert Johnson, esq. a dau.—27. At Acworth Park, the wife of John Gully, esq. M.P. a son.—28. In Torringtonsq. the lady of Sir Harris Nicolson, K.C.M.G. a son.—At Bedford House, Warwick, the wife of Capt. Batley, R.N., a son.—29. The wife of Major Fotheringham, York-gate, Regent's-park, a son.—31. In Belgrave-st. the Rt. Hon. the Countess of Munster, a dau.

Lately. At Grimsby, the wife of Capt. Hudson, R.N. a son.—At Vienna, the Princess Mettersich, a son.—The wife of the Rev. A. Lysons, Rector of Rudmarton Gloucestershire, a dau.—At Wilton-pl. Belgrave-sq. the wife of Geo. Raymond, esq. a dau.

Nov. 3. In Montagu-sq. the wife of Capt. R. H. Fuller, R.N. a dau.—At Chesterfield-house, the Countess of Chesterfield, a dau.—4. At Leyton, Essex, the wife of Wm. Taylor Copeland, esq. M.P. and Alderman, a dau.

Nov. 5. At Lambeth, the wife of Wm. Henry Black, esq. a dau. named Mildred.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 16. At St. Giles, Camberwell, Peter Taylor Poussett, esq. of Great Winchester-st., to Martha, 6th dau. of Thomas Courthope, esq. of Perkhamp Green.

Oct. 9. At Blair Drummond, Perthshire, John Smith, esq. M.D., to Catharine, eldest dau. of J. B. Tuke, esq. late of Westow-hall, near Malton.—15. At St. George's, Queen-sq., Col. Percival, of the Madras Army, to Charlotte, eldest dau. of the late W. Duff, esq., of Red Lion-sq., Bloomsbury.—At Chesham, Bucks, the Rev. Fred. Waldo, to Jane, dau. of the late Joseph Olive, esq.—18. At Norton, in Worcestershire, Wm. M. Threlton, esq. Great Russell-st. Bloomsbury, to Mary, dau. of the late P. Tabern, esq. of Great Ealing, Middlesex.—At Croydon, Mr. J. Taylor, of Norwood, to Mary, second dau. of Thos. Fraz, esq. of Norwood-lodge, same time, the Rev. Ed. Thompson, to Frances, sister of Mr. John Taylor.—At St. Andrew's, Holborn, Wm. H. Whittaker, esq. of Bampton, co. Oxford, to Maria, dau. of the late Wm. Humphrey, esq. of the Holt-house, Wokingham, Berks.—At Fulham, the Rev. William Stuart, to Ann, widow of A. T. Sandys, esq. of Peterborough-house, Fulham.—21. At Docking, Surrey, the Rev. R. S. Ellis, to Caroline, third dau. of the Rev. G. Feachem.—At Redington, Wilts, the Rev. J. Fleaenham, Rector of Hyme Intrassan, Dorset, to Elizabeth, dau. of the late F. Houssemayne Du Bois, esq. of Walthamstow, Essex.—At St. James's, Bloomsbury, C. J. C. Johnstone, esq. to

Mary Ann, only dau. of the late J. Anon, esq. M.D.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. the Lord George Augustus Hill, youngest son of the Marchioness of Downshire, to Cassandra Jane, youngest dau. of Edw. Knight, esq. of Godmersham-park Kent.—23. At Walmer, Mr. L. Daniel, esq. of Ramsgate, to Elizabeth Lucy, third dau. of Capt. P. Fisher, R.N.—At St. George's, R. Shute, esq. of Mecklenburgh-sq., to Mrs. Cox, of Hunter-street, Bloomsbury.—25. At Trinity Church, St. Marylebone, W. Anthony Greatorex, esq. of Upper Norton-st. Portland-pl. to Elm. Sarah, eldest dau. of T. Vaughan, esq. of Great Portland-st.—27. At Tor, Devon, the Rev. G. M. Braune, B.A., to Emma Mary, dau. of Adm. Sir L. W. Halsted, K.C.B.—At Yarmouth, Edw. Fennell, esq. to Elizabeth, Winifred Leathes, relict of the Rev. Chaloner Stanley Leathes, late rector of Ellesborough, Bucks.—At Waltham Abbey, Lewis Alexander, of Hopwood-hall, near Halifax, esq., to Jane, dau. of Geo. Moody, of Saugh Hrad, near Longtown, Cumberland, esq., niece to Lieut.-Col. Moody.—28. At Hillingdon, Middx. the Rev. Russell Skinner, A.M., to Violetta, eldest dau. of Thos. Williams, esq. of Comley-green, near Uxbridge.—The Rev. A. B. Mesham, to Moneruffe, third dau. of Col. Paterson, of Cunningsburgh, in Fife, N.B.—At Twining, the Rev. W. Winton Mulrow, Rector of Rufford, Glouc., to Miss Steight.—At Birkin, the Rev. G. Thomas, of Larkton-grove, Lancashire, to Elizabeth, dau. of the late T. W. Davison, esq., of Haddlesley-house, near Ferrybridge.—At Nantaton, John Bond, jun. M.D., to Harriet, dau. of Thos. Hincks, esq.—At Hagton, Chas. Wickstead, esq. only son of Geo. Tollet, esq. of Bletley-hall, Staffordshire, to Mary Char. Meycey Wigley, dau. of the late Edward Meycey Wigley, esq. of Shakerbury, Worcestershire.—At Middleton the Rev. D. R. Fearson, to Frances Jane, dau. of the late Rev. Chas. Anderson, Rector of Flimpton cum Hengrave, Suffolk.—29. At Dawlish, Herman Menzies, esq. to Caroline, dau. of the late Rev. W. Villiers Robinson, Rector of Grafton Underwood, co. Northampton.—At Greatly, Berks, Henshaw Skinner Russell, esq. of Duke-street, Portland-pl., London, to Sarah, third dau. of the late W. Church, esq. of Abingdon, Berks.—At Upper Deptford, Geo. Lee H. Bazely, R.N., third son of the late Vice-Adm. Bazely, to Luth. Mary, only dau. of the late J. Cannon, esq.—30. At St. George's, Hanover sq. Sir Thos. Howland Roberts, Bart., to Eliza Caroline, second dau. of the late John Maitland, esq. of Eccles, Dumfries.—At St. Marylebone, Fred. A. Knight, esq., of Welbeck-st. to Louisa, youngest dau. of the Rev. Dr. Musley, of Clapham.

Lately. At Nuneham, Lord Norreys, M.P. for Oxfordshire, and heir-apparent to the earldom of Abingdon, to Miss Harcourt, only child of G. V. Harcourt, esq. of Nuneham Park, M.P.

Nov. 4. At St. James's, Alfred Brodie, esq., of Eastbourne, Sussex, to Mary Anne, eldest dau. of the late S. Penning, of St. James's-sq. esq.—At Brighton, Thos. Spry Byars, esq. son of Lovel Byars, esq., Cuckfield, to Mary, second dau. of the late H. Howles, esq., of Cuckfield.—6. At St. Luke's, London, Lieut.-Col. Wm. Miles, of Chesham, to Miss Ann Hurd, third dau. of J. Barrett, esq. of King-sq.—At Woolwich, Henry Tyler, esq. M.D., of Stamford-hill, to Charlotte Mary, widow of the late Thos. Boulton Parry, esq. of Redington, co. Nottingham.—At Lewisham, E. M. Poulde, esq. M. Art., to Sophia Eliza, only dau. of the Right Hon. Lady Sophia Foy, and of the late Lieut.-Col. Foy, R. Art.—11. At Chelmsford, the Rev. H. Gibson, Rector of Tyfield, Essex, to Sarah, third dau. of the late Rev. Thos. Mills, Vicar of Hampstead Helios, —Chas. Meredith, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Fanny, fourth dau. of the above late Rev. Thos. Mills.

OBITUARY.

Dom Pedro.

Sept. 26. At the palace of Queluz, Lisbon, in his 36th year, Dom Pedro d'Alcantara, Duke of Braganza, Regent of Portugal, and ex-Emperor of the Brazils.

Dom Pedro was born in the palace of Queluz, Oct. 12, 1798, the second son of King John the Sixth, and Carlotta Joachina, daughter of Charles the Fourth of Spain, but, by the early death of his brother Antonio, he became heir-presumptive to the throne. In his youth he showed a weakness of constitution; yet at the same time displayed much of that activity and vivacity which distinguished him in after life. His first tutor was the Padre Antonio d'Vilhuda, afterwards Bishop of Anagnin, who instructed him in Latin and music, and in the latter he became a proficient, both as a player and composer.

When ten years of age, he accompanied his father to the Brazils; and on his arrival there, his education was confided to the accomplished John Kadanak, who had been Ambassador from Portugal to Denmark; but he soon died, and the Prince was afterwards permitted to educate himself. Left alone in an unimproved state of society, where no indulgence was considered too great, no action too immoral, there was little hope, whatever his natural disposition might be, that his acquired habits would not form him into every thing that was bad. Fortunately for him and for the people, there were two or three strong and harmless propensities, which in some measure diverted his mind from worse pursuits. He was fond of mechanics, and many specimens of his boyish ingenuity are still preserved; the chase also removed him from the enervating capital to the exercises of the Brazilian forests; but, above all, his taste for music tended to withdraw him from less innocent amusements. He composed several pieces of music for his father's chapel, and also attempted poetry, and some of his romances and madrigals are still played in Brazil.

At an early age, his father resolved to have him married, as well to form a political connexion, as to draw him from that low sensuality, which both he and his brother Miguel began to indulge in at an immature age, and with the meanest objects. A princess of the house of Austria was selected for him, and Leopoldina, daughter of the Emperor Francis I., and sister to the wife of Napoleon, was married to him on the 13th of May, 1817,

before he was nineteen years of age. The princess was of an amiable and affectionate disposition; but she was so handsome, and was unusual in wearing her dress and habits, which annoyed Pedro, and his untidiness led to her premature death. She left five children.

The revolutionary spirit had now infected Brazil; and, after King John returned to Portugal, Pedro, who was left as Regent, thought it prudent to himself at the head of the movement. His conduct was severely criticised in Lisbon, and the Cortes issued a summary order that he should return home in four months. When he received this decree, Dom Pedro read it with indignation; but, after a few minutes' reflection, being well conversant of the sentiments of those about him, he exclaimed "Independence or Death!" This was repeated with enthusiasm on a ship, and soon spread over all parts of the country. The independence of Brazil was proclaimed, and Pedro declared Emperor of the new nation, this day being on his birthday, in the year 1822. He was crowned on the 1st of December, because that was the day on which the Portuguese had delivered themselves from the yoke of the Spaniards, who had delivered the Brazilians from the yoke of the Portuguese. A general assembly which he convoked in the following May, he dissolved after a few days by military violence, and he then set up the Constitution, to which he declared to object. The sum of two millions was paid to Portugal for her acknowledgement of the independence of Brazil; and Pedro was established at the head of a magnificent empire.

In 1826 King John died at Lisbon, and Pedro in consequence succeeded to the throne of Portugal; but, knowing how unpopular the reunion of the Crowns would be to his new subjects, he acted with a promptness and decision consistent to his character. He immediately drew up a Constitution for the Portuguese, which took him just one week to compose, and then abdicated in favour of his daughter, Dona Maria da Gloria. It had previously been her father's intention to unite her to her uncle, Dom Miguel, and the legal part of the ceremony had actually been performed at Vienna; so Dom Miguel therefore committed full powers to act as Regent of Portugal on behalf of his niece and bride. That Prince accordingly set out from Vienna, where he was, and having passed

through England, proceeded to assume the sovereignty of Portugal, where he in a very short time altered his title of Regent to that of King.

It has been often remarked, that it is difficult to decide which of the brothers deserves the highest character for dishonesty and bad faith. Dom Pedro had sincerely sworn to his father to remain faithful to him and the Portuguese nation, than he accepted the sovereignty of Brazil; Dom Miguel had scarcely sworn fealty to his niece, than he assumed the crown of Portugal.

When the news of this unexpected perjury, of which he had himself set the example, arrived in Brazil, and the Emperor saw himself deceived by his brother, he could not repress his passion. He tore his brother's portrait to pieces, and kicked the fragments about the palace. Nor did he delay the prosecution of less impotent measures of reprisal; he addressed a proclamation to the Portuguese nation, and sent his daughter to Europe, to be ready to avail herself of any movement in her favour. He could not, however, induce the Brazilians to espouse his personal quarrel, and he was disappointed in the aid he anticipated from England; at the same time that he utterly refused the reconciliation with Miguel, proposed to be negotiated in the tedious embassy of Lord Strangford.

At this period, Pedro seemed disposed to forget his public mortifications in private indulgences. He sought the society of the Duchess of Goyas more than ever, and feeling his home desolate without his wife or favourite daughter, he determined to marry his concubine, and placed her on the throne. The Bishop of Rio, who had been for some time in disgrace for not conniving at the excesses of the court, was now consulted, and every pains taken to reconcile him to the measure. The real friends of Dom Pedro now took serious alarm; and therefore seriously set about countervailing this project, which could only be done by seeking for him another wife. In this object some difficulty was experienced, for his treatment of the first had alarmed the young ladies of the different courts; however, after several fruitless applications, he was accepted by a very amiable and excellent person, Augusta, daughter of Eugene Duke of Leuchtenberg, who, to the great joy of his friends, arrived at Rio in August, 1829, and the nuptials were celebrated with great splendour.

But the mortal struggle was now approaching between Pedro's absolute power and the authority of his chambers. The occupation of his mind in his daughter's

cause contributed to estrange him from the affections of the Brazilians, and they dreaded he would again attempt to destroy their legislative authority. When the struggle came, Pedro was deserted by the army; and left indeed without any support. With his characteristic precipitation, he immediately embarked on board an English frigate, and abdicated in favour of his son, Dom Pedro d'Alcantara, then eight years old.

The affairs of his daughter were at this time in a desperate state; the abortive attempts of the patriots of Oporto had altogether failed, and the reign of Dom Miguel was established with the apparent consent of the people so firmly, that little hope remained of shaking it. A gleam had appeared in the unexpected capture and submission of Terceira; but the possession of a small and remote island in the Atlantic would afford but a dim prospect. It proved, however, the harbinger of success. An expedition from thence landed at Oporto, where the arrival of Dom Pedro at this critical time infused fresh hopes, as it seemed to give himself fresh energies. The contest at that town and its vicinity was tedious; but at length, after considerable perseverance and energy, Pedro succeeded in reaching Lisbon on the 24th of July, 1833, established himself there as Regent to his daughter, and on the 22nd of September she also arrived, and was formally acknowledged as Constitutional Queen of Portugal. Thus in the records of history, Dom Pedro will be remembered as a man who, in a brief but extraordinary career, not only abdicated sovereignty twice, but actually (besides once inheriting it) acquired it three times, first for himself, next for his son, and lastly for his daughter.

Scarcely had he, during a twelvemonth of busy thought and anxious exertions, completed the establishment of his daughter's throne, when he has been suddenly removed by death; his fatal malady is supposed to have been water in the chest. In contemplating his character, all must acknowledge his energy and sagacity; at the same time that they cannot overlook his sensuality, caprice, and violence, and occasional cruelty. In person he was inelegant, low in stature, with limbs rather coarse and robust; his countenance had little intelligence; his face was broad, pitted, and blotched, and covered with enormous whiskers, which he required every military man to imitate. He generally dressed in a splendid uniform, and his private clothes were always new and fashionable. His funeral occupied the greatest part of the night between the 27th and 28th of September, though, by

his own directions, only the ceremonies usual at the interment of Generals were observed.

The following epitaph has been placed on his tomb, in the Church of St. Vincent da Fora:

D. O. M.
Petrus IV.

Portugalie et Algarbium Rex. primus Brasilie Imperator, ac Brigantie Dux—Joan. VI. Imperat. ac Regis filius—Patris Libertatis Assertor et Vindex. Dum Regnum in filiam carissimam Mariam II. sponte translatum, ejus nomine regegit, obiit maximo omnium Lusitanorum luctu die XXIV. Septemb. anno Dom. MDCCCXXIV, ætatis sue XXXVI.

THE EARL OF DERBY.

Oct. 21. At his seat, Knowsley Park, Lancashire, aged 82, the Right Hon. Edward Smith-Stanley, twelfth Earl of Derby (1485), and sixth Baronet (1627); a Privy Councillor, Lord Lieutenant and Customs-Rotulorum of Lancashire, &c. &c.

He was born Sept. 12, 1752, the eldest son of James Lord Strange, by Lucy, second daughter and coheir of Hugh Smith, esq. of Weald hall in Essex, who was descended from the ancient family of Smith, alias Herries, of Leicestershire, and allied to Lord Deere, Lord Cole-raine, and the Earl of Manchester. Such is the apology (and it really seems to require one) for attaching the name of Smith! to the noble and long-honoured patronymic of Stanley.

His father (by whom this was done, on obtaining a large fortune with his wife,) died on the 1st of June, 1771; when the late Earl assumed the title of Lord Stanley; it having been ascertained, after the title of Strange had been first adopted for his father, that that barony was really vested in the Duke of Atholl, the heir-general of James 7th Earl of Derby, and not in the junior male line of Stanley, to which the Earldom had devolved. In reality, the Earldom of Derby had then no second title of peerage whatever, nor has it had until the present time, when by the Earl's death, the barony of Stanley, created in 1832, has become merged in the Earldom.

His Lordship was a member of Trinity college, Cambridge, together with his younger brother, Thomas, and the degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon them both in the year 1773. The latter died, when M. P. for Lancashire in 1776. Shortly after coming of age, Lord Stanley was, at the general election of 1774, chosen one of the Knights to serve in Parliament for the county of Lancaster.

On the 23d of February 1776, on the decease of his grandfather,* who died at the age of eighty-seven, he succeeded to the Earldom, and also to the Lord-Lieutenancy of Lancashire, to which office he was sworn on the 15th of March following. Thus, he had held that important office for the long period of fifty-eight years. On the 29th of August, 1788, during the administration of the Duke of Portland, the Earl of Derby was appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, which office he held for about four months.

Having been a zealous political supporter of Lord Grey and Holland, his Lordship was in Feb. 1806, again appointed to the same office, and then held it for about twelve months. It was, however, in the character of a sportsman, that the late Earl made himself most conspicuous; and a passion for horse-racing and cock-fighting was the absorbing one of his life. He possessed the reputation of having the best breed of cocks in England. For some years past, indeed, ever since Liverpool has had a race-course, he personally attended the meetings, and took the most lively interest in the matches of his horses and cocks, more especially the latter. General Yen, whose breed of cocks was also celebrated, was his invariable opponent, and they annually decided the question of the respective game by a match of a few hundred guineas aside. So strong was the Earl's addiction to his favourite sport, that cocks have been introduced into his dining-room, armed and spurred, even during the latter days of his life.

His lordship was twice married. His first wife, to whom he was united on the 12th of June, 1774, was the Lady Elizabeth Hamilton, only daughter of James sixth Duke of Hamilton; by whom he had issue one son and two daughters. The Right Hon. Edward was third Earl of Derby, formerly M. P. for Lancashire, and created Lord Stanley in 1822. Colonel of the Lancashire militia, and President of the Litterary Society. He married in 1798 his cousin-german Catherine.

* His grandfather's younger brother, the Rev. John Stanley, D. D. who was Rector of Liverpool, lived to the age of ninety-one, and died in 1781.

† Lord Stanley was the oldest person apparent in the peerage; and it is remarkable, that the late Earl of Derby had at once three lineal heirs, in the persons of his son, grandson, and great-grandson (born in 1826), to whom we believe there is now no parallel case remaining in the peerage.

lotte-Margaret, daughter of the Rev. Geoffrey Hornby, Rector of Winwick, by the Hon. Lucy Stanley; and by her Ladyship, who died in 1817, has issue, the Right Hon. Edward-Geoffrey Lord Stanley, late Secretary of State for the Colonies, (who has married a daughter of Lord Skelmersdale,) two other sons, and two daughters; 2. Lady Charlotte, who was married in 1796 to her cousin-german, Edmund Hornby, esq. son of the Rev. Geoffrey, and the Hon. Lucy Hornby before mentioned, and died in 1805; and 3. Lady Elizabeth-Henrietta, married in 1795 to Stephen-Thomas Cole, esq.

Elizabeth Countess of Derby having deceased, after a long separation, on the 14th of March, 1797, the Earl married secondly, on the 1st of May following, the celebrated actress, Miss Eliza Farren, daughter of Mr. George Farren, an apothecary at Cork. By this lady he had a child, still-born in 1798; and one other son and two daughters: 4. Lady Lucy-Elizabeth, who died in 1799, aged ten years; 5. the Hon. James Stanley, who died in 1817, aged 17; and 6. the Right Hon. Mary-Margaret Countess of Wilton, who was married in 1821 to Thomas, the present and second Earl of Wilton. The last accomplished and amiable Countess of Derby, died on the 23rd of April, 1829, and a memoir of her will be found in the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. xix. ii. 78.

The Earl's funeral took place at Ormskirk, on the 31st Oct. and was attended by the present Earl and his three sons, by the Earl of Wilton, by his nephews the Messrs. Hornby, &c. &c. It was arranged that the procession should form at Stanley Gate, three miles from Ormskirk, where large temporary stables had been erected. The tenants assembled, mostly on black horses, to the number of 450; and the carriages of the nobility and gentry, with the state carriage of the Mayor of Liverpool, continued to arrive till 11 o'clock, to the number of 100. Soon after 11 the order was given to move forward towards Ormskirk. At one o'clock all had reached the church yard, where the tenants formed a double line on each side, to allow the corpse to move silently into the church. The pall bearers were, on the right, H. Egerton, esq., William Hulton, esq., Lord Molyneux, and Lord Skelmersdale; on the left, Colonel Rawsthorne, R. G. Hopwood, esq., Sir D. Hesketh, and the Marquis of Westminster. The present Earl has been appointed to succeed his father as Lord Lieutenant of Lancashire, of which county he has for some years been Vice-Admiral.

DR. GRAY, BISHOP OF BRISTOL.

Sept. 28. At Clifton, aged 70, the Right Rev. Robert Gray, D.D. Lord Bishop of Bristol, and a Prebendary of Durham.

Dr. Gray was the son of a silversmith in London. He was a member of St. Mary hall, Oxford, where he graduated M.A. 1787, B.D. 1799, and D.D. 1802. His first literary work, which established his professional fame, was his "Key to the Old Testament and Apocrypha; being an account of their several books, their contents and authors, and of the times in which they were written." It was compiled on the plan of Bishop Percy's "Key to the New Testament;" and, having been adopted as a class-book at both the Universities, has now arrived at its ninth edition.

Shortly after, Mr. Gray was presented to the vicarage of Farrington, in Berkshire. In 1793 he published a volume of "Discourses on various subjects illustrative of the Evidence, Influence, and Doctrines of Christianity;" and in 1794 a volume of "Letters during the course of a tour through Germany, Switzerland, and Italy, in the years 1791 and 1792, with reflections on the manners, literature, and religion of those countries."

In 1796 he was appointed Bampton Lecturer, and his discourses preached on that occasion, were published the same year under the title of "Sermons on the principles upon which the Reformation of the Church of England was established."

His literary services to the Church having attracted the notice of that noble example of the exercise of patronage, the late Bishop Barrington, Mr. Gray was in 1800 collated by his Lordship to the rectory of Craike in Yorkshire, (on which occasion he resigned Farrington), and afterwards, in 1804, to the seventh stall in the church of Durham, and again in 1805, to the rectory of Bishopwearmouth (resigning Craike). At Bishopwearmouth (where he succeeded the celebrated Dr. Paley) he continued to discharge the parochial duties until his elevation to the see of Bristol in 1827. He made the poor of the district his peculiar care, and many who had seen better times had reason to rejoice in his well-timed bounty. He was a magistrate of the town of Sunderland, the duties of which situation he discharged with great ability and impartiality. At Durham, also, he obtained the respect and affection of all who knew him, as a truly Christian divine, and an excellent and amiable gentleman.

In 1800 Dr. Gray published "Religious Union;" being a sketch of a plan

for uniting Catholics and Presbyterians with the Established Church; in 1801, a Visitation Sermon, in 1802 "A Dialogue between a Churchman and a Methodist, in which the grounds of their Communion and Separation are examined;" in 1810 a Sermon on the Jubilee; in 1812 a discourse at Bishopswearmouth, with reference to the assassination of the Right Hon. S. Perceval; in 1816 a work entitled "The Consensus between the Sacred Writings, and the Literature of the Jewish and Heathen Authors, particularly that of the classical ages, illustrated principally with a view to evidence in confirmation of the truth of Revealed Religion."

The death of this excellent prelate is a serious blow to the Established Church. Of all the bishops, the Bishop of Bristol was perhaps the most distinguished for his high and unshaken principles, his cool and unmovable courage. His conduct at the burning of his palace has immortalized his name, and history will not fail to record the piety and firmness with which, on the very day when the city of Bristol was in flames around him, the Bishop preached a sermon of singular excellence, and with a spirit that seemed totally removed above all regard to the persecution he was enduring. At this moment he was truly dignified, and emitted a calmness worthy even of an Apostle. Unmoved amid the madness of the people, and of the tempest which was hurrying around him, he regarded his life less valuable than the duty he owed to God. After this his constitution became evidently shaken, and his declining health was still further impaired by his being obliged to witness the attacks daily made against the Church of England both within and without the walls of Parliament. During the discussion of the first Irish Church Reform Bill in the House of Commons, several petitions against it were presented and ably supported by his lordship, but before the Bill was introduced into the House of Lords his malady had so much increased, that he was reluctantly compelled to leave London for Weymouth. His life, however, had not been considered in immediate danger until within a short time of his decease. His public and private virtues justly endeared him to his friends, and his firm, consistent, and constitutional principles, gave his name a title to the respect and good opinion of every true friend of the Church and State.

Dr. Gray married a sister of Alderman Camplin, of Bristol, by whom he had a very numerous family. He has six sons, of whom the Rev. Robert

Gray was presented to the rectory of Sunderland in 1829; and the Rev. Charles Gray is a Prebendary of Exeter; as we believe, Vicar of *St. Andrew's*. Another son died in Feb. 1832. He has daughters, he lost several by consumption, and we believe not more than one survives.

The Bishop's funeral took place at Bristol on the 6th of October. At half past 10 o'clock the hearse approached Rodney house, Clifton, where the ladies, and the family and chief mourners were assembled, and in a short time the procession moved in the following order—

Hearse and six horses.

First coach and four, containing the sons of the deceased.

Second coach and four, containing the Bishop's brother, nephew, Alderman Camplin, and J. Cooke, Esq.

Third coach and four, containing Dr. Bernard and Dick, R. Smith and R. Lowe, Esq., surgeons.

When the procession had reached the great room on the Clifton Road, used by the Horticultural Society, it halted, and the following was its progress down Park street to the Cathedral—

Churchwardens and Vestries of different parishes to the number of 128, all in mourning, four abreast.

Mayor's Marshals and Peace-officers, Governor and Corporation of the Poor, Common Council.

Aldermen and Magistrates.

The Mayor.

Clergy of the Diocese, amounting to 64 in their gowns, with hat-bands—four abreast.

Pall bearers.

Mr. Archdeacon England, Mr. Basil Dean Bedford, Rev. Messrs. T. F. Huddolph, R. Watson, J. Eden, J. Farr, Dr. Charlton, and F. Elwyn.

Hearse and six.

Three Coaches and four, as above. Family Carriage of deceased, and 20 other carriages of Gentry of the city and neighbourhood.

The whole proceeded through an immense crowd of persons, who behaved with the greatest order and decorum. On reaching the Cathedral, the body was met by the Dean and other dignitaries, when the choir, placing itself in the front of the corpse, moved on at a slow and solemn pace, singing the introductory verses of the Burial Service, as set to music by Dr. Croft. The proper Psalms were then chanted, and the Lesson read by Mr. Prebendary Harvey.

The body was then conveyed to the adjoining Church yard, the clergy and

gentlemen who formed the previous procession arranging themselves in the cloisters, and the venerable Dean, (Dr. Beeke) performed the last office over the grave of his departed friend and diocesan.

There was no mitre on the coffin, from the lamentable fact of this funereal symbol (kept formerly in the cathedral) having been destroyed at the late disgraceful riots.

DR. BISSET, BISHOP OF RAPHOE.

Sept. 5. At Lissendrum, Aberdeenshire, the seat of his family, where he was on a visit to his nephew, in his 77th year, the Right Rev. William Bisset, D.D. Bishop of Raphoe.

He was educated at Westminster, where he was admitted a King's scholar in 1771, and thence elected a student of Christ church, Oxford, in 1775. He took the degree of M.A. in 1782. In 1785 he was presented to the rectory of Ballymakenny, near Drogheda: and he was afterwards Rector of Loughal, a Prebendary of Armagh, and Archdeacon of Ross. From the latter dignity he was promoted by the Marquis Wellesley, in 1822, to the see of Raphoe, in which he succeeded the late Archbishop Magee. When the see of Dublin became vacant by the death of that prelate, the Government offered to Dr. Bisset the vacant archiepiscopal chair; but his lordship declined it, assigning as his reason the increasing and multiplying infirmities of age, and his anxious desire to end his days among the clergy whom he knew and loved. His benevolence was unbounded, and his charity munificent;—when Raphoe was visited last spring by the awful disease that desolated so many towns and villages in the land, his lordship remained at the Palace, and converted his offices into hospitals for the sick, whom he tended with his own hands, administering alike bodily and spiritual relief. When the parliamentary grant was taken from the Association for Discountenancing Vice, his Lordship supplied the loss, defrayed the expense of premiums, and exerted himself unremittingly in support of the society. He built several churches in his diocese.

The see of Raphoe is the fifth that has lapsed since the passing of the Irish Church Temporalities Act. The temporalities go to the Ecclesiastical Fund; and the superintendence of the see, with the patronage, devolves to Dr. Ponsonby, the Bishop of Derry, who, it is thought, will make his selection to reside at the palace in Raphoe, upon the improvement of which the late Bishop had expended a considerable sum.

RT. HON. SIR JOHN LEACH.

Sept. 14. At Edinburgh, the Right Hon. Sir John Leach, Knt. Master of the Rolls, a Privy Councillor, a Benchler of the Middle Temple, and LL.D.

Sir John Leach was a striking instance of innate talent and energy of character, enabling their possessor to emerge from obscurity to eminence, and that in a department totally different from that to which he was destined. He was descended of humble, though respectable parentage, and received little from his relations but a plain education. He was born at the town of Bedford in the year 1760, where his father was a tradesman; and was one of several sons. We have understood that one of his brothers (who was afterwards appointed his principal secretary, as Master of the Rolls) was an enterprising man of business, having obtained a patent for making lace, which he brought to great perfection.

John Leach was educated at the Grammar School at Bedford, and placed in the office of Sir Robert Taylor, the eminent architect, to whose business he applied himself with great attention and perseverance. His not continuing in this profession has been attributed to accident; it is said that, being employed as a poll-clerk at a contested election at his native town, he attracted the attention of Mr. Pigott (afterwards Sir Arthur Pigott,) who was engaged as counsel. He was so struck by young Leach's energy and acuteness, that he advised him to study the law. This is, however, one of those semi-dramatic incidents which are generally thrust into the biography of eminent men. We believe the fact to have been, that in the office of Sir Robert Taylor he met, as a co-pupil, the late Mr. Samuel Pepys Cockerell, and on that gentleman commencing business for himself, he requested the assistance of his friend; and it was owing mainly to Mr. Cockerell's recommendation and encouragement that Mr. Leach commenced the study of the law. Be this as it may, he entered himself at the Middle Temple on the 26th of January, 1780, and became the pupil of that eminent draughtsman and Judge, Sir W. Alexander, then in great practice as a junior equity counsel.

In Hilary term, 1790, he was called to the bar by that Society, and chose the Home Circuit and Surrey Sessions. He soon obtained considerable practice in these courts, and was distinguished for his neat, accurate, and forcible speeches—his pleasing and lucid statements of cases. The first important matter in which he was retained as counsel was

the Seaford election; both at the election and the subsequent petition against it. This was his first connection with that borough, which he afterwards represented in Parliament. It is here also observable, that Sir John Leach is another instance of a person being successful in his profession although called to the bar after the usual period of life, he being 30 years of age before he obtained that degree.

In 1800 he thought it prudent to relinquish all common law business, and confine himself to equity practice; and although this important step did not at once meet full encouragement, no very long period elapsed ere he became extensively employed. He was particularly celebrated for his able and correct pleadings in equity; they are in fact the foundation of many of the private MS. collections now in the profession. Some of them, marked J. L. have been printed in the collection by Mr. Van Heythuysen, and they have long been valued and followed by the practising equity draughtsmen of the present day. In court he rose rapidly into eminence, combining very considerable learning with great powers of arranging and condensing facts. His speeches always enforced attention, being clear, precise, and nervous. He contended often preeminently even with Sir Samuel Romilly, and was generally preferred to Sir Anthony Hart, to both of whom he was constantly opposed, more especially when he became King's Counsel, which grant he obtained in 1807. His temper was warm and irritable, and he was frequently involved in personal altercation with the advocate to whom he was opposed. His talents as a speaker not only secured his employment in the Equity Courts, but gained him considerable business at the Cockpit, more particularly on West India appeals. He was, moreover, distinguished for his despatch and powers of disposing of his business.

In politics, although he never took a very active part, he was a Whig, and was early introduced to the leaders of that party—Mr. Fox, Mr. Sheridan, and others.

In the year 1806 he took a more distinguished stand both in his profession and before the public. He was one of the many eminent lawyers who were introduced into Parliament by a proprietary borough. He had ever since 1792 been more or less connected with Seaford (now entombed in schedule A. of the Reform Act). In 1795 he had been elected Recorder, and having rented and purchased property in the place, he had by degrees

obtained sufficient influence to be strong enough to return both of its members in the general elections of 1806 and 1817, in opposition to Mr. Elliot of Exeter, who had returned the members at the general elections of 1796 and 1802. In the election of 1806 Mr. Leach was returned for that borough, together with Mr. G. Hubbard, and voted with the Whig Administration. In 1808 he obtained a patent of precedence—a distinction which he well deserved, both by his talents and the extent of his business. The usual compliment of being made a Benchet of his society followed this promotion. In 1810 he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Oxford, on the occasion of Lord Grenville's installation as Chancellor.

The arduous duties of a leading counsel in the Court of Chancery were devolved on Mr. Leach, which he was fully qualified to perform; but they probably prevented his taking a very active part in politics. He did not speak often in the House of Commons, although when he rose to address the House he spoke with effect, and was listened to with respect and attention. His most remarkable speeches were on the Duke of York's affair, on the motion of Colonel Wardle, in 1804, and on the bill for creating the Vice-Chancellor's Court. In the former, March 1809, he defended the Duke, who pleaded his Royal Highness that he could on Mr. Leach the next day, begged to acquaintance, and introduced him to the then Prince of Wales. This was the foundation of that confidence and intimacy which subsisted so long between the late King and the subject of this memoir. His speeches on the Vice-Chancellor's Court Bill were all in opposition to the plan. His great speech was on Feb. 15th, 1813, and probably at that period he hardly thought that he would have been the second Vice-Chancellor appointed under the measure which he so strenuously opposed.

We have said that Mr. Leach was never a very warm politician; and with a fondness to which lawyers are said to be more than usually prone, he thought proper soon after his visits to Carlton-house, to waver in his adherence to the Whigs. In 1811 he spoke in favour of the Regency Bill, and thought it advisable to print his speech; and from this time the favour of the Court flowed in upon him. He was consulted by the Prince of Wales to the propriety of issuing a commission to Italy respecting the conduct of the Princess of Wales. In 1814 he was appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Cornwall; in Aug. 1815 he succeeded M.

Baron Garrow as Chief Justice of Chester; and in December following he succeeded Sir Thomas Plumer as Vice-Chancellor, and was knighted.

On his acceptance of the office of Vice-Chancellor, Sir John Leach took the Chiltern Hundreds, and, we believe, parted with his interest in the borough of Seaford on the usual terms. His appointment was on the whole considered a proper one, and gave satisfaction to the profession; and no better proof of this can be given, than that Mr. Bell from that time confined himself to the Vice-Chancellor's Court. In May, 1827, he succeeded Sir John Copley as Master of the Rolls, and was sworn a Privy Counsellor. In 1829 Sir John Leach agreed to change the hours of the sitting of his court, which he appointed for the mornings instead of evenings, as theretofore; and on this new morning court being established, Mr. Bickersteth and Mr. Pemberton selected his court as their favourite field of practice.

Sir John Leach will long be remembered as a Judge. His capacities for his office were very great. His most remarkable qualities were his power of seizing on the important points in every case that came before him, and his being able to deliver his opinion on them immediately, in a manner the most clear and precise. Although his long practice, and a life spent in the duties of his profession, had stored him abundantly with the decisions of former judges, yet legal learning was not his most eminent quality. He chose frequently to rely on his own opinion rather than on that of those who preceded him; he very often disregarded the cases cited in argument, and decided on his own judgment. He almost always paid attention to his own reported decisions, in some cases even where they had been disapproved of by other Judges. His powers of disposing of his business were such as few men possess. Of him it is to be recorded, as it was of Sir Thomas More, that he left no cause remaining unheard, but on calling for the next cause, was informed that he had disposed of them all. His manner to counsel rendered him frequently unpopular with the bar. He had great excuse in the diseases with which he was afflicted; but the agony which they occasioned him, increasing the natural irritability of his temper, betrayed him in the early part of his judicial life into alterations hardly becoming the bench. He seemed, per-

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one. It is only just to say, however that this manner was greatly softened, if not entirely altered, in his later years, particularly since he accepted his last office; though this change has also been ascribed to the perfect submission of the Bar.

Sir John Leach was by no means satisfied with distinction as a lawyer. Political honours he had never much coveted, but he was always desirous of mixing with the great and noble. He was on terms of intimacy with many distinguished persons, and both received the visits and accepted the invitations of a long list of royal and noble personages. Few lawyers were invited to his entertainments, except on some marked occasion, fashionable society was his chief liking, and he was desirous of shining rather as a fine gentleman than as a Judge. He established several aristocratic retreats around London; and at these—as Cashbury and Osterley Park—he frequently passed his time from the Saturday till the Monday, although even here the lawyer peeped out in the shape of a bag of papers, which usually accompanied him. He was neat and precise in his dress, and in private courteous in his manners. He was abstemious in his diet; if his cellars were well stocked, and his *cuisine* in the best taste, it was to please his guests, and not himself, if he were a frequenter of the feasts of others, it was to partake the society, not the dainties of his hosts, as his own homemade bread and linseed tea generally accompanied him on these latter occasions. He was a man of active habits, and fond of exercise, particularly on horseback. When the sittings of the Rolls Court were in the evening, he did not allow this circumstance to interfere with his fondness for gaiety. In spite of the fatigue of his judicial duties, he dressed again for the parties of the night, and an hour after he had presided in his court might be seen in the crowded saloons of fashionable life. These frequently he did not quit until an early hour in the morning; but he never allowed his pleasures to interfere with his public duties, as few judges were so punctual in court as he. These habits of life, however, probably injured his constitution; he was afflicted with two dreadful diseases, having been twice operated on for stone, and more recently had his eyes couched in consequence of a cataract. These operations he underwent with great fortitude, and returned to the discharge of his duties in a very short space of time after all of them. He was fond of music, in which he had some taste, and latterly generally

spent his long vacations abroad. His private life was distinguished by great amenity and unselfishness. In fine, he was an upright and able judge, and a man of honourable feeling.

Erysipelas is said to be the disorder which terminated his valuable life, attended with a cold, caught on his return from a visit to the Duchess of Sutherland, at Dunrobin Castle. In 1825, on the increase of the Judges' salaries by vote of the House of Commons, that of the Master of the Rolls was fixed at 7,000*l.*, but Sir John Leach is said not to have died rich. His body was interred at Edinburgh, attended to the grave by his brothers. His niece, Miss Leach, had been travelling with him, and attended on his death-bed.

SIR H. M. FARRINGTON, BART.

Oct. 4. At Spring Lawn, Hereford, Devon, after a long and severe illness Sir Henry Maturin Farrington the third Baronet, 1794, a Major in the army.

He was the second son of General Sir Anthony Farrington, Col. R. Art. the first Baronet, by Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander Cadden, esq. of New York. He was appointed a Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery in 1794, Captain-Lieut. 1801, Captain 1804, and brevet Major in the army in 1813. He served for some time as commanding officer of Artillery in Nova Scotia.

He succeeded to the title on the death of his nephew Sir Charles Henry Farrington, in 1828.

He was three times married: first to Miss Charlissa Cunningham, by whom he had no issue; secondly to Laura Maria, daughter of Charles Bromley, esq. of Madras, who died in 1808, leaving an only daughter, Laura Maria; thirdly to Jane, daughter of Roger Curry, esq., who died in 1828 leaving two sons, Sir Henry Arthur Farrington, who has succeeded to the title, and Edward Holmes; and three daughters, Jan, Mary, and Margaret.

SIR JOHN GODFREY, BART.

Lately. At Bushfield, co. Kerry, aged 71, Sir John Godfrey, the second Baronet, of that name (1785).

He was born June 16, 1763, the eldest son of Sir William the first Baronet, by Agnes, only daughter of William Blenchessett, esq. of Elengrove in the same county, and succeeded to the title on the death of his father, Jan. 19, 1817. He married, Nov. 26, 1796, Eleanor, daughter of John Cromie, Esq. of Cromie, co. Kerry, and had issue five sons 1. Sir William Duncan Godfrey, who has suc-

ceeded to the title; he was born in 1791 and married in 1824 Maria-Louisa daughter of John Coutsman, of the co. Kerry, esq. and has issue 2. John 3. Henry, an officer in the 72d Highlanders, 4. Robert; and 5. James. Awaiting daughters, Ann, Agnes, and Eliza.

JOHN PENN, ESQ.

June 21. At Stoke Park, Bucks aged 75, John Penn, esq., LL.D. formerly Proprietary and Hereditary Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania in North America.

Mr. Penn was the eldest surviving son of the Hon. Thomas Penn, esq. 1687 the celebrated founder of Pennsylvania and by Lady Juliana Bermer, fourth daughter Thomas first Earl of Portland. He succeeded to the family estates, who retired, on the death of his father in 1717. In consequence of his maternal descent, he was received as a Nonconformist at the University of Cambridge, where he was a member of Cote hall, and the degree M.A. was conferred on him in 1774, at that of LL.D. in 1811.

During the American war, the family of Penn endeavoured to act as mediator between Great Britain and her Colonies, and having finally settled in England he received in 1780 a grant from Parliament of an annuity of 4000*l.* in part compensation of their losses.

In 1780 Mr. Penn pulled down the old mansion at Stoke Park which his father had purchased in 1760 at the instance of Lady Cobham, and erected a new house, from the designs of Mr. Nash, and completed by Mr. James Wyatt. It is in the villa style, of the Ionic order, and contains a very fine library; a view of it will be found at Penn's Seat. Mr. Penn also erected a column in the Park, on which stands a colossal statue, by Rossi, of Lord Chief Justice Coke, who died at Stoke Park.

In 1796 Mr. Penn published a tragedy, entitled "The Battle of Edington, or British Liberty," which was derived from the history of Alfred, and privately acted at the Haymarket theatre. In the following year, appeared a Reply to the structures of the Monthly Reviewers on the same production, and a translation of a Letter from Signor Raineri di Calabro to Count Alfieri, on Tragedy. In 1798 he published his "Critical, Poetical, and Dramatic Works," in 2 vols. 8vo.

In the same year he put forth "a timely Appeal to the Common Sense of the People of Great Britain in general, and of the inhabitants of Buckinghamshire in particular, on the present state of

affairs;" and in 1800 "Further Thoughts," a continuation of the same. At the general election of 1802 he entered the House of Commons as one of the Members for Helston; but we believe he was not a member of any other Parliament.

In 1802 he printed two volumes of "Poems, consisting of original Works, Imitations, and Translations;" and in 1811, again two volumes of "Poems, being mostly reprints."

Some years ago, Mr. Penn raised many a smile by his employing more than one lecturer gravely to persuade youth of both sexes to enter into the holy bands of matrimony.

Mr. Penn had two brothers, Grenville Penn, esq. F.S.A. who has distinguished himself by several able critical works, and a life of his great-grandfather Sir William Penn, the distinguished Admiral, and Richard Penn, esq. formerly M.P. for Lancaster, and not less remarkable for his classical attainments and wonderful powers of memory. Their sister Sophia-Margaret-Juliana, was the wife of the late Hon. and Most Rev. William Stuart, Archbishop of Armagh.

C. W. J. SHAKERLEY, ESQ.

Sept. 20. At Somerford Park, Cheshire, aged 67, Charles Watkin John Shakerley, Esq. of that place, and Shakerley hall, Lancashire.

This gentleman was the son and heir of Charles Buckworth, esq. sometime a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy British Fusileers, and afterwards of Park Place, Bishopsgate Heath, co. Berks, by Eliza, daughter and sole heiress of the very ancient family of Shakerley, of which a pedigree will be found in Ormerod's History of Cheshire, vol. iii. p. 57.

He assumed the name of Shakerley by Act of Parliament, in 1790, and served the office of Sheriff of Cheshire in the following year.

Mr. Shakerley married Dorothy, dau. of Jacob Moreland, of Copplethwaite hall, in Westmoreland, esq. and had issue three sons and two daughters: 1. Charles Watkin John Shakerley, esq. born in 1792, and late a gentleman commoner of Brasenose college, Oxford; he has twice married, first Rosalba d'Avray, daughter of the Duc d'Avray; and secondly, Jesse, daughter of Thomas Scott, of Shepperton, in Middlesex, esq.; 2. Frances-Margaretta, married in 1816, to Vigors Herve, esq. of Killian castle, co. Wexford, and Henry, of Yorkshire, and several others; 3. Dorothy, a young lady, married to Thomas Read Kemp, of Lewes; 4. Geoffrey-John, a young gentleman, married to Miss

in 1827, Eleanor-Maria, daughter of the late Rev. James Webster, of Ashfield, co. Longford; and 5. George, who died an infant.

PROFESSOR HARDING.

Aug. 31. Aged about 70, Professor Harding, of the University of Göttingen, an eminent astronomer, whose name will go down to posterity with the important discovery of the planet Juno, which it was his good fortune to make in 1804.

He was descended from a highly respectable English Catholic family. One of his ancestors left England on account of his religion, and settled in Germany, where the family afterwards became Protestants. He was born at Lauenburg, the principal town of the then Hanoverian, now Danish duchy of Lauenburg, and was originally intended for the church; but after his academical studies, he became tutor to the son of the celebrated astronomer Schröter, and this circumstance led him to the study of practical astronomy, to which he afterwards exclusively devoted his whole life. After having been several years astronomical assistant to Schröter, he accepted in 1805 a Professorship of Astronomy at Göttingen, which he retained till his death.

Professor Harding was a most active and industrious practical astronomer, whose observations have in no small degree enlarged our knowledge of the heavenly bodies. He rendered a very important service to astronomy by compiling accurate maps of those parts of the heavens in which planets may be expected to appear. The perseverance and careful attention with which he mastered the heavens during the several years in the prosecution of this work, were rewarded by the brilliant discovery above alluded to. He was a very amiable man, whose loss is much deplored by his numerous friends and colleagues in the university. The grief at the loss of his daughter, an only child, 14 years old, who died last year, terminated his days.

REV. JOHN HARRIMAN, F.R.S.

On the 3d of Dec. 1831, died at Croft, in the county of York in the 72d year of his age, the Rev. John Harriman, Perpetual Curate of Ash and Sateley, Durham, and Fellow of the Linnean Society.

This distinguished Botanist, and truly Christian Minister, was a native of Maryport in the county of Cumberland. His father, a German, his grandfather brought into, and settled in the county of Cumberland. The name of his father was Hermann,

which is the ancestral name of his family in Germany. Two of this name, and, as it is believed, of his kindred, were eminent as botanists. One was Professor of Botany in the chair of the University of Leyden, and was the predecessor, and nearly the rival in fame, of the great Linnaeus; the other at a later period occupied with distinction the Professor's chair of Botany at Strasburg. They had both manifested early and strongly a peculiar predilection for the study of botany, and a talent for excelling in it, resembling, in many particulars, the tact and talent so conspicuous in Mr. Harriman whose botanical friends, in their admiration of his powers of discrimination, were accustomed to say of him that he was born a botanist. In his 17th year he commenced the study of medicine with the design of pursuing it as his profession, and to which, like the eminent botanists to whom we have referred, who were physicians, he seemed to have been led by his ardent attachment to the study of natural history. After two or three years spent in this pursuit, he was compelled to relinquish it on account of some pulmonary affection, and was subsequently induced, on the recovery of his health, to resume his classical studies under the care of the Rev. Mr. Wilson, and to prepare himself for holy orders. In 1787 he was ordained a deacon, and in the following year was appointed to the curacy of Bassenthwaite, in his native county, and afterwards to that of Barnard Castle in the county of Durham. In 1795 he removed to Egglestone, and afterwards to Chisford, both in the same county. In 1808 he married Miss Ayre of King's Lynn, in the county of Norfolk, who still survives him. In 1813 he took the curacy of Long Horsley in Northumberland, and afterwards, at the request of his Diocesan, that of Heighington and Croxdale. In 1821, having previously resigned these engagements, he was inducted into the small perpetual curacies of Ash and Sadley, which he held to the time of his decease. These several removals from one curacy to another, arose from causes quite independent of his flock, and generally of himself, and resulted from circumstances which he could not control and did not produce. As the Pastor of a parish he was beloved, and his separation from each deplored; for though the localities in which his ministerial labours laid, afforded him ample means for pursuing his botanical studies, yet in no instance did he avail himself of them to the neglect of any one of the least of the duties pertaining to his sacred office, being through life not more disem-

guished for the zeal and success with which he carried on his researches in science than he was for the very conscientious and exemplary manner in which he discharged those duties, and the high tone of moral and religious feeling with which he was seen to hold every thing else as subservient to them.

As a botanist and mineralogist he early became distinguished for the extent and accuracy of his researches, and was elected a Fellow of the Linnean Society, and had his acquaintance and correspondence sought for by the most eminent Botanists of this and other countries, including amongst this number the late President of the Linnean Society, Sir James Edward Smith, Withering, Sowerby, Hooker, &c. and Professors Aitken and Swartz of Sweden, &c. By these and other eminent men of science he was frequently consulted, particularly on the order of Lichens, which was a favourite object of inquiry with him, and of which a great many varieties were discovered by him; and it was through some of his several correspondents, in whose specimens and descriptions with which he supplied them, he communicated the result of his researches to the public, exhibiting on every occasion, in the communications he made, such modesty and liberality as greatly to command respect.* But, estimable as Mr. Harriman was for his attainments as a botanist, he was still more so for those higher qualities which adorn the man and the Christian. To the poor of his flock he was the assiduous visitor and friend, to the educated and wealthier classes a valued companion and guest, and to all an affectionate but uncompromising monitor and guide. Ambitious and beloved in private life, and holding in a just estimate his labours and rewards of ambition he escaped or resisted the temptation of waiting upon the great for preferment, and having been once refused it by his Diocesan, was content with the sufficiency of a small patronage, and performed during his

* The following quotation from a letter of the late President of the Linnean Society, will afford a good illustration of the modest bearing of Mr. Harriman. "We wished long ago," he observes, "to dedicate to our liberal friend, the Rev. Mr. Harriman, some one of the numerous Lichens of which he was the first discoverer, but could never obtain his consent, which, probably, Dr. Aitkenius did not think of soliciting. We are glad that a worthy a man has become thus posthumously commemorated;" see vol. 36 of Sowerby and Smith's Botany.

years the duties of the sanctuary with no higher appointment than a curate's, and no higher average stipend than seventy pounds a-year; leaving behind him a character blameless before men, and honoured in their recollection for that felicitous gentleness of nature by which it could be recorded of him, what unhappily few beside can boast of, that he never lost a friend and never made an enemy.

LIONEL LUKIN, Esq.

Feb. 16. At Hythe, in his 92d year, Lionel Lukin, esq.

This gentleman was a native of Essex, and for many years an eminent coach-builder of Long Acre. In that capacity he had frequently the honour of waiting upon his late Majesty, when Prince of Wales; and his Royal Highness condescended to take an interest in his scientific pursuits, and particularly in the safety-boat of which he was the inventor. His first experiments for this purpose were made on a Norway yawl, which he purchased in 1784; and, having completed the alterations he deemed necessary, and proved their efficacy as far as practicable on the Thames, he procured a patent for the invention, which bore date the 2d of November 1785, and the specification was printed in the third volume of the *Repository of Arts*.

About the same time, in addition to his conversation on the subject with the Prince of Wales, he had interviews with the Dukes of Northumberland and Portland, Adm. Sir R. King, Adm. Schank, and other influential persons; and above all, with Lord Howe, then first Lord of the Admiralty, who gave him strong verbal approbation, but was not induced to take any official steps to further his views. Shortly after, he was recommended by Capt. James, then Deputy Master of the Trinity House, to entrust his boat, which he had named the *Experiment*, into the hands of a Ramsgate pilot, then in London, in order that its powers might be put to the utmost test in violent weather. This was done; but he never heard any more from the man, nor received any remuneration for the *Experiment* and its furniture. He heard, indeed, that the boat had frequently crossed the channel at times when no other could venture out; and it was surmised that, having been detected in illicit traffic, it had been confiscated and destroyed abroad.

Having thus disposed of his first boat, Mr. Lukin immediately built a new one for his own use, about 20 feet long, like the former, which, from the prodigies it performed, he named the *Witch*. It was

let to several persons, and among others to Sir Sidney Smith, who in repeated trials found that it could neither be over-set or sunk; and its rapidity of sailing (from its ability to carry a greater quantity of canvass than usual) was triumphantly proved by Mr. Lukin himself at Margate.

Though for a time Mr. Lukin's "*Unimmovable Boats*" excited very general discussion; yet, like many similar inventions rather desirable than absolutely requisite, he had little demand for them. Besides fitting up a boat for the Bamboorough Charity, he built only four after his own. One of these has often proved of vital utility at Lowestoft.

Some time, however, after his patent was expired, he was mortified to witness the attention excited by the invention of Mr. Greathhead, a boat builder of Shields, who received not only the honorary approbation of the Society of Arts, but afterwards a pecuniary reward from Parliament; though, to use Mr. Lukin's own words, Mr. Greathhead's *Life Boat* was, "as to all the essential principles of safety, precisely according to my Patent, and differed from it in no considerable respect, except the curved keel, which contributes nothing to the general principles of safety, but renders it unfit for a sailing boat." It may be remarked that the importance of a *SAFETY* is in general too little considered, or at least not considered in a right point of view: it is foolishly imagined that the public is most attracted by Greek and grandiloquence; but perhaps we may attribute Mr. Greathhead's success to this circumstance, that, while Mr. Lukin's *Unimmovable Boat* seemed to demand some troublesome exercise of the understanding to comprehend its mysterious meaning, the title of the *Life Boat* spoke at once to the sympathies of the heart.

In 1806 a correspondent of the *Gentleman's Magazine* put forward a claim to the invention of the *Life Boat*, in opposition to that of Greathhead, on the part of Mr. Woulthave of Newcastle; and Mr. Lukin in consequence wrote three letters, asserting the priority of his own patent, which were printed in vol. LXXXI, 621, 813, 1110. The same party, Mr. Hais, of Newcastle, having about the same time published a pamphlet on the subject, Mr. Lukin also thought proper to do the same, which he put forward under the title of "*The invention, principles of construction, and uses of Unimmovable Boats*," stated in a letter to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales," 8vo. pp. 36, with a plate.

Mr. Lukin's mechanical ingenuity was

exercised, as might be expected, in his own business; he was the author of several useful improvements in the construction and conveniences of carriages. He also invented a raft to assist in raising persons from under ice, which he presented to the Humane Society, and it has been successfully employed in Hyde Park. He contrived an easily inclining and elevating bedstead, for the comfort of impotent invalids, and presented one to several infirmaries. He was also skilled in the higher sciences; and pursued the study of astronomy, geometry, optics, and hydraulics. He invented a pluviometer, and kept for many years a Diary of the weather, which he compared with that of a correspondent at Budleigh in Devonshire, and which he continued until the year 1824, when his eyesight failed.

Mr. Lukin was at the time of his death the oldest Vestryman in the Parish of St. Martin in the Fields. About eleven years ago he dined at Teddington with four of his brothers, whose ages averaged 76 years. The deaths of James an elder brother, and Charles the youngest, are recorded in the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. xciii. ii. 476, xcvi. i. 92. By his first wife, Miss Walker of Bishop's Stortford, he has left issue a son and a daughter, the former of whom has issue. He married secondly, Miss Hesther Clissold, of Reading, who survives him.

His body was buried in the churchyard of St. Leonard's, Hythe.

BENJAMIN SKILLITO, Esq.

Sept. 23. At Windsor, Nova Scotia, after a short illness, in his 45th year, Benjamin Skillito, esq. late of the Royal Marine Artillery.

This officer had a commission in the Royal Marines at an early age, and served in that corps, and in the Royal Marine Artillery, for upwards of twenty years as a subaltern, with much credit. In 1829, there being no prospect of immediate promotion, he purchased some land in Nova Scotia, which he cultivated with great success. At the time of his illness he was officiating as a Magistrate, an Assistant Judge, and Commissioner of Schools for the county of Hants, in which he resided; and he died much respected and regretted by his friends and neighbours generally.

On his retiring from the service on the half pay of the Royal Marine Artillery, he married Anne, the widow of the late Captain Barnard, of the Honourable East India Company's ship the Wexford, and daughter of the late Major General Miller of the Marines, by whom he has left one infant daughter.

CAPT. DAVID THOMPSON.

Lately. At the Mauritius, in consequence of injuries received during a violent hurricane, Capt. David Thompson, the well-known computer and author of the Lunar and Horary Tables, and inventor of the Longitude Scale.

The work which has brought Captain Thompson's name into notice among men of science, is his solution of the problem, of clearing the apparent distance of the moon from other celestial bodies, from the effects of parallax and refraction—one of the most useful in nautical astronomy, and he received from the late celebrated Baron de Zach, high commendation for his skill and success in this investigation, and from the late Board of Longitude a tardy acknowledgement of the high merit of his Tables. All methods which solve this problem by approximative formulae being in some particular cases defective, Capt. Thompson undertook the arduous task of reducing the spherical triangle, for every case which can occur in practice. The correction to one of the approximative formulae which he adopted, was thus obtained, in every individual case, and these single results were classed in a Table of triple entry, embracing all the cases which can possibly occur. The seaman takes out from the Table the number required for each case, with great ease, and adds it to the calculated numerical value of the approximative formulae, the defect of which Captain Thompson's Table is intended to supply, and he thus obtains a perfectly correct solution. Captain Thompson also invented a scale adapted to the solution of the same problem, which is made use of by many mariners.

CHARLES WESLEY, Esq.

May 23. Aged 78, Charles Wesley, esq. for many years Organist to the late Majesties George the Third and George the Fourth.

This celebrated musician was born at Bristol, Dec. 11, 1757, the son of the Rev. Charles Wesley, and nephew to the Rev. John Wesley, the founder of the Methodists. His brother Samuel, also a musical genius, was eight years his senior; he died in 1815. His father communicated to a friend the following notice of his early years. He was 24 years old when I first observed his strong inclination to music. He then surprised me by playing a tune on the harpsichord readily, and in just time. Soon afterwards he played several others. Whatever his mother sang, or whatever he heard in the streets, he could, without difficulty, make out upon this instrument. *Norwich, 1780.*

his birth his mother used to quiet and amuse him with the harpsichord. On these occasions, he would not suffer her to play with one hand only; but, even before he could speak, would seize hold of the other, and put it upon the keys. When he played by himself, she used to tie him by his back-string to the chair, in order to prevent his falling. Whatever tune it was, he always put a true bass to it. From the beginning he played without study or hesitation. Whenever, as was frequently the case, he was asked to play before a stranger, he would invariably inquire in a phrase of his own, "Is he a musicker?" and if he was answered in the affirmative, he always did it with the greatest readiness. His style, on all occasions, was *con spirito*; and there was something in his manner so much beyond what could be expected from a child, that his hearers, learned or unlearned, were invariably astonished and delighted."

When he was four years old, Mr. Wesley took him to London; and Beard, who was the first musical man who heard him there, was so much pleased with his abilities, that he kindly offered his interest with Dr. Boyce to get him admitted among the King's Boys. This, however, his father declined, as he then had no thoughts of bringing him up to the profession of music. However, when he was about six years old, he was put under the tuition of Rooke, a very good-natured man, but of no great eminence, who allowed him to run on *ad libitum*, whilst he sat by apparently more to observe than to control him.

For some years his study and practice were almost entirely confined to the works of Corelli, Scarlatti, and Handel; and so rapid was his progress, that, at the age of twelve or thirteen, it was thought that no person was able to excel him in performing the compositions of those masters.

On coming to London, he received instructions on the harpsichord from Kellway, and in the rules of composition from Dr. Boyce. His first work, "A set of six Concertos for the Organ or Harpsichord," was published under the immediate inspection of that master; and, for a first attempt, was indeed a wonderful production, as it contained some fugues which would have done credit to a professor of the greatest experience and the first eminence. In 1784, he published "A Set of Eight Songs," in an extremely fine and masterly style.

His subsequent career was one of greater success than incident. He was for some years Organist of Surrey Chapel, better known by the name of its minister

the late Rowland Hill. His duties were latterly confined to the old church at Marylebone. It is said that the "ruling passion" was so strong on his death-bed, that he was continually humming Handel's music; and, fancying he had his pianoforte before him, working his fingers on his bed-clothes as though he were playing on the instrument, and that even within two days of his decease. He was of a most amiable disposition, a true Christian, and perfectly resigned to the will of his Maker.

MR. N. WEIPPERT.

Aug. 9 In Albany-N.Y. Mr. Nelson Weippert.

Mr. N. Weippert was originally a pupil of Ferdinand Ries, but had subsequently studied under Moscheles, Hertz, and Hummel. Early and sedulous application had obtained for him that mastery over the mechanical difficulties of the piano-forte, so rarely acquired in after-life, even by the most indolent student; and those who were familiar with the performance of this young artist will long remember the power and facility with which he executed the most elaborate compositions, as well as his readiness and certainty in sight-playing. His only publication was some airs, with variations, which appeared shortly before his death.

In private life Mr. N. Weippert was of unassuming manners, and he had not neglected to cultivate that acquaintance with general literature which distinguishes the man of real taste from the mere artist. His disorder was a gradual decline of health, probably accelerated by incessant attention to the increasing demands of his professional engagements.

CLERGY DISEASED.

Sept. 10. At Clifton, aged 68, the Rev. John Morgan, late Vicar of Seaford, Leicestershire, and for 40 years Head Master of the Grammar-school at Steyning, Sussex. He was presented to Seaford by the Duke of Rutland in 1805.

Sept. 25. At Edinburgh, where he had come to attend the meeting of the British Association, the Rev. David Scott, late Minister of Corstorphine, and Professor of Hebrew and Oriental Languages in the University of St. Andrews.

Oct. 5. In Hans place, Chelsea, the Rev. William Augustus Cane, Perpetual Curate of Doddington, Northumberland. He was of Exeter coll. Oxf. M.A. 1797, and was presented to Doddington in the following year by the Duke of Northumberland.

Oct. 10. At Clist Honiton, Devon, aged 84, the Rev. John Hodge, Vicar of Collumpton, and Curate of the former parish for fifty years. He was presented to Collumpton in 1830. He was of a most benevolent disposition and a highly cultivated mind.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

July 4. In Harley-st. aged 35, John St. John Long, esq. the celebrated practitioner in cases of consumption, &c. by friction and other means, intended to separate inflammation from the blood. He was originally a portrait painter. His memorable trial in Oct. 1830, for the death of Miss Cashion, when he was convicted of manslaughter, and fined 250*l.* is noticed in Gent. Mag. vol. c. in. 461. His own death ensued from the rupture of a blood vessel, from which he had suffered for about two years. His *estate* has been sold by his executors for the sum of 10,000*l.*

Aug. 28. In Chesterfield-st. Thomas Snodgrass, esq. formerly of the Madras civil service. Returning from India many years ago with a large fortune, he fitted up a house in Chesterfield-st. with extraordinary splendour, but never received company in it more than once. He has left the sum of 175,000*l.* to the daughter of a widow lady named Russell, residing in Beaumont-st. Mary-le-bone entirely because her father was kind to him when he first went to India.

Oct. 14. At Staples-buildings, aged 44, Mr. Edward Pidgeon, a gentleman of literary acquirements, and one of the translators of Cuvier's Natural History, formerly an officer in the army.

Oct. 16. In his 74th year, Mr. Richard Stocker, for forty years resident apothecary to Guy's Hospital.

Oct. 20. At Kensington, aged 76, Samuel Everingham Sketchley, esq. for many years an active magistrate for Middlesex, and Second Lieutenant of the same.

Oct. 23. Robert, eldest son of H. H. Southey, M. D. of Harley-st.

In Harley-st. Miss Planta, sister of the late Joseph Planta, esq. of the British Museum.

Oct. 25. At Streatham, aged 75, June, widow of Beriah Drew, esq.

In Bedford-sq. aged 29, Thomas Charles Wilson Mayhew, esq. son of Francis Mayhew, esq. of Fitzroy-sq. and Carey-st. This gentleman was the proprietor and projector of several cheap popular works, having been connected with the *Figaro*, *Lo Studio*, the *Diamond Shakespeare*, the *Popular Dictionary of Universal Information*, a work principally

compiled from the *German Conversations Lexicon*, &c. At the time of his decease he was occupied in *four* periodical publications, a *History of England*, a *Cyclopædia*, a translation of *French Plays*, and the *National Library*. The application which such a variety of literary labours required, together with certain complicated pecuniary transactions connected with the last, led to his death. The verdict of the Coroner's Jury was that he "destroyed himself with excessive and fumes of charcoal, being in an unusual state of mind." He has left a wife and one child.

Oct. 26. Aged 39, the wife of Lieut. Edw. Rotton, R. N. who has been bereaved of his wife and seven children in the short space of three years.

Oct. 26. At Camberwell, aged 25, Holles, son of Hollis Solly, esq.

The celebrated Dr. Eady, an emperor of no ordinary fame, whose name was conspicuous on all the walls in the outskirts of the metropolis. He was one of the humble sons of an honest cooper at Huntingdon.

Nov. 1. At Hackney, aged 78, Mary, widow of the Rev. N. Cotton, late Rector of Thornby, Northamptonshire.

Nov. 3. At Kennington, aged 80, George Martin Leake, esq. *Chester Herald*. He was the youngest son of Stephen Martin Leake, esq., Garter King of Arms, and brother to John Martin Leake, esq. *Chester Herald* in 1752, upon whose surrender of his patent in 1791, the deceased was appointed his successor, and continued in the office until his death. His father, brother, and himself were members of the College for upwards of 107 years. He was interred in the family vault at Stepney.

Nov. 5. At Carlton chambers, Regent-st. F. Shore, esq.

Nov. 7. Jane, wife of Robert Farquhar, esq. Portland place.

Nov. 9. At South Lambeth, aged 47, Mary Ann, wife of W. W. Cottrell, esq. of the Inner Temple.

Nov. 13. In her 66th year, Lady Miles, formerly of Cambs, Yorks.

Nov. 14. In Salisbury-st. Strand, in his 50th year, Capt. George Nicholas, and surviving son of the late John Nicholas, esq. of Hackney.

Nov. 16. At Turnham-green, Anthony Goodve, esq. formerly of Gray's Inn.

At Fulham, Lady Sophia Margaret, wife of Sir Charles E. Kent, Bart. and sister to Earl Beauchamp, and the Countess of Longford. She was the third daughter of Wm. 1st Earl Beauchamp, by Catherine, dau. of Jas. Deane, esq. and married March 3, 1818, and had a son and two daughters in 1819.

BUCKS.—*Oct. 24.* At Westhorpe-house, Maria, wife of Gen. Sir G. Nugent, Bart. She was the seventh daughter of Cortland Skinner, esq. Attorney general of New Jersey; was married Nov. 15, 1797, and has left three sons and two daughters, of whom the elder is the wife of Sir T. F. Fremantle, Bart.

CHESTER.—*Nov. 8.* At Chester, the widow of Allen Holford, esq., late of Davenhall hall.

Lately. Thomas Boden, esq. one of the Aldermen of the Borough of Macclesfield. He has bequeathed to the Macclesfield Dispensary, 500*l.*; to be invested for the choir of the Old Church, 350*l.*; in aid of a new burial ground, 100*l.*; St. George's Church, Sutton, 100*l.*; the National School, Macclesfield, 100*l.*; the Macclesfield Sunday School, 100*l.*; schools at Lower Withington, 180*l.*

CUMBERLAND.—*Oct. 29.* At Whitehaven, John Littledale, esq., Collector of the Customs; brother to Mr. Justice Littledale.

DERBY.—*Oct. 13.* At Derby, in his 73d year, John Whitehurst, esq., one of the oldest inhabitants, and nephew to John Whitehurst, esq. F. R. S., the celebrated geologist and philosopher.

DEVON.—*Oct. 29.* At Plymouth, G. Harvey, esq., one of the mathematical masters of Woolwich Academy. He terminated his existence by hanging himself with a silk handkerchief, to a hook in the cellar. Verdict, "mental derangement."

Nov. 1. In consequence of being thrown from his gig, Francis Kingdon, esq., town clerk of Great Torrington, coroner and clerk to the magistrates of that division, clerk to the trustees of the turnpike trust, with several minor appointments.

Nov. 3. At Torquay, aged 55, Richard Earle Welby, esq., fifth son of the late Sir William Earle Welby, Bart., of Denton Hall, Lincolnshire. He was for some time an officer in the Life Guards. He married in Oct. 1812, the widow of Henry Penton esq., M. P. for Winchester.

DORSET.—*Sept. 16.* At Bridport, in his 69th year, G. L. Roberts, M. D., inventor of the celebrated ointment, the "Poor Man's Friend." He was a member of the Wesleyan Society, and a man of active benevolence.

Sept. 28. At Chardstock, aged 81, Mary, widow of Thos. Langdon, esq., of Chard.

Oct. 19. At Poole, in his 82d year, Joseph White Orchard, esq., for many years an Alderman of that town, and twice Mayor.

Nov. 12. At Hanford House, Henry Ker Seymour, esq., one of the magistrates of the county.

DUNHAM.—*July 3.* At Gringle-park, Mr. Mag. Vol. II.

aged 74, Robert Wharton Myddleton, of Old Park, esq.

ESSEX.—*Nov. 4.* At Langham Lodge, Epping, T. Bridges, esq. late of Stamford-hill.

Nov. 8. At Harwich, aged 65, Susan, widow of Rev. William Whitfield, B. D., Vicar of Ramsay and Dovercourt-cum-Harwich.

GLOUCESTER.—*Sept. 11.* At Little-dean, aged 77, the widow of Nathaniel Wakeford, esq. of Pamher, near Basingstoke, only dau. of Matthew Lee, esq. of Elford House, near Exeter.

Oct. 19. At Cheltenham, aged 23, Harriet-Finch, dau. of late J. F. Simpson, esq. of Launde Abbey, Leic.

Oct. 29. At Cheltenham, aged 26, Augusta-Burgoynne, second dau. of late S. Chilver, esq. of New Burlington-st.

HANTS.—*Oct. 31.* At Ringwood, aged 26, Mr. W. B. Baldwin, only son of W. Baldwin, esq. solicitor.

Nov. 6. At Southampton, aged 90, Theodora, widow of the Right Hon. Geo. Rose, who died in 1818.

KENT.—*Lately.* At St. Stephen's, near Canterbury, G. Baker, esq. Recorder of Dover.

Oct. 17. At Liverpool, Mr. William Southgate, Surveyor of his Majesty's Customs at that port. He was assassinated by Norman Welch, a weigher in the same service.

Nov. 1. At Tunbridge-wells, aged 63, Rosamond, wife of Lieut.-Col. Weller, late of 13th Regt.

Nov. 11. At Bromley, Henrietta, widow of Richard Wharton, esq. formerly Joint Secretary of the Treasury, and M. P. for Durham.

LINCOLN.—*Sept. 19.* At Ancaster, aged 81, Elizabeth, widow of Henry de Wint, M.D. of Stone.

MIDDLESEX.—*Nov. 15.* At Edmonton, General *lronc* Francois Marie Delacroix, Baron de Boegard, native of Gravelines.

NORFOLK.—At Burnham Market, in his 83d year, Thos. Bolton, esq. This gentleman married Susannah, eldest sister of Admiral Lord Nelson; and his son, Thos. Bolton, esq. of Brickworth, the present High Sheriff of Wilts, is heir presumptive to the titles, &c. of the hero of Trafalgar.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—*Oct. 7.* At West Haddon, in his 65th year, Mr. James Parsons, fifth son of the late Alderman Parsons of Leicester.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—*Oct. 26.* At Grizedale, near Hawkshead, aged 74, Henry Ainslie, esq. M.D. of Dover st.

NORTS.—*Oct. 25.* At Ranby-hall, aged 71, the Most Noble Anna Maria Duchess dowager of Newcastle. Her

Grace was the fifth and youngest dau. of William second Earl of Harrington, by Lady Caroline Fitzroy, eldest dau. of Charles 2d Duke of Grafton. She was married Jan. 25, 1782, to Thomas third Duke of Newcastle, who dying in 1795, her Grace remained a widow until 1810, when she was again united in marriage to Lieut.-Gen. Sir Charles Crauford, G. C. B. who died in 1821. Her only surviving child is the present Duke. Her Grace's charities were very extensive, and unlimited to sect, parish, or county.

OXON. — Nov. 9. At Oxford, Grace, youngest sister of the late Dr. Williams, Professor of Botany.

SALOP. — Nov. 28. At Hawn, aged 82, Ann, wife of Matthias Attwood, esq.

SOMERSET. — Sept. 22. At Bath, J. F. Gyles, esq. Barrister. He was the author of a compendious Hebrew Grammar, and an Essay on the Proofs of the Truth of Christianity.

Sept. 24. At Bath, Miss Charlotte Bentley, dau. of the late Richard Bentley, esq. and granddaughter of Dr. Bentley, Master of Trinity College, Cambridge.

Oct. 27. At Newton Park, Capt. John Fred. Gore Langton, Coldstream Guards, youngest son of Col. Gore Langton, M.P. for the eastern division of the county.

Oct. 28. In her 86th year, Eleanor, widow of the Rev. George Townsend, Vicar of Ermington and Kingston, Devon, and mother of the late Rev. John Townsend, of St. James's, Taunton.

Nov. 2. At Walford House, in his 68th year, John Westbrook, esq.

STAFFORDSHIRE. — Oct. 30. Aged 67, John Hawkes, esq. of Norton Hall.

SEARCY. — Oct. 20. At Kingston-on-Thames, in his 80th year, Charles Luxmoore, esq. of Red Lion-sq.

Nov. 5. At Shalford, aged 47, Elizabeth, wife of Capt. Pyner, h. p.

SURREY. — Nov. 3. Aged 17, Mary-Anne, dau. of the Rev. Edw. Jermy, rector of Carlton Colville.

SUSSEX. — Nov. 12. At Hastings, Anna-Frances, wife of William Harwood, esq. M.D. last surviving dau. of James Lambert, esq. of Bedford-row.

Nov. 2. At Brighton, Dorothy-Margaret, wife of R. Westmacott, esq. B.A. of South Audley-street.

WARWICK. — Oct. 8. At Nuncaton, aged 42, Mary, wife of John Craddock, esq. and dau. of Geo. Greenway, esq. of Littleborough Hall.

WORCESTER. — Oct. 23. At Shipton-on-Stour, in her 99th year, Susanna, widow of William Hornblow, esq. surgeon.

Oct. 21. At J. Howard Walton's, esq. Radnor-house, near Duntarich, aged 35, Caroline, wife of E. Nicholas Hunt, esq.

of Dorset-sq. dau. of J. Strutt, esq. of Derby.

WILTS. — Oct. 5. At Beccles St. John, aged 87, Hannah, only surviving dau. of late Rev. James Foot, of Bedford.

YORK. — Oct. 31. At Nether Hall, Doncaster, aged 77, Hannah, wife of Arthur Mowbray, esq. of Harworth.

Nov. 7. At Campsall park, aged 61, Mrs. Pickford, of Acomb, near York, relict of the Rev. Josh. Pickford, and dau. of the late Sir A. Grant, of Morsmusk, Bart.

WILTS. — July 12. At Aberystwith, Richard Morgan, esq. late surgeon R.N. son of the late Incumbent of St. Michael's Chapel, in that town.

July 1. At Tenby, Jacob Richards, esq. a member of the corporation. The funeral procession was one of the largest ever witnessed in Tenby, and was attended by the Mayor and Common Council.

Sept. 18. At Erwood, Wm. Samuel Chambers, esq. formerly of Dringdale, Worcestershire.

Oct. 5. At Cardiff, Charlotte, second wife and widow of Sir Robert Isaac Blosse, of Galmiva, Glamorganshire, Bart. She was a daughter of John Richards, esq. of Cardiff.

At Parkwern, near Swansea, aged 59, Jane, wife of Capt. F. Hickey, R.N.

Oct. 12. In her 4th year, Agnes, eldest dau. of Robert Biddulph, esq. M.P. for Hereford.

Oct. 14. At Maesgwynne, near Carmarthen, in his 25th year, Stephen Richard Samuel Jones, esq.

ABROAD. — Feb. 26. At Munich, in his 63d year, Alois Schneefelder, inventor of the art of "Lithography and Chemical Printing." We intended to have given a memoir of this remarkable person; but are now compelled, from want of space, to refer to an interesting autobiography, accompanied by a portrait, contained in the translation of his "Complete Course of Lectures," published by Ackermann in 1819.

April 6. At Versailles, Sir John Barrington, LL.D. and K.C. Of his extraordinary character, we must defer our memoir to our next volume.

July 12. At Chauxenne, in Lombardy, in his 23d year, Richard Vaughan Simpson, esq. B.A., of Balliol college, Oxford, son of the late Rev. F. B. Simpson, of Basington.

July 22. Off the coast of Brazil, aged 17, Richard Stephen Hunt, eldest son of H.M.S. Snake, son of Richard Hunt, esq. of Wicksworth.

July 23. At Lisbon, Alexander Andrade, esq., Portuguese Consul, at Sierra, and formerly of Lancaster.

July 24. Sir Charles J. Peaball, lately his Britannic Majesty's Consul for North Carolina.

Aug. 10. At Paris, Caroline, fifth dau. of Sir Anthony Butler, Bart., of Pounds.

Aug. 13. At Sierra Leone, aged 50, Octavius Temple, esq. Lieut.-Governor of that island, (which he held only eight months), and son of the late Vicar of Cluvas, Cornwall; leaving a widow and six children.

Aug. 29. At Philadelphia, the wife of G. Robertson, esq. British Consul.

Lately. The reigning Duke of Anhalt-Bernburg, father of the Princess Frederick of Prussia.

At Frankfort, the Abbé Hennecart, a

French emigrant, who was long editor of the Frankfort French Journal, and on whom Louis XVIII. conferred the Order of the Legion of Honour.

At Thonon, near Geneva, General Dessaix, one of the most distinguished of the officers of Napoleon. He quitted the service of France at the time of the Restoration, and has since constantly refused to acknowledge either that or the present Government.

In America, a German woman, named Betty Brantham, aged 154. When 120 years old she lost her sight, but subsequently recovered it, and during the last 28 years of her life could see as well as in her youth.

ADDITIONS TO OBITUARY.

Vot. I. P. 118.—Dr. Milligan was in his 50th year. This self-taught philosopher was a native of Kirkcubbin on the Forth of Solway. Only twelve years before his death he was a country shoe-maker. Like Gifford and Bloomfield he grew weary of the last and theawl; he then went to Edinburgh, attended the College, became an instructor in his turn, amassed some property, and was distinguished among the learned and polite.

P. 332.—Dean Woodhouse became a widower in 1826. There is the following epitaph to his wife in Lichfield cathedral:—"In memory of Merce, wife of the Very Rev. Dr. Woodhouse, Dean of this Cathedral, who departed this life on the 7th of January 1826, in the 60th year of her age. Her never failing piety towards God will long be remembered within these sacred walls, as will her charity to the poor in every place of her residence." The Dean's daughter, Ellen-Jane, was married first to the Rev. William Robinson, B.C. L. Prebendary of Lichfield, and Rector of Swinerton and Stoke-upon-Trent, by whom she was mother of two daughters, Ellen-Jane and Marianne (the one drowned and the other burnt to death), the subjects of Chantrey's exquisite figures in Lichfield Cathedral. Mr. Robinson died March 21, 1812, aged 35; and his widow was married secondly to Hugh Dyke Acland, esq., next brother to Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Bart., by whom she has one son, Hugh.

P. 338.—The Rev. Stafford Smith, some time previous to his death, executed a trust deed, whereby he gave one thousand pounds, the interest thereof to be expended in coals, flannel, and what are to be distributed, at the

discretion of the Trustees, to certain poor in Fladbury and the adjoining hamlets, provided the Parish also contribute a portion of money towards forwarding the same desirable object; in failure of which the interest is to go to the Worcester Infirmary. He bequeathed 1000*l.* to that institution, and 100*l.* to the Gloucester Infirmary, which were paid by his widow, in full, without deducting the legacy duty.

P. 437.—The present Lord Exmouth is the Rt. Hon. Percy-Taylor, second son of the late Lord. His elder son, Edward, died in India.

P. 454.—Lady Lyndhurst died at Paris, not at Boulogne; for Garcy read Garcy.

P. 538.—The monument to Dr. Alexander Murray is to be constructed on the Doon rock, a conical eminence of considerable height, within a quarter of a mile of his birth-place, and commanding a view of the vale of Falneir, and the whole eastern coast of Wigtonshire. It will be constructed of granite; and eighty feet in height.

P. 560.—We are told the name of the Rev. Latham Wainwright should be spelled with the *c*; which orthography is supported by the List of Cambridge Graduates.

P. 571.—Mr. Page was a Benchor of the Middle, not the Inner Temple.

P. 566.—The Rev. John Davison was the author of the following works:—"Some account of a recent work entitled, 'Elements of General Knowledge' (by Rev. Henry Kett), 2 parts. Oxford, 1803. 1. A Sermon preached at St. Mary's, Oxford, March 6, 1817, at the Lent Assizes, before Sir Allan Park and Sir James Burroughs, &c. Considerations on the Poor Laws, 1817, 8vo. Re-

ply to an Article in the *Edinb. Review* (LXIV.) entitled 'Parliamentary Inquiry,' to which is subjoined a Letter commented upon in that article, 1820. Discourses on Prophecy, being the substance of twelve Sermons preached in the Chapel of Lincoln's Inn, in the Lecture founded by Warburton, 1824. An Inquiry into the Origin and Intent of Primitive Sacrifice, and the Scripture Evidence respecting it, 1825. Considerations on the Piety, or religious Principle, of conciliatory measures towards Ireland (two parts), one addressed to the Electors of the University of Oxford, 1829. A small Edition of *Catullus*, printed at Oxford. Mr. Davison was Fellow, and for some time Tutor of Oriel. Lord Liverpool gave him a living in Lincolnshire, which he left for that of Washington, in Durham, his native county. He was then made Prebendary of Worcester, and afterwards held the living at Upton on Severn, where he resided, and where a public subscription has been formed for a monument to his memory. His body was interred in the Lady Chapel of Worcester cathedral. Mr. Davison was a person of very eminent talents, and of acquirements peculiarly recondite and refined. He was a very finished scholar, a learned Divine, and a most sound and acute reasoner. To this he added a fine imagination, and a style forcible, idiomatic, and elegant. His volume of sermons preached at the Warburtonian Lecture, is distinguished for the ingenuity of the reasoning, and the beauty of the language. The seventh discourse, on the Divine Foreknowledge, is a masterpiece of subtle and convincing logic. The little tract on the Poor Laws is far superior to most writings on the same subject, for the solidity of the arguments, the happiness of the illustrations, and the excellence of the style. We may say indeed of Mr. Davison, as was said of Conyers Middleton, — '*Litteræ fuerunt illi non hæ vulgaræ, et quotidianæ; sed uberrimæ, et maxime exquisitæ*.' He was indeed a very admirable scholar, and a person of extensive inquiry, and powerful understanding. He was at Oxford contemporary with the present Bishop of Llandaff, and of the same college.

P. 657.—At the Bridgewater Sessions a motion was made, and unanimously carried, that a monument be raised to the memory of the late J. Phelps, esq., and that a subscription, to defray the expense thereof, be immediately commenced, in sums of not less than 10s. and not exceeding 5l.

P. 655.—The Rev. William Forster,

Rector of Ayston, had also been Rector of Thiselton for sixty-three years. Both livings are in the patronage of George Fludyer, esq., to whom he has left the bulk of his large fortune.

P. 669.—The following is an extract from the will of the late William Watson, esq. F.S.A.:—"Whereas in the course of my life I have had (undeserving as I feel of such marks of regard), the satisfaction of receiving certain very friendly tokens of respect from those with whom I had the pleasure of acting in public life, one of which is a handsome sword presented to me by the officers of the Wisbech Volunteer Regiment of Infantry, which I had the honour to command as Lieut.-Col. Commandant, in the year 1808; and the other is a splendid glass cup, presented to me in the year 1819, both of which I give to my wife for her life, and after her decease, I give the same sword and cup to the corporate burgesses of Wisbech in their corporate capacity, to be preserved amongst their valuables as a mark of my respect to the inhabitants of the town where I received such civilities;" and he directs that his trustees shall, after his wife's decease, raise out of his personal estate, "the sum of six thousand pounds, either towards forming a fund to establish a Dispensary within the town of Wisbech Saint Peter, for the benefit of the poor inhabitants thereof, or in case such institution shall be already established before such sum of one thousand pounds shall become payable, that that the same shall be paid in and of the funds then raised for such benevolent purpose."

VOL. II. p. 106.—John Fuller, esq., of Rosehill, was the only son of the Rev. Henry Fuller, of Storbans, Hants, who was younger brother of John Fuller, esq., of Bighton, who died in 1775, and of Rose Fuller, esq. M.P., of Bighton, who died in 1777. Their father's name was John, not Thomas. The wife of the Rev. Henry Fuller, and mother of the late John Fuller, esq., was Frances, dau. of Thomas Fuller, esq., of Oxford, another branch of the family. Mr. Fuller was an only son; he had two sisters, Elizabeth, the wife of Sir John Palmer Acland, Bart., and Frances, wife of the Rev. George Lewis. The family of Fuller-Elliott-Drake (see the Baronetage), to whom Mr. Fuller has left his West India estates, are descended from his uncle Thomas Fuller, esq., the fourth son of John Fuller, of Bighton, who died in 1745, by Elizabeth, eldest daughter and coheir of John Rose, esq.

P. 221.—Major Francis C. Crotty (not Croft), was Major of his Majesty's 39th foot, quartered at Bangalore in Madras, whence he lately returned by the ship Wellington. He attained the rank of Major in 1832.

P. 314.—The vault of the Lawley family is at Hints, near Lichfield, where Lord Wenlock's body was followed to the grave by his brothers Sir Francis Lawley, Bart., and P. Beilby Thompson, esq., M.P. The name of the mansion is Canwell.

P. 323.—We have received a letter from Robert Oliver Jones, esq., of Fommon Castle, stating that the writer of the memoir of the late Robert Jones, esq., has fallen into an error in stating that Col. John Jones, the Regicide, was a brother to Col. Philip Jones (Mr. Jones's ancestor); they were not related.

P. 432.—The will of Sir R. Wilmot, Bart., was proved in the Prerogative Court on the 22d Oct. The present Baronet, the Right Hon. Sir Robert Wilmot Horton, Governor of Ceylon, succeeds to the Osmaston and Weston estates, in Derbyshire, and becomes possessor of the valuable collection of paintings at Osmaston. The beautiful villa at Great Malvern, recently purchased by the late Baronet, devolves upon Lady Wilmot. The personalties, amounting to 100,000*l.*, together with a considerable sum in foreign securities, will be divided amongst the late Baronet's four younger children.

P. 437.—Mr. Thomas Law was the author of a Sketch of some late arrangements, and a view of the rising resources in Bengal, 1792, 8vo., and an Answer to Mr. Prinsep's Observations on the Moccrary System, 1791, 8vo.

P. 439.—It is not the Rev. R. W. Povah who is a Minor Canon of St. Paul's, but the Rev. John V. Povah, who is also one of his Majesty's Priests in ordinary.

P. 549. The will of the late Mr. Coleridge is dated Highgate, Sept. 17. 1829.

He bequeaths to Joseph Henry Green, of Lincoln's Inn-fields, surgeon, all his books, manuscripts, and effects upon trust, to invest the produce in the public funds, and pay the dividends to his wife, Sarah Coleridge, and after her death, to his daughter, Sara Coleridge, she being unmarried. If married, the dividends to be equally divided between his three children—Hartley Coleridge, the Rev. Derwent Coleridge, and the aforesaid Sara Coleridge; each to bequeath the third part of the principal, after the death of the survivor, according to his or

her pleasure. Mr. Green to have the option of purchasing the books at such price as he shall himself determine, inasmuch as their chief value will be dependent on his possession of them; but should he think it expedient to publish any of the notes or writings made in them, or any other manuscripts or letters, the proceeds to be subject to the same trusts as the personal estate. His pictures and engravings in the house of "his dear friends, James and Ann Gillman" my more than friends, the guardians of my health, happiness, and interests, during the fourteen years of my life that I have enjoyed the proofs of their constant, zealous, and disinterested affection as an inmate and member of their family, I give and bequeath to Ann Gillman, the wife of my dear friend, my love for whom, and my sense of her unremitted goodness and never-wearied kindness to me, I hope and humbly trust will follow me as a part of my abiding being into that state into which I hope to rise, through the merits and mediation and by the efficacious power of the Son of God incarnate in the blessed Jesus, whom I believe in my heart, and confess with my mouth, to have been from everlasting the Way and the Truth, and to have become man, that for fallen and sinful men he might be the resurrection and the life. And further, I hereby tell my children Hartley, Derwent, and Sara, that I have but little to leave them; but I hope and indeed confidently believe, that they will regard it as a part of their inheritance, when I thus bequeath to them my affection and gratitude to Mr. and Mrs. Gillman—and to the dear friend, the companion, partner, and helpmate of my worthiest studies, Mr. Joseph Henry Green. Further to Mr. Gillman, as the most expressive way in which I can only mark my relation to him, and in remembrance of a great and good man, revered by us both, I leave the manuscript volume lettered *Arist. Manuscript*—Bards, Achæmans, Knights, presented to me by my dear friend and patron, the Rt. Hon. John Hookman Frere, who of all the men that I have had the means of knowing, during my life, appears to me eminently to deserve to be characterized as *ὁ καλοῦργαβος ὁ φιλόλογος*.

"To Mr. Frere himself I can only bequeath my assurance, grounded on a faith equally precious to him as to me, of a continuance of those prayers which I have for many years offered for his temporal and spiritual well-being. And further, in remembrance that it was under his (Mr. Gillman's) roof I enjoyed so

many hours of delightful and profitable communion with Mr. J. H. Frere, it is my wish that this volume should, after the demise of James Gillman senior, belong, and I do hereby bequeath the same to James Gillman junior, in the hope that it will remain as an heir-loom in the Gillman family.

"On revising this my will, there seemed at first some reason to apprehend that, in the disposition of my books, as above determined, I might have imposed on my executor a too delicate office. But, on the other hand, the motive, from the peculiar character of the books, is so evident, and the reverential sense which all my children entertained of Mr. Green's character, both as the personal friend of their father, and as the man most intimate with their father's intellectual labours, purposes, and aspirations, I believe to be such, as will, I trust, be sufficient to preclude any delicacy that might result from the said disposition.

"To my daughter, Sara Coleridge, exemplary in all the relations of life in which she hath been placed, a blessing to both her parents, and to her mother the rich reward which the anxious fulfilment of her maternal duties had, humanly speaking, merited, I bequeath the presentation copy of the *Georgica Heptaglotta*, given me by my highly respected friend, William Sotheby, Esquire. And it is my wish that Sara should never part with this volume; but that, if she should marry and should have a daughter, it may descend to her, or if daughters, to her eldest daughter, as a memento, that her mother's accomplishments, and her unusual attainments in ancient and modern languages, were not so much or so justly the object of admiration, as their co-existence with piety, simplicity, and a characteristic meekness; in short, with mind, manners, and character so perfectly feminine. And for this purpose I have recorded this, my wish, in the same or equivalent words, on the first title page of this splendid work.

"To my daughter-in-law, Mary Coleridge, the wife of the Reverend Derwent Coleridge, whom I bless God that I have been permitted to see, and to have so seen as to esteem and love on my own judgment, and to be grateful for her on my own account as well as in behalf of my dear son,—I give the interleaved copy of the *Friend*, corrected by myself, and with sundry notes and additions in my own hand writing, in trust for my grandson, Derwent Coleridge, that if it should so please God to preserve his life, he may possess some memento of the paternal grandfather, who blesses him unceasingly,

and fervently commends him to the Great Father in Heaven, whose face his angels evermore behold.—Matt. 18. v. 10.

"And further, as a relief to my own feelings by the opportunity of mentioning their names, that I request of my executor, that a small plain gold mourning ring, with my hair, may be presented to the following persons, namely:—1. To my oldest friend and ever beloved school-fellow, Charles Lamb—and in the deep and almost life-long affection of which this is the slender record, his equally beloved sister, Mary Lamb, will know herself to be included.—2. To my old and very kind friend, Basil Montagu, Esq.—3. To Thomas Poole, esq., of Nether Stowey. The dedicatory Poem to my *Juvenile Poems*, and my *Tears in Solitude*, render it unnecessary to say more than that what I then in my early manhood thought and felt, I now, a grey-headed man, still think and feel.—4. To Mr. Josiah Wade, whose zealous friendship and important services during my residences at Bristol I never have forgotten, or while reason and memory remain can forget.—5. To my filial friend, dear to me by a double bond in his father's right, and in his own, Laurence Wade.—6. To Miss Sarah Hutchinson.

"To Robert Southey and to William Wordsworth my children have a devoted gratitude and reverential affection on their own account; and the sentiments I have left on record in my *Literary Life*, and in my *Poems*, and which are the convictions of the present moment, supersede the necessity of any other memorial of my regard and respect.

"There is one thing yet on my heart to say, as far as it may consist with entire submission to the Divine will, namely, that I have too little proposed to myself any temporal interests, either of fortune or literary reputation, and that the very regret I now feel at the scantiness of my means, arises out of my inability to make such present provision for my dear Harry, my first-born, as might set his feelings at ease and his mind at liberty from the depressing anxieties of *to-day*, and exempt him from the necessity of deserting the talents, with which it hath pleased God to entrust him, to subjects of temporary interests, knowing that it is such him, as it ever has been with himself, that his powers, and the ability and disposition to exert them, are greatest when the motives from without are least, or of least urgency. But with earnest prayer, and though faith in Jesus the Messiah I commit him, with his dear brother and sister, to the care and providence of the

Father in heaven, and affectionately leave this my last injunction.—My dear children, *'live one another.'*

"Lastly, with awe and thankfulness, I acknowledge, that from God, who has graciously endowed me, a creature of the dust, and, however indistinctly, with the glorious capability of knowing Him, the Eternal, as the Author of my being, and of desiring and seeking Him as its ultimate end, I have received all good, and good alone—yea! the evil from my own corrupt yet responsible will, He hath converted into mercies, sanctifying them

as instruments of fatherly chastisement for instruction, prevention, and restraint. Praise in the highest, and thanksgiving and adoring love to the *'I am,'* with the co-eternal Word, and the Spirit proceeding, one God from everlasting to everlasting; His staff and his rod alike comfort me."

The original is revised, interlined, and corrected by his own hand. A codicil is added, dated July 2, 1830, nominating trustees of the bequest previously assigned to his son Hartley.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from Oct. 22 to Nov. 18, 1834.

Christened.	Buried.				
Males 906	Males 673	1268	Between	2 and 5	146
Females 850	Females 595			5 and 10	52
				10 and 20	50
				20 and 30	104
				30 and 40	106
				40 and 50	113
Whereof have died stillborn and under two years old.....				50 and 60	100
		322		60 and 70	138
				70 and 80	93
				80 and 90	41
				90 and 100	3

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, by which the Duty is regulated, Nov. 14.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
41 8	30 8	21 6	0 0	37 3	41 4

PRICE OF HOPS, per cwt. Nov. 24.

Kent Bags.....	5s.	0s. to 7s.	0s.	Farnham (seconds)	0s.	0s. to 0s.	0s.
Sussex.....	0s.	0s. to 0s.	0s.	Kent Pockets.....	5s.	5s. to 8s.	8s.
Essex.....	0s.	0s. to 0s.	0s.	Sussex.....	4s.	6s. to 5s.	5s.
Farnham (fine) ...	8s.	0s. to 9s.	0s.	Essex.....	4s.	15s. to 8s.	8s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, Nov. 25.

Smithfield, Hay, 3s. 15s. to 5s. 5s.—Straw, 1s. 8s. to 1s. 13s.—Clover, 4s. 0s. to 5s. 5s.

SMITHFIELD, Nov. 24. To sink the Official—per stone of 14 lbs.

Beef.....	2s.	2d. to 3s.	10d.	Lamb.....	0s.	0d. to 0s.	0d.
Mutton.....	2s.	3d. to 3s.	10d.	Head of Cattle at Market, Nov. 24:			
Veal.....	3s.	2d. to 4s.	6d.	Beasts.....	3,230	Calves 127	
Pork.....	3s.	0d. to 4s.	6d.	Sheep & Lambs	17,500	Pigs 360	

COAL MARKET, Nov. 24.

Walls Ends, from 18s. 3d. to 23s. 3d. per ton. Other sorts from 17s. 6d. to 21s. 9d.

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 40s. 6d. Yellow Russian, 43s. 0d.

SOAP.—Yellow, 62s. Mottled, 70s. Curd, 72s.

CANDLES, 7s. 0d. per doz. Moulds, 8s. 6d.

PRICES OF SHARES.

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock and Share Brokers,

23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

Birmingham Canal, 237.—Ellesmere and Chester, 86.—Grand Junction, 245.—Kennet and Avon, 224.—Leeds and Liverpool, 530.—Regent's, 17.—Rochdale, 122.—London Dock Stock, 544.—St. Katharine's, 664.—West India, 97.—Liverpool and Manchester Railway, 198.—Grand Junction Water Works, 58.—West Middlesex, 794.—Globe Insurance, 151.—Guardian, 33.—Hope, 64.—Chartered Gas Light, 50.—Imperial Gas, 46.—Phoenix Gas, 35.—Independent Gas, 51.—United General, 43.—Canada Land Com.—Reversionary Interest, 132.

For Prices of all other Shares inquire as above.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From October 26, to November 25, 1834, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.						Fahrenheit's Therm.					
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Oct.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Nov.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	44	50	37	30, 34	fair	11	43	50	40	30, 15	do.
27	47	56	53	, 40	cloudy	12	39	43	41	, 26	do.
28	52	55	49	, 48	do.	13	39	42	41	, 26	fair
29	46	50	48	, 60	do.	14	42	47	37	, 36	cloudy
30	47	54	46	, 40	do.	15	43	49	45	, 38	do.
31	52	59	55	, 19	fair	16	46	48	48	, 33	do.
N.1	54	58	50	, 10	cloudy	17	46	52	49	, 12	fair
2	50	56	52	, 10	do.	18	46	50	45	, 14	cloudy
3	53	60	47	, 10	do.	19	40	43	35	, 20	fair
4	49	60	58	, 07	do. rain	20	39	42	36	29, 00	do.
5	58	62	58	29, 67	do. do.	21	41	43	40	, 78	rain
6	58	63	57	, 67	do. do.	22	44	49	46	, 70	cloudy
7	59	61	52	, 46	do.	23	46	47	38	30, 00	do.
8	51	54	50	, 46	do.	24	43	47	43	, 07	fair
9	49	53	49	, 50	do. rain	25	40	42	39	29, 00	cloudy
10	44	47	41	, 88	do. do.						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From October 26, to November 26, 1834, both inclusive.

Oct. & Nov.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	34 per Cent. 1828.	34 per Cent. Reduced.	New Cent.	4 per Cent. 1826.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	New South Sea Annuities.	Ex. Div. £1000
26	90	100	1	99	99	100	98	17	265	25 pm.	—	43 44
27	221	90	1	99	99	100	98	17	—	25 pm.	—	43 44
30	224	90	1	99	99	100	—	17	264	25 23 pm.	—	43 44
31	224	90	1	99	99	100	—	17	—	24 26 pm.	—	43 43
1	224	90	1	99	99	100	—	17	—	24 25 pm.	—	41 43
3	225	90	1	99	99	100	—	17	266	24 26 pm.	—	42 43
4	—	90	1	99	99	100	—	—	267	24 26 pm.	—	42 43
5	224	90	1	99	99	100	—	17	267	24 26 pm.	—	43 44
6	223	90	1	99	99	100	99	17	267	24 26 pm.	—	43 44
7	221	90	1	99	99	100	99	17	—	25 23 pm.	—	42 43
8	223	90	1	99	99	100	—	17	267	26 25 pm.	—	43 44
10	224	90	1	99	99	100	99	17	267	26 pm.	—	43 44
11	223	90	1	99	99	100	99	17	267	21 26 pm.	—	43 44
12	224	90	1	99	99	100	99	17	—	25 23 pm.	—	42 45
13	223	90	1	99	99	100	99	17	266	25 22 pm.	—	42 45
14	224	90	1	99	99	100	99	17	—	—	—	42 43
15	223	90	1	99	99	100	—	17	—	25 21 pm.	—	40 42
17	224	90	1	99	99	100	99	17	265	18 pm.	—	38 40
18	221	90	1	99	99	100	99	17	265	18 20 pm.	—	39 40
19	—	90	1	99	99	100	99	17	265	19 20 pm.	—	39 40
20	223	90	1	99	99	100	99	17	266	21 20 pm.	—	40 41
21	224	90	1	99	99	100	—	—	—	21 pm.	—	41 42
22	223	90	1	99	99	100	—	17	266	22 pm.	—	41 42
24	224	90	1	99	99	100	—	17	266	21 pm.	—	40 40
25	223	90	1	99	99	100	—	17	266	21 20 pm.	—	40 40
26	223	90	1	99	99	100	—	17	—	19 21 pm.	—	39 40

South Sea Annuities, Nov. 19, 1834.—Old South Sea Annuities, Oct. 25, 1834.

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ERRATA.—P. 81, b. l. 17 from bottom, read *Cottingham*.—P. 321, l. 6, and 561, l. 1, for *Cruty* read *Crofty*.—P. 333, for *Dekin* read *Aikin*, and for *Collin* read *Cottin*.—P. 373, l. 13, for *nabom* read *natives*.—P. 332, l. 6, the *Town and Country Magazine* was not published by *Harrison*.—P. 424, l. 4, for 1799 read 1778.—P. 426, the surname of the Antrim family *Macdonnell* not *Macdonald*.—P. 427, Lady Gleanworth's Christian name *Annabella* not *Arabella*.—P. 442, l. 2 from bottom, for *Cadwell* read *Caddell*.—P. 444, for *Massareene* read *Muscareene*. Mr. Lane, father of Lady dowager *Muscareene*, was not an "Esq."—P. 445, for *Viscount Dangarvon* read *Dungarvan*.—P. 319, b. l. 13 from bottom, for *Boroughs* read *Borough*; and for *Plan* read *Plans*.—l. 4 from bottom, add, *nine inches to a mile*.—P. 520, l. 14, after *The Crown*, add—*In St. Pancras Parish;—The Crown*.—P. 641, the marriage of Lord *Norreys*, has not taken place, and the rumour of such a thing as intended, was contradicted.—P. 659, The present Lord *Exmouth* is *Edward*, who did not die, but is living in India. *Perry* is the son of *Palmer Acland*, now only surviving son of *Elizabeth Fuller*, has taken the name and arms of *Fuller* in addition.

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